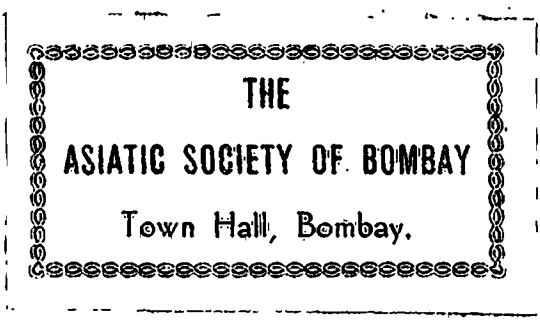
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THE

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Military Calendar.

CONTAINING

THE SERVICES OF EVERY GENERAL OFFICER IN THE BRITISH ARMY, FROM THE DATE OF THEIR FIRST COMMISSION.

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY ON THE EASTERN COAST OF SPAIN IN 1812-13.

2317

BY JOHN PHILIPPART, ESQ.

EDITOR OF THE ROYAL MILITARY PANORAMA: AUTHOR OF THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGNS OF 1812 AND 1813: CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY AND FRANCE: MEMOIRS OF GENERAL MOREAU: MEMOIRS OF THE PRINCE ROYAL OF SWEDEN: AND OTHER MILITARY WORKS:

And Late Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Lord Sheffield.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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TO

Field Marshal

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUKE OF YORK,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMY,

K. G. AND G. C. B.

This Work

IS,

WITH PERMISSION,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS MOST DUTIFUL, OBLIGED, AND OBEDIENT

HUMBLE SERVANT,

JOHN PHILIPPART.

King's Road, Feb. 28, 1815.

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King's Road, Feb. 28, 1815.

SIR,

THE countenance afforded to this work by the gracious permission, your Royal Highness has condescendingly granted me, of Dedicating it to you, is most gratifying and flattering to my feelings. I have not, however, pretended to offer Your Royal Highness that adulation which is so universally prevalent in Dedications addressed to Illustrious and Exalted Characters, as I am conscious it must be revolting to a princely mind, and I may add, the task would be disagreable to one who lays claim to any degree of liberal feel-

ing; but I may freely observe that the innate satisfaction which alone can be grateful to the mind of an Illustrious Soldier, your Royal Highness acquires from the solicitude with which you watch over the interests of every member of the military profession.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your Royal Highness's

much obliged,

devoted, and humble servant,

J. PHILIPPART.

To Field Marshal His Royal Highness
THE DUKE OF YORK,
&c. &c. &c.

Advertisement.

In the attempt to delineate the military career of those officers who have arrived at the highest ranks in a service, which, from the admirable system of order and discipline infused into every branch, ha acquired for its members a renown in the eyes of Europe only to be equalled by the never dying fame of our naval heroes, the Editor feels assured, that an account explanatory of the undertaking, will not be considered by the army and the public as improperly intrusive.

When on the point of discontinuing the Royal Military Panorama, the cause of which is explained

in his letter addressed to the Officers of the Army, the Editor was recommended by some of those Officers who have always done him the honor to support his military writings, to undertake the biographies of the General Officers in the British service: that task, affording as it would, an extensive range for illustration and comment, he found might have been productive of much discontent to many of the Officers who would necessarily appear in the publication: and he therefore presumed that an abstract of the services of all, specifying the places, periods, and, where possible, the description of service, together with the appointments received, and the progress of promotion, would be more congenial and satisfactory to so numerous a class of officers, than a review of their several operations, which, whilst it might provoke endless discussion and dissent, would be by many considered as open to favoritism and prejudice.

In the present undertaking the Editor has unremittingly employed every exertion to furnish a correct statement of the services of each individual

General Officer: and he may presume that he has in a great degree been successful in his object, the principal part of the statements contained in the work, having been deemed minutely correct by the friends of the individuals to whom they relate. He must nevertheless admit that some few may have seen more service than what will be found affixed to their names: but it must at the same time be observed that he has made every application, both publicly and privately, to ascertain the full extent of each officer's military life, and as he at the same time specifically stated in the plan of the work, submitted to every General Officer and his friends, that it did not admit of comment, he cannot but regret that any officer should have felt desirous to withhold from public knowledge and observation, his fair and honorable services.

Errors that were unavoidable in the first edition of a Work of this description the Editor will endeavour to correct hereafter, and for that purpose he invites the free and unreserved correspondence of every officer, and supporter of the Royal Mili-

tary Calendar, on points that may improve its original plan, and remedy mistakes or omissions.

To state the precise services of a body so numerous as the General Officers in the British army, cannot but be admitted as a laborious and difficult task: and that consideration will, perhaps, be a sufficient excuse for any editorial inaccuracies that may appear in this edition: but having once brought the undertaking into a regular form, the Editor will be enabled to enlarge, and he flatters himself, improve it, should the reception of the first justify a future edition of the work.

The Editor has great satisfaction in considering that on an examination of these pages, it will be found by even the most fastidious and sceptical observer, that the greater part of the General Officers have arrived at high rank and distinctions from a series of personal services that have raised the military character of this country to a height that must obtain the admiration of all ages.

The period at which the Royal Military Calendar appears, the Editor considers as one truly auspicious to such an undertaking: at the conclusion of a long, vigorous, and oftentimes doubtful struggle for the rights of nations; and the commencement of a peace, glorious in itself, and which, to all human perception, wears the aspect of permanency: a peace effected more by British wealth, consistency, and valor, than by all the efforts of those powers, whose vital strength was exhausting by its protraction. These considerations, combined with the knowledge that the British army bore a distinguished share in the grand denouement, induce him to hope that a commemorative display of the valuable services of the General Officers will be received with approbation by their fellow citizens.

Communications for the 'ROYAL MILITARY CALENDAR,' as well as for

'*A MILITARY HISTORY of* GREAT BRITAIN, *from the period of the Conquest to the present time,' on the plan of 'Campbell's Lives of the Admirals,' and a prospectus of which is introduced at the end of the second volume, are requested to be addressed to the Editor at the Royal Military Calendar Office, at Mr. Egerton's, Whitehall.*

A List of Communications received too late for insertion in this Work, are inserted at the end of the second Volume.

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Narrative of the Operations of the Army employed on the Eastern Coast of Spain in 1812-13.
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Field Marshals.

In conformity with the wishes of several General Officers who served under the Duke of York in Flanders and Holland, the Editor has in a small degree deviated from the original Plan of this undertaking, and given a correct though brief DETAIL *of the services of his Royal Highness. This single deviation, however, he conceives will prove acceptable to the Army: and it may be of utility and interest to the readers of this work, as in general the periods only being given of every other Officer's service in those countries, it will show in which operations they were respectively engaged.*

Field Marshal His Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York, K.G. and Commander in Chief, *Colonel of the 1st Foot Guards, and Colonel in Chief of the 60th Foot.*

In presenting the army an accurate Memoir of the Duke of York, I shall confine myself chiefly to the events of his Royal Highness's military career, in the course of which he acquired that experience and knowledge in the art of war, which have enabled him to discharge the duties of his high office in such a manner as to have gained the approbation of his Sovereign, and the unbounded respect, esteem, and lively gratitude of the whole army. Whether we look to the excellent system introduced throughout every branch of the service under the immediate direction of His Royal Highness, or to those noble institutions founded and protected by his fostering care, for the education of youths embracing a military profession, the relief of the maimed and veteran soldiers, and the comfort of the widows and children of those who have bravely fallen in defence of their country's dearest rights; the Duke of York, from whose expansive mind and feeling heart all have originated, must be considered as having contributed most essentially to the present military renown of the British arms, and as being justly intitled to the appellation of *the soldier's friend.*

The Duke of York was born 16th of August, 1763, and elected Bishop of Osnaburg on Feb. 27, 1764. From his earliest age H.R.H. was destined to the profession of arms, the study of which formed an essential part of his education. In pursuance of this object, and the acquirement of the French and German languages, he was sent by the

King to the Continent, in the year 1780, and continued abroad until 1787; his established residence during that period being Hanover, from whence he made excursions to various parts of Germany, visiting Vienna, Berlin, and other capitals, and also attending the reviews of the immortal Frederick, and acquiring a minute knowledge of the theory and practice of Prussian tactics, at that period considered the model for imitation of every military man.

His first commission in the army was that of Colonel, and dated on the 1st Nov. 1780; shortly after he was appointed to the command of the Horse Grenadier Guards, and in Oct. 1784, to that of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards. He returned to the Continent in 1791, for the purpose of serving as a volunteer with the Prussian army, in the event of a war with Russia, which, however, did not take place.

On the 29th Sept. 1791, His Royal Highness was married to the Princess Royal of Prussia, with whom shortly after he returned to England, where, with this amiable Princess, he passed his days tranquilly in the enjoyment of domestic felicity, until the period when Great Britain took a part in the revolutionary war on the Continent, when His Royal Highness was selected for the command of a small corps of British troops destined to co-operate in the defence of Holland, which had been invaded by a French army under General Dumouriez, to whom Breda and Gestruydenbeg surrendered towards the end of February.

H. R. H. having upon this occasion been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General, proceeded with a brigade of Guards, and some artillery, which landed at Helvoet Sluys on the 1st March, and the successes of the Austrian arms having soon after removed the war from the frontiers of Holland, he joined the allied Austrian and Prussian army; his force having been increased at Antwerp by a brigade of the line, subsequently at Tournay by some regiments of British dragoons, and successively augmented by a considerable body of Hanoverian and Hessian troops, taken into British pay.

The first affairs at which H. R. H. assisted, occurred in the neighbourhood of Tournay, and near St. Amand and Vicogne, in the month of May, in the course of which he was promoted to the rank of General. In the subsequent battle of Famars, on the 23d May, he commanded a principal column of the allied army, and bore a distinguished share in the success of that brilliant day, the result of which was the investment and siege of Valenciennes. The direction of this operation was entrusted to H. R. H. while the Prince of Coburg covered it on the side of Bouchain and Cambrai, on the left bank of the Scheldt.

Valenciennes having capitulated on the 28th July, the Duke of York joined the main army, and co-operated on the 7th and 8th of August in the movements against the enemy's positions at the camp de Cêsar, Bois de Bourlon, &c. upon the line of the Scheldt, from all which they were dispossessed, or retired, although without material loss, thanks to the indecision and slowness of the movements of the allied army, against which H. R. H. had in vain remonstrated in frequent communications to the Prince of Hohenlohe, then Quarter-Master-General, who had objected to an earlier and more decided movement of the army on the 8th, by which the enemy's retreat would have been intercepted.

The Prince of Coburg, after these operations, laid seige to Quesnoy, and subsequently invested Maubeuge, while the Duke of York continued his march in the direction of Orchies, Tourcoing, and Ménin, with the British, Hanoverian and Hessian troops, to which was added a body of Austrians, under the orders of Lieut.-General Alvintzy.

The object of this separation was the siege of Dunkirk, which had been determined upon by the British Cabinet, and which was viewed with regret, not only by the Austrian Chiefs, but also by H. R. H., who had remonstrated against it, as far as he could; at the same time that, when he found his representations unavailing, he proceeded with the utmost zeal to the execution of a measure, from which may reasonably be dated the subsequent reverse of fortune on the French frontier. The Dutch troops were to cover the march of H. R. H.'s. army by the frontier of West Flanders, but having on the 18th August been driven with loss from several posts, which they occupied during the passage of the British troops through Ménin, H. R. H. ordered the brigade of Guards to their support, which occasioned the action of Lincelles, in which that corps so greatly distinguished itself.

After this His Royal Highness proceeded without further interruption to Furnes, whence he advanced with a part of his force by Gyveldt towards Dunkirk, while F. M. Freytag, with the remainder, took the direction of Bergues and Mount-Cassel, in order to cover the operations of the siege. As it is not intended here to enter into any detailed narrative of the operations of the campaign, we shall content ourselves with stating, that after a succession of severe and sanguinary actions, fought by the besieging and covering armies with success, though without any positive effect, the principal of which occurred on the 24th August, (when the gallant General D'Alton fell,) and on the 6th and 8th Sept.; the Duke of York found himself under the necessity of raising the siege, and retiring to Furnes on the night of the 8th Sept.

in consequence of the covering army being driven from Bambecke, Roesbrugge, Rexpoede, &c. on the 6th, and defeated on the 8th by Gen. Houchard, near Hondschoote, by which His Royal Highness's left flank and rear were exposed, and his communications rendered insecure. His Royal Highness had contended with perseverance against numerous and increasing difficulties, arising from the rapid accumulation of the enemy's means of resistance, the delay on the part of the British government in forwarding the necessary ordnance and stores, and the neglect in providing any means of naval co-operation, even such as might secure H. R. H.'s positions from molestation by the enemy's small craft on the coast. The retreat was effected in good order, and without any other loss than that of the heavy iron ordnance, which, being on ship carriages, could not be removed, and the army re-assembled at Furnes and Dixmude.

His Royal Highness's corps after this was stationed for some time on the frontier of West Flanders, (the head-quarters being at Dixmude and Thorout), occasionally co-operating with General Beaulieu in repelling the enemy's attacks upon Ménin, and other points. Towards the middle of October, H. R. H. moved with 6000 men, chiefly British, to the support of the Prince of Coburg, then before Maubeuge. He made a rapid march to Englefontaine, where he arrived on the 16th, the day on which was fought the battle of Wattignies, in consequence of which, although *both* parties, considering the advantage to be with the enemy, had retired from the field, and although the Austrian army was superior in number and quality of troops, the Prince of Coburg thought fit to abandon the operation in which he was engaged.

The Duke of York returned to Tournay, in which place, and the neighbourhood, he continued until the close of the campaign. On the 22d and 26th Oct. the enemy were repulsed in some attempts upon his advanced posts near Baisieux and Cysoing. On the 28th Oct. H. R. H. made an attack upon Lannoy, in co-operation with a movement, which General Walmoden undertook, by his direction, against Ménin, which the enemy had occupied. The result of these operations was the evacuation by the enemy of Ménin, and their abandonment of the investment of Ypres, and of the siege of Nieuport, which they had been encouraged by H. R. H.'s march to Englefontaine to undertake.

In the defence of Nieuport, part of a detachment which had landed at Ostend, under Sir Charles Grey, as a temporary reinforcement to the Duke of York's army, had co-operated.

On the 29th of October a very brilliant attack and surprise of the enemy and fortified post of Marchiennes, in which they lost more than 2000 men, was executed by General Kray, under the orders of H. R. H.

Some trifling affairs in front of Tournay, and on the Lys, towards the end of November, terminated the campaign in West Flanders.

The army went into winter quarters; the Duke of York's head quarters being at Ghent, whence, attended by General Mack, he proceeded to England, to concert the plan and measures for the ensuing campaign with the British government.

In the month of Feb. 1794, H. R. H. returned from England to Courtrai, to which place the British head-quarters had been removed upon a forward concentration of the cantonments. The army had been considerably reinforced by drafts for the British regiments, and by additional corps of Hanoverians, Hessians, and Darmstadt troops, taken into British pay. The troops under his command moved successively to Tournay, St. Amand, and the plains of Cateau, where the greater part of the allied army was united under the command of the Emperor on the 16th April. On the following day a general and successful attack was made upon the enemy's positions at Vaux, Prèmont, Marets, Catillon, &c., and Landrécies was immediately invested. H. R. H. commanded the right wing of the covering army during the siege. A detachment of cavalry from his corps gained a considerable advantage on the 24th April, near Villers en Cauchie, towards Cambrai, and on the 26th H. R. H. completely defeated, near Troixville, with great slaughter, and the loss of 35 pieces of cannon, a corps of 30,000 men, which, under the orders of General Chapuy, attacked his position. General Chapuy was taken prisoner, with a considerable number of officers and men.

In consequence of the serious diversion made by General Pichegru on West Flanders, which was favored by the absence of General Clerfayt, who had marched with a considerable portion of his force from Tournay to support the post of Dénain, Sir W. Erskine was detached on that very evening (26th April) with a part of H. R. H.'s corps, and the Duke of York followed on the 30th, as soon as Landrécies had fallen, with the remainder which reached Tournay, by forced marches, on the 1st and 2d of May.

In the mean time General Pichegru had obtained possession of Courtrai, defeated General Clerfayt at Mouscron on the 29th April, and invested Ménin; from which, however, General Hammerstein, with four battalions of Hanoverians, and four companies of Emigrants,

cut his way through the enemy on the 30th April, and effected his retreat to Ingelmunster. On the 10th May the enemy, in considerable force attacked the Duke of York's position in front of Tournay, but H R H. by a judicious and well executed flank movement of the cavalry, defeated and drove them across the Marque with a great loss of men and that of 13 pieces of cannon. Towards Courtrai, however, General Clerfayt had, with very inferior numbers, made some gallant though unsuccessful attempts to retrieve affairs; the situation of which in West Flanders becoming daily more critical from the great increase of the enemy's force in that quarter, the Emperor sent reinforcements to Tournay under General Kinsky; and finally moved to that point himself with the greater part of his army, after providing for the defence of the line of the Sambre; thus abandoning offensive operations in the centre.

The general attacks of the 17th and 18th May, were the result of this assembly of the allied force. The circumstances attending them, the failure of the operations and the share which H. R. H.'s corps had in the events of these days, and in the loss sustained, are generally known. Suffice it to say, that H. R. H. executed most zealously the directions which he received from the Emperor, and may indeed be said to have alone, of all those entrusted with the direction of columns, fulfilled the part assigned to him on the first day, while the disaster which attended his corps on the 18th, was imputable solely to want of co-operation on the part of those who were to have supported him, principally of the Arch-duke Charles's column moving from the Marque, and to the postponement of General Clerfayt's movement from the 17th to the 18th, who was to have co-operated on the first of those days from the Lys. H. R. H.'s corps was thus left to contend against the entire force of the enemy, who were enabled to assail it in front, flank, and rear. Every exertion of gallantry was unavailing against such fearful odds, so disposed; and the retreat was with difficulty, and with a loss proportionate to the arduous nature of a contest, maintained against large masses of troops whose attention was to have been engaged by the Arch-duke Charles on the one side, and General Clerfayt on the other. The former never moved from Pont à Marque, the latter did not cross the Lys, until after the Duke of York's corps had been surrounded and defeated. Had the Emperor's orders been as punctually executed by the Arch-duke and General Clerfayt, as they were by the Duke of York, the result could not have been disastrous, although it might not have succeeded to the full extent pro-

posed; the attacking columns being certainly too little connected, and an operation which engaged two days, affording sufficient time to the enemy to collect their force.

To prove that no blame was considered to attach to the Duke of York, or the gallant troops under his orders on this occasion, it is only necessary to quote the following extract of a letter from the Prince of Coburg, addressed to H. R. H. soon after the event.

" Sa Majesté m'enjoint de donner à V. A. R. les assurances les plus positives que non seulement elle est parfaitement satisfaite de la maniere pleine de zèle, d'intelligence, et de valeur dont V. A. R. ses braves généraux, et ses braves troupes ont executé tous les mouvemens qui ont eu lieu successivement dans les journées du 17 et du 18, mais qu'elle lui donne par cette lettre le témoignage certain et bien décidément irrécusable que V. A. R. n'a fait aucune manœuvre, qui n'ait été une suite éssentielle de la disposition générale, ou qu'elle n'ait engagé V. A. R. à faire par les messages successifs, que dans le courant de l'affaire elle a reçu de ce Monarque."

The allies resumed their positions in front of Tournay, the left wing being formed of the troops under the Duke of York's orders. Upon this position, or rather the right and centre of it, General Pichegru made a formidable attack on the 22nd, for which he had collected nearly 100,000 men. With the exception, however, of successive attacks on the posts near Templeuve, and on the village of Pontechin in which the contest was close and sanguinary; and by which it appeared to be General Pichegru's object to penetrate to the Scheldt and Tournay; the battle, which was maintained from day-break until late in the evening, was an useless fire of cannon and musketry, between lines forming nearly parallels to each other. The village of Pontechin on the right, was taken and retaken several times in the course of the day, and was alternately disputed by Austrians, Dutch, and British; the Duke of York having detached Major General Fox's Brigade from the left, to the support of that point, the effort made by this brigade decided the contest, and the village remained in the possession of the allies. General Pichegru retired towards dark, after sustaining considerable loss, and no attempt was made by the allies to interrupt his retreat. The enemy left seven pieces of cannon in the hands of the allies.

Towards the end of May, the Emperor proceeded to the Sambre with a strong reinforcement, drawn from the position near Tournay; in which the allies, under the command of the Prince of Coburg,

were consequently obliged to remain on the defensive. General Clerfayt in the meantime had continued at Thielt, to which place he had retired after the failure of the general attack on the 18th.

General Pichegru, shortly after the defeat experienced near Tournay, directed his attention to Ypres, which he caused a part of his army under General Moreau to invest, and of which he commenced the siege early in June. At this period the enemy's operations on the Sambre, had been prosecuted with increased vigor; and they had frequently crossed that river with a view to the siege of Charleroi, and as often been defeated and forced to repass it, by General Kaunitz and the Prince of Orange; who successively commanded the allied army on that line. The Emperor had joined it on the 1st June, with the reinforcement, and on the 3rd, completely defeated the enemy, and drove them across the Sambre; his Imperial Majesty proceeded to Brussels on his way to Vienna, but returned to Tournay on the 10th, for a few hours, and then resumed his journey.

In consequence of this advantage on the Sambre, the Prince of Coburg drew from thence a small reinforcement to the corps at Tournay, and for that under the orders of General Clerfayt, which latter also received a few battalions from Tournay.—General Clerfayt, who had not ventured to interrupt the siege of Ypres, which was conducted by General Moreau, and covered by a corps under General Souham posted near Passendael and Hoogleede, was ordered to make an attempt for its relief, in which a part of the army from Tournay was to cooperate by movements towards Courtrai and the Lys, where General Bonneau was stationed with another French corps of observation. These were attempted on the 9th and resumed on the 10th, but suspended in consequence of some very insignificant demonstrations made by the enemy from the Marque towards the posts in front of Tournay, while General Clerfayt, who, in execution of the general plan, attacked the enemy on the 10th near Hoogleede, was repulsed, and forced to retire on Thielt.

General Clerfayt renewed the attempt on the 13th by a very vigorous attack on the enemy's positions at Hoogleede and Rousselaer; the contest was obstinate, but, although commenced with some appearance of success, proved ultimately unavailing.—General Clerfayt retired upon Thielt, General Hammerstein, with the Hanoverian troops, forming part of Clerfayt's corps, on Thorout, whence he continued his retreat to Bruges, after detaching to Ostend the 8th light dragoons and 38th and 55th British regiments, which (with the 12th infantry) had

arrived at Ostend from England early in May, had formed part of General Clerfayt's corps since the middle of that month, and had distinguished themselves by their conduct on various occasions. The 12th regiment had remained in Ostend.—When this intelligence reached Tournay, the Duke of York proposed to renew the effort without loss of time, and for that purpose he urged a junction of the whole force from Tournay with General Clerfayt. This vigorous measure, which alone offered a prospect of retrieving affairs, was, however, objected to by the Prince of Coburg and other Austrian generals, on the score of its uncovering Tournay, and they dwelt on the expediency of waiting for a small reinforcement from the Sambre before any further attempt should be made.

Experience ought by this time to have shown to them the ruinous effects of the attempt to preserve any point of a long line by the formation of several corps at intervals too great to enable them to afford to each other immediate or effectual support.

Whilst these events were passing in West Flanders, the enemy, having been reinforced by 30,000 men under General Jourdan, had recrossed the Sambre, and had again been defeated by the Prince of Orange with considerable loss.—The Prince of Coburg, who had continued in the command of the troops near Tournay, encouraged by this success, determined to renew the attempt for the relief of Ypres, by a more direct movement, in which General Clerfayt was to have closely co-operated, but still leaving a considerable part of the army near Tournay. The troops destined for this operation (of which the British under the Duke of York constituted a proportion) were however not put in motion until the 18th, when they crossed the Scheldt and proceeded to Pottes and Escanaffles, whence the Prince of Coburg retraced his steps on the following day, upon learning that the enemy had again crossed the Sambre, and that the march of the reinforcement from thence (trifling as it was,) had been suspended. At all events this dilatory movement would not have saved Ypres, which surrendered on the 17th, the garrison being prisoners of war.

The enemy, sensible of the superior importance of prosecuting their operations on the Sambre, and having received fresh reinforcements, had again crossed that river on the 18th, and resumed the siege of Charleroi.—Upon this, the Prince of Coburg determined to join the Prince of Orange with nearly the whole of the Austrian troops from Tournay, where the Duke of York was left with forces wholly inadequate to the task of defending the position near that town, if it should

be attacked, or of maintaining the possession of any portion of West Flanders against the superior numbers which General Pichegru was at liberty to direct upon various points.

Recent measures had confirmed the suspicion for some time entertained by His Royal Highness, that the Austrian cabinet had determined on the abandonment of the Netherlands, and certainly of West Flanders, for the maintenance of which the British cabinet, on the other hand, was most solicitous.—His Royal Highness had in vain remonstrated against the establishment of a system of warfare so injurious to Great Britain, and had equally in vain urged, upon every occasion, the adoption of more vigorous attempts towards checking the enemy by a concentration of means and efforts. This jarring of interests between the two countries increased the irritation and jealousy which had resulted from the failure on the 18th of May, upon which occasion the British troops accused the Austrians (not without reason) of having sacrificed them. The Duke of York was well aware of these feelings, and had himself ample reason to be hurt and mortified by the inattention shown to his advice, and the turn which affairs had taken; but his endeavours were invariably directed to the preservation of harmony, and while the Austrian generals resisted his urgent representations, they acknowledged the spirit of conciliation which influenced His Royal Highness's language, and the zeal with which he was ever ready to co-operate in any measure tending to the support of the general cause.

On the 20th June General Pichegru advanced towards the Mandel and obliged General Clerfayt to retire upon Deynse. This movement of the enemy, by bringing them nearer to the Scheldt, rendered the Duke of York's position in front of Tournay, which, since the departure of the Prince of Coburg, had been hazardous, no longer tenable, and H. R, H. quitted it on the 24th June, with all the British and a part of the Hessian troops, (leaving only a small garrison, or rather a rear guard, in the town), and encamped between Rénaix and Oudenarde, with a view to the support of the latter place, which the enemy threatened, and in order to preserve a connection with General Clerfayt, which their late movements had interrupted.

The Prince of Coburg had joined the Prince of Orange towards Nivelles on the 22d. He delayed the attack of the enemy until the 26th, although the object was the relief of Charleroi, which he knew to be hard pressed, and which in fact capitulated on the 25th. Upon learning this event he suspended the attacks in which his columns were en-

gaged, at the very moment when they afforded a fair prospect of success which, independently of its general effect, would probably have recovered Charleroi, the more limited object of the battle of Fleurus.

This was the last effort which the Austrians even pretended to make for the preservation of the Netherlands, and their operations during the remainder of the campaign, were a series of retreats which carried them across the Rhine, and which naturally influenced every successive movement of the Duke of York's army. His Royal Highness had continued in his position at Rénaix, whence he supported Oudenarde, against which General Pichegru had sent a detachment, while he obliged General Clerfayt to abandon his position at Deynse and to retire upon Ghent; upon this, General Walmoden with the Hanoverians evacuated Bruges and fell back upon Landemark, where he joined the right flank of General Clerfayt. The enemy again attacked General Clerfayt near Ghent, but were repulsed. The consequence of these movements was the interception of the communication with Ostend, where Lord Moira had arrived from England on the 26th June with a reinforcement of 5,000 infantry. His Lordship, however, determined to attempt a junction with H. R. H.'s army, and by an able and a rapid march (which was covered by General Walmoden's demonstrations to the front,) reached Ghent between the 28th and 30th. On the latter day Ostend was evacuated by Colonel Vyse, whom Lord Moira had left there with a brigade of British troops, which were embarked and removed with the artillery and stores. The enemy had made some attempts on Oudenarde which were repulsed, but this place was incapable of protracted defence, or indeed of any defence, against regular approaches; and it is almost unnecessary to observe here, that Tournay, Oudenarde, Bruges, Ghent, Ostend, and other places in West Flanders had been dismantled by the Emperor Joseph, had, with the exception of Ypres and Nieuport, not been repaired, and could only be considered as field posts or cantonments.

It appears to have been General Pichegru's intention to penetrate by Oudenarde between the corps of the Duke of York and General Clerfayt, and that his first movements in that direction were conformable to that plan, but that he received orders from the directory to occupy Ostend, and to detach a part of his army against the island of Walcheren.

He moved in consequence by Deynse on Bruges, which General Moreau had occupied on the 29th June, and on the 1st July a detachment of his army entered Ostend. Another was employed in the

siege of Nieuport, in which place General Diepenbrock had been left with a garrison of Hanoverians, and which was gallantly defended for some weeks.

About this period (the beginning of July) it was agreed, in consequence of a proposal from the Prince of Coburg, that the Duke of York should exchange positions with General Clerfayt, by which measure all the troops in the pay of Great Britain should be united, and General Clerfayt be in close connection with the main Austrian army. Before however the movements in execution of this change could be undertaken, the Prince of Coburg retired from the positions near Soignies and Nivelles, which he had occupied since the battle of Fleurus, and ordered General Clerfayt to fall back from Ghent upon Alost. His Royal Highness in consequence, on the 3d July, marched to Grammont, and on the 4th to Sombeck. On the 5th General Clerfayt moved from Alost to Asche and Lord Moira from Termonde, to which place he and General Walmoden had retired, continued his march to Alost. On the 6th H. R. H. moved to Asche and thus established the junction of the several corps now forming his army. On that day the enemy attacked Lord Moira's out-posts at Alost, drove in the picquets, and penetrated into the town, but were soon repulsed on the arrival of support.

On the 8th H. R. H., in consequence of the Prince of Coburg's further retreat, was under the necessity of directing his across the Dyle upon Contich, near which his army occupied a position, having its right to the Scheldt, the left to Lier. The out-posts were attacked on the 14th and 15th, and the enemy on the latter day obtained possession of Malines, from which Lieut. Gen. Dalwig retired with the Hessians by Waelheim across the Nethe. Lord Moira's corps was then ordered to occupy Duffel.

In this position H. R. H. continued until the 22d, having in vain, during this interval, made two proposals to the Prince of Coburg to concentrate the allied forces and to resume the offensive. But the Prince of Coburg, having retired first from Tirlemont to Landen, and on the 19th and 20th to Maestricht, H. R. H. fell back on the 22d to a position near Campthout, between Breda and Bergen op Zoom.

Between the 23d and 24th the Prince of Coburg quitted the position near Maestricht and retired across the Maese, and the Duke of York marched on the 25th for Rosendal, near which place he encamped, and continued until the 4th of August, when he fell back to

some ground in front of Oosterhout, the army, being encamped with its right to Breda and its left to the little river Dougen.

During these movements the enemy offered no molestation. They had occupied Antwerp and advanced towards the Nethe, between Turnhout and Herenthals.

The Duke of York continued near Oosterhout until the 29th August, but the enemy having attacked and carried some of his out-posts, and appearing to threaten his left flank in great force, H. R. H. fell back behind the river Aa, having his right to Bois le Duc, his left to the Peel Morass.

Towards the end of August the Prince of Coburg resigned the command of the imperial army to General Clerfayt, who immediately sent General Beaulieu to confer with the Duke of York and the Prince of Orange, on the possibility of attempting a forward movement to relieve the fortresses on the French frontier, and to re-occupy Flanders.

H. R. H. eagerly entered into this project, and engaged to co-operate to the utmost of his means; but the surrender of Condé and Valenciennes caused General Clerfayt to give it up, although the Duke of York persisted in urging a concentration of force in order to attack the enemy, and if successful, to resume the offensive generally.

The enemy had continued in his position between Turnhout and Meerle until the 14th Sept. when General Pichegru, who had been much reinforced, moved towards the Dommel and attacked the advanced posts of H. R. H.'s right, upon that river. The enemy carried that of Boxtel with considerable loss to the Hesse Darmstadt troops which occupied it, and Lieut. Gen. Abercromby, who was detached with a strong body to regain the post, found the enemy in such force that he retired to the position of the main body behind the Aa.

The Duke of York did not think it advisable to risk an action, against very superior numbers, in a position of which the left flank was very vulnerable, and therefore fell back on the 15th towards Graves, where he crossed the Maese on the 16th and encamped near Wichem. The enemy advanced to the Aa, but did not press H. R. H.'s army in its retreat.

On the 18th the enemy attacked the Austrians and forced the passage of the Ourte, obliged them to abandon the position of the Chartreuse near Liege, to retire upon Juliers and behind the river. Here again General Jourdan attacked them, on the 2d October, and forced the passage of the river and their several positions, obliging them to retire upon Kerpen, whence General Clerfayt continued his retreat to

the Rhine, which he crossed at Mulheim on the 5th of October, abandoning Maestricht to its own force, and all the country on the left bank, and leaving the left flank of the Duke of York wholly uncovered, while H. R. H. was opposed in front by a very considerable army under Pichegru.

Under these circumstances, and as there no longer existed any hope of effecting that combination of force and operations for which the Duke of York had not ceased to press General Clerfayt, H. R. H. determined towards the 6th October to retire to a position in front of Nimeguen, still preserving his communication with Graves, which he was using every exertion to provide with the means of defence, the Dutch having wholly neglected to supply this place, as indeed most of the others.

H. R. H. had detached a strong corps to his right, which rested on the island of Bommel, the defence of which, however, had become more difficult from the loss of the fort of Crevecouer, which had been shamefully surrendered on the 29th September by the Dutch Commandant. A body of cavalry was also sent to observe the Rhine from Shenkenschantz to Wesel, to maintain as far as possible a communication with the Austrians.

The enemy had invested Bois le Duc, but although they had not the immediate means of attacking it, the Prince of Hesse Philippestahl surrendered this place a few days after (on 10th October). This acquisition was a most important one to the enemy, and afforded great facilities to their further operations on the line of the Maese. Graves had been invested on its left bank about the same time. They had occupied Fort St. André, but were driven from it by Lieut. Gen. Abercromby on the 11th October.

On the 19th the enemy crossed the Maese in force, above Graves, and attacked the advanced line of posts on the right, which they forced after considerable resistance, particularly at Appelthern and Druten, where Major Gen. Hammerstein and Major General Fox commanded. The 37th regiment, in its retreat, having unfortunately mistaken some French hussars for the corps of Rohan, was broken, and in great measure taken. The infantry of Rohan's corps also suffered severely.

The communication with Graves, with a view to its supply, had been the Duke of York's principal motive for occupying the position in front of Nimeguen, and this object having been effected previously to the enemy's attack upon his advanced posts, H. R. H. withdrew the

chief part of his army across the Waal on the 20th, leaving General Walmoden with a corps to maintain possession of Nymeguen as long as the imperfect state of its defences, and the deficiency of heavy artillery, (which the Dutch had neglected to supply) would admit.

H. R. H. had some time before taken measures for the construction of a bridge of boats, across the Waal, and for establishing batteries on the prominent points of the right bank.

The enemy appeared before Nymeguen on the 23d, and completed the investment of Graves on the right bank of the Maese.

On the 28th they drove in the out-posts in front of Nymeguen, and established themselves within a short distance of the works. Every exertion was making to repair the neglect of the Dutch government.

Venlo had yielded to the French on the 26th, as easy a conquest as other places held by Dutch garrisons.

On the 28th General Clerfayt came to Nymeguen, and agreed to send eight battalions and 14 squadrons of Austrians under Lieut. Gen. Werneck, which should reach Nymeguen on the 3d November, and thence co-operate in an attack upon the enemy, for which the greater part of H. R. H.'s corps would assemble at the same point. Lieut. Gen. Werneck arrived on the 30th October, and held out hopes that his troops would join on the 1st November, and it was the Duke of York's intention to have crossed the Waal on the 2d and to execute the attack without loss of time; but on the 1st General Werneck declared that he could not be ready to co-operate until the 7th, and proposed a diversion to be made by his corps crossing the Rhine at Wesel, instead of the direct attack from Nymeguen. H. R. H. finding it in vain to expect more, yielded to an alternative which ill agreed with his own sentiments, and from the result of which he hoped for no benefit.

The enemy broke ground before Nymeguen on the night of the 2d November, and H. R. H., in the hope of protracting its reduction, was induced to augment the garrison on the 4th, the Prince of Orange having also engaged to add six Dutch battalions to it. On the afternoon of the same day General Walmoden directed a sortie to be made by nine battalions (of which six British) under Major Gen. De Burgh, supported by some squadrons of cavalry; which succeeded in partially destroying the enemy's works, spiking their guns and checking their progress until the 6th, when they opened six batteries upon the bridge and one upon the town. The bridge was soon so much damaged that H. R. H. determined to withdraw from the town all the troops, excepting the picquets, (about 2,500 men), and the Dutch battalions

which were left in it, under Major General De Burgh, with a view to maintain the place until the result of General Clerfayt's promise of co-operation should be known.

It was, however, soon evident that no material aid was to be looked for from that quarter, and the enemy's fire having rendered the preservation of the bridge hourly more precarious, H. R. H. ordered Nymeguen to be finally evacuated on the night of the 8th. The British troops withdrew without loss; but a proportion of the Dutch troops, who were crossing on the flying bridge, were taken, in consequence of an accidental shot carrying away the top of the mast on which the hawser was fastened, and of their not admitting of the measures proposed by Lieutenant Popham of the British navy and his seamen, for their relief.

The bridge of boats was burnt, and the flying bridge, of which the French had obtained possession, destroyed by the fire of the British batteries.

The diversion held out by the Austrians was confined to the passage of two battalions and two squadrons across the Rhine at Burich, which were soon driven back by the enemy. The corps under Lieut. General Werneck continued, however, in communication with H. R. H., occupying the posts upon his left, along the Rhine, as far as Pannerden. H. R. H.'s army was encamped and cantoned between the Waal and the Leck, occupying the line of the former river as far as the island of Bommel, in which Dutch troops were stationed.

In this position the army continued unmolested, until H. R. H.'s return to England, which took place early in December, the general command devolving on General Walmoden, that of the British troops on Lieut.-General Harcourt.

When H. R. H. quitted the army he was justified in entertaining every hope that the attempt of the enemy, on the provinces of Holland and Utrecht, would be checked by the line of defence which it occupied; but this hope was subsequently disappointed, the uncommon severity of the season (which rendered all the rivers passable on the ice) having concurred with the indifference of the inhabitants, or their disaffection, in facilitating the enemy's conquest of the Dutch territory.

The limits of this work have precluded from giving me any other than a brief sketch of the campaigns of 1793-4, and of the share which the Duke of York had in the successes and reverses of the allied arms. We must refer our readers for a more full and detailed

account to the official papers, and the narratives which have been published. We have, however, endeavoured to show, from a statement of positive facts, that, in the course of the retreat from the French frontier to the Waal, the retrograde movements of H. R. H.'s corps were invariably the result of those made by the Austrian army upon his left, and that, while he abstained from committing the army entrusted to his charge in partial and desultory operations, which, from the superiority of the enemy, must have proved sanguinary, without producing any positive or sufficient effect, H. R. H. as studiously sought, or availed himself of every opportunity to urge the adoption of a more vigorous system of warfare, by a concentration of means, and a combination of efforts.

Amidst the difficulties under which he laboured, should be particularly noticed the small aid which he derived from the troops, or the government of Holland, in his endeavour to protect that country. There was no army in the field which could effectually co-operate: the fortresses, of which the resistance might have seriously interrupted the progress of the enemy, were either inadequately garrisoned and supplied, or entrusted to officers who shamefully surrendered them on the first appearance of the enemy. Graves alone made a gallant and protracted defence, and its brave governor owed the means of so doing to the exertions of the Duke of York in throwing in supplies; for when he retired across the Meuse it was destitute of every thing.

It is not meant by this to say that the Illustrious Princes of the House of Orange were wanting at this crisis in the zeal and activity for which its importance so urgently called, or that there were not among those who served them, some few individuals who were willing and ready to step forward, and to risk their lives and properties in support of the cause; but those were few, and the mass of the Dutch people either viewed with apathy and indifference the approach of the French armies, and the danger which threatened the existing government, or indulged with satisfaction the prospect of a revolution, possibly on no other grounds than a love of change, and a disposition to licentious liberty, which had at this period infected so many parts of Europe. These feelings were shown, not only in the reluctance of the inhabitants to step forward in defence of the country, but also in individual acts, amounting often to open hostility, against detachments and individuals of the Duke of York's army, although its correct discipline and orderly conduct, during the re-

treat, afforded no just cause of complaint. They were imbibed in a more or less degree by the Dutch troops, and they naturally had the general effect of producing in those who would have directed the energies and resources of a well affected people, a dread of calling forth exertions of which the application might become so doubtful.

These feelings have disappeared under the effects of nineteen years of oppression, which have caused all classes to lament their blindness in courting and hailing as a benefit the fraternal hug of France.

In February, 1795, his Majesty was graciously pleased to nominate the Duke of York to the situation of Commander in Chief, an office, at that time, not less important than it had become arduous from the deplorable effects of the inefficiency and abuse which prevailed in every branch and department of the military service. There existed no positive system of discipline, no rule of promotion, or if they did exist, they were not enforced. Advancement was attainable by an hundred different means, none productive of any solid or immediate advantage, yet all entailing serious and lasting mischief.

His Royal Highness undertook the duties of this situation with a firm determination to correct the errors and abuses which had crept into the administration of the army, and the zeal and indefatigable attention with which he persevered in this arduous task, were equalled only by the judgment which directed his labours, and which prompted him to proceed with moderation and caution towards the progressive attainment of his object, instead of resorting to hasty measures which would have unhinged the whole machine, before any other could be substituted, and have ruined a number of individuals, who under a better system, might eventually become useful to the state. A course so prudent and so mild could alone have enabled him to overcome the many difficulties he had to encounter, and the opposition with which he frequently had to contend; and it may with truth be asserted, that while the necessity of checking evil and abuse led to the enforcement of regulations which had been neglected, or to the establishment of others indispensable to the general welfare of the service, of which the effect was felt as a grievance by many, the utmost care was taken by H. R. H. not to afford just cause of complaint to any. No detail escaped his vigilant superintendance, and the interests of the old officer, the comfort of the old soldier, were blended in his endeavours to place the army upon a footing of efficiency and respectability, which should conduce to the security and the honor of the

country. In the discharge of these duties, H. R. H. enjoyed, as he merited, the full confidence and the support of his Majesty, and his government, and was assisted by officers whom a sense of their merit and efficiency, and not private favor induced him to select for situations of office and of command.

In September, 1799, the Duke of York was called from the immediate duties of his official situation at home to assume the command of an expedition, undertaken by the British Government, for the deliverance of Holland, at a period when there was reason to hope that the successes obtained by the Austrian and Russian armies in Germany and Italy, would prevent the French from offering any vigorous resistance in Holland, especially if the attempt to emancipate that country should be supported by the inhabitants, as there appeared just ground to expect.

Preparations were made early in the summer for this enterprize, for which it was intended to assemble 30,000 British troops, who were to be joined off the coast of Holland by 17,000 Russians.

It is not intended to enter into any minute statement of this expedition, and we must again refer our readers to official documents, and more particularly to a very clear and correct history of the campaign of 1799 in Holland, translated from the French, and published in London in 1801.

We shall confine ourselves to a brief sketch of the operations, and a few general observations upon the principal events.

The first division, or the advanced guard of the expedition, of about 12,000 men, under the orders of Lieut. General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and escorted by a considerable naval armament under Admiral Mitchell, put to sea on the 13th August, but did not make the coast of North Holland, until the 20th; and contrary winds and tempestuous weather prevented Sir Ralph Abercrombie from effecting a landing until the 27th. It succeeded completely, although opposed vigorously by General Daendels, who had collected 10,000 men, and who retired from his position near the Helder to that of the Zuype, after sustaining a loss of 1400 men. That of the British troops was 454 in killed and wounded—among the latter was Lieut. General Sir James Pulteney, who very much distinguished himself in this action.

The evacuation of the Helder was its immediate consequence. On the 28th a reinforcement of 5,000 men landed under Major General Don, and on the same day possession was taken of the Naval Arsenal,

at the Nieuwe Diep, and of the ships of war and Indiamen in it. On the 30th, Admiral Mitchell passed the Helder, and entered the channel which leads to the Vlieter, where the Dutch fleet was at anchor. Admiral Story who commanded it was summoned to surrender the fleet, to which he agreed after some communication, and thus the maritime part of the expedition was realized in three days from the first landing of the troops.

On the 1st Sept. Sir Ralph Abercromby advanced and occupied the position of the Zuype, with his right to Petten, and his left at Oude Sluys; General Daendels having retired from it on the 30th August in the direction of Alkmaar, upon the line of the Schermer. Here the latter was soon joined by French troops which arrived in great haste from Zealand and other parts, and on the 2nd Sept. by General Brune, who had the chief command in Holland. Upon the 8th General Dumonceau joined him with a Batavian division, when the total number of the enemy opposed to Sir. R. Abercromby, amounted to 20,000 men, of which about 7000 French.

Sir R. Abercromby, not having a force sufficient or equipments which could authorize further progress, had employed the interval between the 1st and 10th Sept. in strengthening his position; and in taking every precaution which might enable him to resist attack, until the arrival of reinforcements from England, or of the Russians. The 11th light dragoons (about 500) had landed on the 6th and joined him. The Hereditary Prince of Orange arrived at the Texel on the 8th, and proceeded to the Helder.

On the 10th, the enemy made a general attack upon Sir R. Abercromby's position, directing their principal efforts against the flank of the Slaper Dyke, which was defended by the two brigades of guards under M. General Burrard; and against the post of Crabbendam which formed a saliant angle in the position; and where they were resisted by Sir R. Abercromby in person, with a proportion of the 20th regiment. Their attempts to force these and other points on the right and centre of the position, were gallant but unavailing; those made upon its left were weak and easily checked. They retired in disorder upon Alkmaar with the loss of nearly 2000 men, of which 1200 French, the latter having attacked the right. The British, who were much sheltered by the dyke and intrenchments, lost only 180 killed, wounded, and missing. Among the wounded was Major General Moore.

Sir R. Abercromby continued in his position, and between the 12th

and 15th three brigades of British troops, and two of the three divisions of Russians under Lieut. Gen. Hermann, and Major Gen. Essen, disembarked at the Helder, and proceeded to the Zuype. The Duke of York landed on the 15th, and assumed the command of the army; which on the 15th amounted to 33,000 men, of whom 1200 light cavalry, viz. 46 battalions and 10 squadrons, the whole of this force was, however, not assembled in the Zuype until the 18th. At this period H. R. H. possessed a superiority of force, of which it was material that he should avail himself as early as possible, to strike a decisive blow. The season was advanced, adverse winds, and other obstacles to the assembly of the several divisions forming his army, had produced delays which had enabled the enemy to collect the means of opposition from various quarters; and had in proportion damped whatever disposition might have existed in the country to favor the cause of the House of Orange. Finally, the operations of the allies in Switzerland had taken a turn, which forbad an expectation that, as a diversion, they would longer favor the attempt in Holland.

All these motives combined to induce H. R. H. to proceed with the utmost expedition to offensive measures; and on the 19th Sept. he made a general attack upon the extensive position occupied by the enemy; the principal points of which they had strongly fortified. It would be superfluous here to describe minutely, operations of which the plan, the progress, and the result, have been so fully detailed in official documents. The attack was made in three columns, that of the right consisting almost wholly of Russians under Lieut. Gen. Hermann, was directed upon the villages of Groet, Schorel, and Bergen; the centre column under Lieut. Gen. D. Dundas, upon Warmenhuysen, and Schoreldam, and thence to co-operate with the right; the left column under Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Pulteney, was to attack the Lange Dyke; which was defended by General Daendels' division of Dutch troops, and strongly fortified. A fourth column of 9000 British troops, under Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Abercromby, was to turn entirely the right of the enemy's position, and to march on the evening of the 18th, so as to reach Hoorn at the moment when the general attack should commence; and thence to direct itself on Purmerend, eventually, if the general attack should succeed, to threaten and even to endeavour to possess itself of Amsterdam.

The first operations of the several columns were successful. Lieut. Gen. Hermann rapidly carried Groet and Schorel, and penetrated into Bergen; Lieut. Gen. Dundas's column carried Warmenhuysen and

Schoreldam, and established itself at the latter point; while Sir James Pulteney's, later in the day, stormed the formidable works at Oudes Carpel, the head of the Lange Dyke, and drove the enemy with considerable loss of men and guns, from the villages which line the Lange Dyke, upon Alkmaar; thus cutting off Gen. Daendels from the retreat on Purmerend, and removing all opposition to the progress of Sir R. Abercromby, excepting such as the nature and state of the country offered.

The hopes which so brilliant a commencement afforded of a general and decisive success were destroyed by the imprudent conduct of the Russian troops under General Hermann; whose hasty valor caused them to overlook every precaution which the art of war prescribes, and led to their being surrounded in the village of Bergen, and finally repulsed with very considerable loss, by an enemy inferior to them in number and valor, but superior in science and prudence; they retired in confusion, and a very great proportion of General Dundas's column, was necessarily detached from the centre to support them, and to cover the right of the position of the Zuype. Sir James Pulteney was directed to suspend his attack; Sir R. Abercromby was recalled, and the whole of the troops which had been employed in this attack, resumed their stations in the position from which they had marched. The British lost in killed, wounded, and missing, about 1100 men, of whom 49 officers. The Russians in killed and taken 1745 men, of whom 44 officers, including Lieut. Gen. Hermann taken, and Lieut. Gen. Gerebzoff killed; and in wounded 1225, of whom 49 officers including Major Gen. Southoff. The enemy suffered also very considerably, and left 3000 prisoners in the hands of the allies, chiefly taken by Sir James Pulteney's column.

The Duke of York has without reason been blamed, for having detached so large a corps under Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Abercromby, instead of applying a greater force to the attack of the enemy's left. The objects to be gained by the movements of Sir R. Abercromby would, if attained, have had material effect on the result of the whole expedition; and could only be attempted while H. R. H. possessed a superiority of means; at the same time that its success could alone remove the evils, arising from the late period of the season, at which the operations had commenced. The enemy had left their right uncovered, and a very strong country unoccupied; from which it was evident that it would be very difficult to drive them, if time were allowed to them to correct their error; and they had left Amsterdam without defence on the side

only by which it was accessible. The numbers of the column which attacked Bergen would have been more than sufficient, if they had been employed with common prudence. This column was at all times very superior to the enemy which opposed it, but it moved in mass in an intersected country, never covered its flanks, never deployed during its hurried progress, and its operations having, contrary to order, been commenced long before daylight, the fire of musquetry was directed on no positive point, extended through the whole depth of the column or mass; and proved probably more destructive to itself than to the enemy.

That the other columns were not too weak is sufficiently shown by their having maintained, until withdrawn by order, the posts they had gained while they detached to the support of the Russians.

General Brune's army re-occupied all the posts from which it had been driven, and its general position was now covered on the right by inundations, the only communications across which, the dykes, were fortified. The space between Alkmaar and the Zuyder Zee, was thus rendered defensible by small numbers, and Amsterdam was covered on the land side. The remainder of the army, which was successively reinforced, was concentrated between the Lange Dyke and the ocean, and the post of Oudes Carpel was strengthened by additional works, and by inundations. Schoreldam and the Koedyke were also fortified with greater care.

The Duke of York was anxious to renew the attack before the enemy should be further reinforced, and the arrival of the third division of Russians under General Emmé which joined him on the 26th, and of some detachments from England, had replaced the numbers lost on the 19th, but the state of the weather and of the roads, obliged him to defer operations until the second of October.

It has been already observed that the right of the enemy was no longer assailable, and the further precautions taken by them had rendered an attack in front not adviseable. H. R. H. therefore determined to operate with his main force against their left, in the hopes of making such an impression as should materially reduce their means of future resistance.

The attack upon the enemy's left wing was made by three columns; that of the right under Sir R. Abercromby, moving along the shore upon Egmont-op-Zee, that of the centre consisting of Russians under General Essen along the road, which skirts the Downs by Groet and Schorel, against Bergen; that of the left under Lieutenant General Dundas, was in part to move on Schoreldam, in part to co-operate

with General Essen in the advance on Bergen, and to endeavour to establish a connection with Sir Ralph Abercromby's.

A fourth column under Sir James Pulteney, was to cover the left of the army as far as the Zuyder Zee, and to threaten the enemy's right, further to avail itself of any favorable opportunity which might occur of supporting by more decided operations, those of the other columns.

The enemy were dislodged from Schoreldam and from the sand hills about Bergen and Egmont-op zee after an obstinate resistance, particularly near the latter post, in its progress towards which, Sir Ralph Abercromby's column suffered severely. The loss of the enemy would have been much more serious if General Essen could have been prevailed upon to co-operate more vigorously in the attack upon the village of Bergen, the early possession of which might have rendered the retreat of the enemy's right very precarious. The general result of the attack was, that it placed the Duke of York's army on the 2d October, in a situation which would have enabled him to renew it on the following day with great advantage, and General Brune, in consequence, abandoned his positions in the night, and retired to the strong ground about Bever-wyck and Wyck-op-zee, with the greater proportion of his troops, while General Daendels, who had abandoned Oudes Carpel and Lange Dyke, fell back through Alkmaar to Purmerend.

Alkmaar was occupied on the afternoon of the 3d by detachments from General Dundas's and Sir James Pulteney's columns.

The British loss amounted to 237 killed, of whom 11 officers, 1102 wounded, of whom 79 officers, and 193 missing. That of the Russians was 13 officers and 157 soldiers killed or taken, and 20 officers and 403 wounded. Major General Moore was wounded early in the action, but did not quit the field until a second very severe wound obliged him to be carried off. Seven pieces of cannon and several ammunition waggons were taken from the enemy, whose loss in men was very great.

On the 4th, the right of the army under Sir R. Abercromby pushed its posts beyond Egmont-op-zee, Egmont op to Hoof, and Egmont Binnen; the centre occupied Alkmaar, and the villages in its front towards Limmen. The left was placed behind the canal of Alkmaar between that town and Schermerhorn. The town of Hoorn on the Zuyder Zee was reoccupied by a detachment from the left. The roads were in a dreadful state, and the conveyance of supplies of

every description from the rear, had become very arduous. This circumstance and the necessity of giving some repose to the troops, prevented the Duke of York from immediately following up the success obtained on the 2d and 3d by the attack on General Brune, in the strong position to which he had retired near Bever-wyck. On the sixth, however, he determined to push forward the advanced posts of the centre and right, and the enemy were driven from the villages of Ackersloot and Limmen by the guards, from that of Baccum by the Russians, and from the ground between that village and the sea by the reserve under Colonel Macdonald without much difficulty, although with some loss to themselves. Thus far and no farther it was intended that these corps should proceed, preparatory to the general attack in contemplation, but Colonel Macdonald having followed the enemy too eagerly on the right, in the Sand Hills, and the Russians having advanced to Castricum, which it was not intended they should attack, brought on a contest between these corps and the reinforcement sent by the enemy, which, although it had no object, soon became a general action from Limmen to the sea, and was disputed on the right with great obstinacy, and with alternate success until late in the evening, when the enemy were driven back to their position, and the allies remained in possession of Baccum and even of Castricum, from which a detachment made by General Coote from Limmen had driven the enemy.

The loss sustained by both parties in this engagement, brought on with the sole desire of supporting the advanced posts, was very severe. The British lost in killed, wounded, and missing, 50 officers, and 1425 men, the Russians 1110, including officers.

Although the Duke of York's army had repulsed the enemy, and maintained every post which it had occupied early in the day, the consequences of this useless action, and the loss sustained in it, rendered its effects equivalent to a defeat. It obliged H. R. H. to suspend the meditated attack, and reduced his numbers at a moment when he had no expectation of further reinforcement, and when the enemy's means were hourly increasing. He no longer possessed that superiority of force which was indispensable to the continuance of offensive warfare. The state of the roads, and the consequent difficulty of bringing up provisions and ammunition have been already adverted to.

These circumstances, the advanced period of the season, and the unfavorable position as a defensive one, which the army then occu-

pied, added to the disappointment of the expectations of an insurrection of the Dutch people, rendered it very evident that no further movement in advance, nor a continuance in the station then occupied, presented that prospect of advantage which could balance the risk attending them, and H. R. H. was induced, by the advice of Sir R. Abercromby and the other Lieutenant Generals, to abandon an enterprize of which the increasing dangers were not compensated by any probability of success, and to retreat to the position of the Zuype, where he would be nearer his magazines, and wait with greater security for instructions from England.

The troops began their retreat on the evening of the seventh, and the centre and right reached the Zuype on the following day without any interruption from the enemy or any other loss than that of 50 wounded, left at Egmont-op-Zee, whose state did not admit of removal. The left retired more gradually.

General Brune's light troops did not approach the position of the allies until the evening of the eighth. On the ninth they reoccupied Warmenhuysen and on the tenth they pressed upon the rear of the left wing, under Prince William of Gloucester, by which, however, they were kept in check until night, when it continued its retreat without being further molested. On the same day they appeared in force upon the whole line, but retired without attempting any thing.

The Duke of York lost no time in adding to the strength of his position, and in directing the sick and wounded to be sent to the Island of the Texel or to England, and the removal to England also, of the Dutch Levies, which were forming at the Helder.

Henceforth the resumption of offensive operations was out of the question, and H. R. H. had to decide between the alternative of continuing on the defensive in the position which he occupied, or of endeavouring to evacuate, by some means or other, North Holland.

It was a choice of evils. The position which he occupied was good, and the troops under his orders might long have resisted the enemy's attempts to force it; but at this advanced season H. R. H. could not look to the certainty or even the probability of the arrival of reinforcements or even of supplies; repeated attacks would necessarily have caused a serious diminution of his force, and the uncertainty of the navigation might have produced starvation. The unhealthiness of a marshy country had already entailed great sickness, the increase of which would cause a reduction in his numbers, possibly still more considerable than the sword.

The enemy, on the contrary, were daily acquiring strength, and could multiply, hasten, or retard their attacks at pleasure, without dreading any deficiency of supply.

If, repulsed or beaten, their retreat was open, and they could not be followed; at least nothing would have been gained by following them.

If H. R. H.'s position had been forced, which sooner or later must have been the case, he might possibly have made a second stand in a position, marked out between it and the sea, but still embarkation must have been the ultimate resource, and that embarkation must have been effected under the attack of a superior enemy, and possibly attempted when a contrary wind would have exposed the transports to destruction, supposing even that a sufficient number should have been collected to receive the troops.

Admitting these reasons to operate forcibly against any attempt to maintain a defensive position, it must be allowed that some of them operated in no less a degree against re-embarkation under the attack of an enemy. The gain of a march would have availed little, for the whole army could not have been embarked at once, that part which remained on shore would have been exposed in a two-fold degree to the efforts of an enemy already possessing the advantage of superiority in reference to the whole, and might have been destroyed in sight of the ships, or in the act of embarking. At all events, under the most favorable supposition, a strong rear guard must have been sacrificed, and unless the wind should favor the departure of the transports, it would have been sacrificed for no purpose.

Another alternative indeed occurred, that of cutting the Dykes, and inundating the country beyond the Zuype, but this could not be resorted to without destroying that country, possibly for centuries, and nothing but a persuasion that the preservation of his army could be obtained by no other means would have induced H. R. H. to adopt it. To have transported his army to another part of the United Provinces would, under all circumstances, not have been advisable, and in fact the great embarrassment of embarking the army would not have been obviated by it.

These considerations, and the indispensable duty of preserving his brave troops to the country, when no object could be attained by incurring further risk or loss, induced H. R. H. to try the effect of negociation.

The result and the terms of the agreement, which was concluded with General Brune, are too well known to require introduction here,

suffice it to say that in this instance, as in others, H. R. H. acted by the advice and with the unqualified concurrence of Sir R. Abercromby and the other Lieutenant Generals, who felt that, even in a cold calculation of lives, the numbers of his army, which in all probability would have been sacrificed by a different line of conduct, would have exceeded that of the prisoners whose services were restored to the enemy. There was no other condition which could admit of hesitation; no restriction on the employment of the British or Russian troops which were at once disposable for other objects; no restoration of the captured ships, which though proposed and urged by General Brune, was firmly resisted by H. R. H. even to the length of authorizing General Knox to break off the negociation if it should be further insisted upon.

The agreement was finally concluded on the 18th of October, and from that day hostilities ceased. H. R. H. was to evacuate the territory and seas of Holland before the 30th November. The greater part of the troops were on board before the end of October, and the Duke of York embarked on the 1st November leaving to Sir James Pulteney the final execution of the agreement. The latter left the Texel on the 19th November, with the troops and ships which still remained in the road, and the enemy reoccupied the Helder on the same day.

Various misrepresentations of the events of this expedition have raised so great a prejudice in those who have not taken the trouble of ascertaining facts, against its projectors and executors, that we have thought it necessary to extend our narrative of it beyond the intended limits of this work. We have already referred our readers to the history of this campaign published in 1801, and we shall conclude our observations, many of which are drawn from that publication, with the following extracts from it.

"The first striking circumstance is the effect which adverse winds had in delaying the disembarkation. This delay was fatal in a double sense, first, because when the armament sailed, the season was already so far advanced as not to admit of loss of time, and secondly, as it afforded to the enemy leisure to prepare for a defence, which, if greater expedition could have been used, he neither could, nor probably would have attempted. The bad effects of this delay were felt during the whole course of the expedition. Had the disembarkation taken place seven days sooner, the troops could not have experienced, until they had proceeded beyond the Zuype, that resistance which was

opposed to them upon the very beach where they landed. When they afterwards reached that position, the enemy had had time to strengthen himself, had acquired greater confidence, and adopted more effectual measures. Five weeks elapsed between the period when the armament put to sea, and that of the general attack which was made on the 19th of September.

"The losses and fatigues which resulted from its failure, contributed with the subsequent inclemency of the weather, to render a speedy renewal of it impracticable. The attempt made on the 2d October was attended with more success; but the season was then so far advanced, and so unfavorable, and the enemy's force so much increased, as to destroy every prospect on the part of the allies of following up their victory, and of course every hope of obtaining fresh advantages. Hence naturally resulted the abandonment of the enterprise, and the evacuation of North Holland."

Upon his return to England, the Duke of York again directed his time and attention to the amelioration of the military system; each successive year afforded fresh proofs of the benefits arising from his unabated exertions, and it must be admitted that owing to these and the many wise regulations established by H. R. H. the British army at this moment offers a model of perfection to every military nation. Its efficiency, consistency, and the noble spirit of emulation which pervades every department and every rank have enabled it, under the direction of distinguished chiefs, to present insuperable bars to the boundless ambition of the Corsican Usurper whose policy it was, while he admitted the valor of our navy, to depreciate in the eyes of Europe, the military character and resources of Great Britain. But the events of recent years have placed the exploits of the army on the same splendid pre-eminence which the navy had so justly acquired, and they had produced a material change in the tone in which Buonaparte and his generals affected to speak of British troops long before even their successful efforts in supporting the independence of Portugal and Spain had encouraged the other powers of the continent to maintain a struggle which has ended in the downfal of tyranny, and the restoration of legitimate authority.

From the proud feeling inspired by these reflections, we turn with regret to state that, in the midst of the cares attendant upon his official duties, and while exerting himself to increase the glory of Great Britain by the improvement and consolidation of her vast military resources, an attempt was preparing to deprive his country of the services

of this meritorious Commander in Chief: a becoming deference to the respectable assembly where certain charges originated, and were allowed to be exhibited against the Duke of York, compels a forbearance of those observations which a dispassionate view of the conduct of the principal performers excites. Indeed these have long since been consigned to public contempt.

On this painful occasion the Duke of York behaved with the greatest magnanimity, and finding that the efforts of some individuals had succeeded in raising a prejudice against him in the public mind, which might have been productive of embarassment to his Majesty's government in its further endeavours to maintain him in his official situation, H. R. H. waited upon the king, and tendered his resignation on the 18th March, 1809.

Few events in the life of our revered sovereign were of a nature to have wounded his feelings so deeply. He beheld in this sad moment his beloved son, whose every exertion had been made for the security of his crown and advancement of his kingdom's military glory, driven by the effects of the intrigue and persecution of a few contemptible individuals, whom he had never injured, and by a keen sense of injured honor, to resign the high situation which no one had ever previously filled with such distinguished credit and success.

While the unprejudiced part of the community deplored the retirement of H. R. H. the whole army deeply participated in that feeling; but the habits of subordination which had been so essentially promoted by the individual whose misfortune they regretted, and which were upon this occasion enforced by his advice to those corps which expressed a desire to address him, taught them to bear it in silence, confident that the time was approaching when the mists of prejudice would vanish before a conviction of the truth.

That day at length arrived, when the wishes of the country at large were eagerly met by the illustrious heir apparent, and the Duke of York once more consented to fill the situation to which his extraordinary merits so justly entitle him.

The king's lamented malady deprived him of the satisfaction and happiness which he would have felt in being the immediate instrument of restoring the Duke of York to his office, but the communication of the Prince Regent's act was made to His Majesty during that interval of amelioration, which afforded hopes that the prayers of his people for his recovery would be heard, and it was hailed by his Majesty with a degree of joy which strongly marked both his affec-

tion for the Duke of York, and the high opinion which he had not ceased to entertain of his character and conduct.

During the interval of H. R. H.'s retirement, the office of Commander in Chief had been filled by General Sir David Dundas, whose study it was to conform in all respects to the system and the regulations established by H. R. H. He had accepted the office with regret, had continued in it from a sense of public duty, and he resigned it with the most unequivocal satisfaction.

During the same interval the Duke of York's conduct was marked by a moderation, and a manly forbearance, which obtained for it the admiration even of those who had been most ardent in supporting the accusations against him, nor was it less remarkable for the caution with which he abstained from all interference in the arrangements and promotions of the army.

In a mind so constituted, the circumstances which had occurred could leave no impression of ill-humor or disgust which could operate as a check to future exertions. These have been continued with renewed zeal and vigor; the improvement of every branch of the service, the beneficial execution of whatever shall enable the army best to discharge its duty to the state, are still, as heretofore, the objects of H. R. H.'s earnest solicitude and unabated attention; and it may be confidently asserted, that, after so many years of official duty, every part of it, however comparatively trivial, is undertaken and executed with the same zeal and assiduity which distinguished his first labors.

His impartial dispensation of promotion, and his anxious desire to reward the services of the meritorious officer, are acknowledged by the whole army, and by the country at large; and to H. R. H.'s credit be it said, no prejudice which may have crept into his mind, no sense of injury received, have ever influenced him in the consideration of the claims which are brought before him. His mind is indeed incapable of harboring resentment, still less is it susceptible of jealousy of those whom distinguished services have placed in situations of high command. These have at all times received his cordial and strenuous support, and his utmost endeavours have been exerted to furnish them with the means of prosecuting their successful and honorable career.

The Duke of York's commendable selection of those holding official military situations, under his immediate direction, has already been noticed in the first pages of this memoir, and although some of

them were early distinguished by his friendship, it must be observed, in proof of the assertion, "that private favor has not influenced the choice," that General Brownrigg, his first military secretary, became first known to him by his meritorious discharge of the duties of Deputy Quarter Master General, in Flanders, in 1794, and that Generals Gordon and Torrens, who successfully filled that office, were not personally known to H. R. H. until some years after he became Commander in Chief, and then owed their appointment to his *official* sense of their value. The same principle has ever guided H. R H. in the selection of individuals to fill official departments, and staff situations in general, and has been strongly evinced in his recommendations to the King, of officers for the situation of Aides-de-Camps to his Majesty, who were indebted for this honorable distinction to their military talents and conduct in the field.

H. R. H. is regular in his attendance to business, to which the greater part of every day is devoted. Every arrangement, the most minute, is submitted by the heads of departments for his sanction; the memorial of every officer, the petition of every soldier, engages his personal attention, nor are any suffered to pass unnoticed.

Tuesdays and Fridays (during the meeting of Parliament,) and at other periods, Tuesdays only, are the days on which H. R. H. gives audiences to officers of every rank who wish to approach him on business. From the frequency of these levees, and the indiscriminate admission, there are few, if any, officers of the army who are not personally known to H. R. H., and although compliance with the requests of all is impossible, the refusal is always softened by the kind manner in which it is conveyed.

The line of politics which H. R. H. has invariably followed, since the year 1794, has been that of firm and zealous support of the King's and the Prince Regent's Government; but his political conduct has been free from violence, and from prejudice against those who have adopted a different course; nor has he ever suffered the spirit of party to influence him in the choice of, or intercourse with, private friends. These are to be found alike among the supporters and the opposers of government, and the line has been so well drawn as to secure him from all suspicion that private inclination can affect what he considers to be a public duty. The favorable impression made upon all parties by his good sense and moderation, in this respect, has been confirmed by his conduct when entrusted by the Prince Regent, soon after the removal of the restrictions on his au-

thority, with communications to the heads of parties, having for object a coalition which should strengthen H. R. H.'s government.

Although the negociation failed, the honorable, upright, and candid manner in which it was conducted by H. R. H. was acknowledged by all those concerned.

H. R. H. has shown himself a not less dutiful and affectionate son and kind brother, than a faithful and zealous subject.

In his private attachment he has offered through life an example of steadiness truly remarkable. The friends of his youth, those respectable individuals to whom the King had entrusted the superintendance of his education are still his friends, have free admission to his society, and are at all times received by him with the same feeling of sincere affection, which on the other hand has continued to be entertained by them towards him.

Those whom he has in the further course of his life honored with his friendship, and who have proved themselves deserving of his confidence, have experienced the most decided proofs of sincere and cordial solicitude for their welfare and success, and, high and low, respect and love him as a true friend, and a kind and indulgent master. His manner, with all, is easy, affable, and unaffectedly condescending. Every act evinces goodness of heart, so justly considered the greatest of all blessings, and producing an equanimity of temper, and a cheerfulness of disposition which are so well calculated to support the individual under the constant weight of business, and the occasional pressure of affliction and difficulty.

I cannot take leave of the Duke of York without expressing a fervent hope that H. R. H. may long continue to watch over the interests of the British army, which, under his able direction, has in every quarter of the globe acquired indelible claims to the confidence and gratitude of this country, and to the admiration of other nations. In proof of the assertion that undue prejudice, and every effort of malice have yielded to a sense of his Royal Highness's meritorious discharge of his duty, the vote of thanks, and which passed unanimously in the House of Commons, and was moved by one of those members who had been a warm advocate for his Royal Highness's removal from office, is inserted as a conclusion to this memoir.

6th July, 1814.—Resolved, that Mr. Speaker do signify by letter to the Duke of York, the thanks voted to the army, and that in addressing his Royal Highness do particularly express the high sense which this House entertains of his Royal Highness's long, unremitting, and effectual exertions for the improvement of the British Army.

2. Field Marshal, H. R. H. Edward, Duke of Kent, K. G.

Colonel of the Royals.

The Duke of Kent at the age of 19, whilst completing his education at Lunneburg, was appointed, 30th May 1786, Colonel of the Hanoverian Guards; in April 1789, Colonel of the 7th Foot, or Royal Fuzileers; and, early in 1790, returned to England. After passing only 10 days with his family he, in obedience to the commands of His Majesty, proceeded to Gibraltar, where, for several months, he commanded the Queen's regiment; and, until the arrival of the Fuzileers as a reinforcement to the garrison, in August following. His Royal Highness remained with his regiment, at Gibraltar, till 1791, when he sailed with it for Quebec. Whilst in Canada, his Royal Highness was appointed, 20th November 1782, to the rank of Major General; and, in December following, he had orders to join General Sir Charles Grey, who was proceeding to attack the French West India settlements. The Duke of Kent joined the army just at the commencement of the siege of Fort Bourbon in Martinique, and was entrusted with the command of the detached camp of La Coste, above Point Petre. After the capture of Martinique the army proceeded to St. Lucie, and the Duke of Kent was appointed to command the grenadier brigade which, in conjunction with the light infantry brigade under General Dundas, formed the storming party which carried Morne Fortunée. The army next proceeded to Guadaloupe, where the flank companies were detached under the Duke of Kent and General Dundas, who shortly afterwards succeeded in taking possession of Morne Marscot and Flem D'Epée, commanding Point Petre. Upon the reduction of the French West India islands the Duke returned to North America, and shortly afterwards was appointed Commander of the Forces in Nova Scotia and its dependencies. On the 12th January 1796, his Royal Highness was promoted to the rank of Lieut. General; on the 10th May 1799, General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces in British North America. In August 1800, the Duke of Kent returned to England, and, on the 21st August 1801, he was made Colonel of the 1st or Royal Scots regiment; in 1802, he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, at which place he arrived on the 10th May. His Royal Highness was recalled, in consequence of the mutiny that took place on the 24th December of the same year, and on the ground that it was desirable the different departments of government, at home, should have the advantage of some personal communication with him thereupon. (For a detail of the circumstances that occasioned the mutiny, and a review of the

Duke of Kent's conduct whilst at Gibraltar, vide Royal Military Panorama, for September 1814, vol. iv. p. 511.) On the 5th September 1805, his Royal Highness was appointed Field Marshal.

3. FIELD MARSHAL, ARTHUR, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K. G.

Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (Blue.)

THIS officer commenced his military career, the 7th March 1787, as an Ensign in the 73rd foot: the 25th Dec. 1787, he was appointed Lieut. in the 76th; the 23rd Jan. 1788, he exchanged into the 41st; and the 25th June 1789, into the 18th dragoons. He received a Company in the 58th foot the 20th Sept. 1791; and again exchanged into the 18th dragoons the 31st Oct. 1792. He was next appointed Major to the 33rd, and Lieut. Col. the 30th April 1793. In 1794, he commanded a brigade of infantry during Lord Moira's retreat through Flanders, and shortly after his return from the Continent was employed in the expedition, under Admiral Christian, destined for the West Indies; he next accompanied his regiment to India, and was ordered on the intended expedition against Manilla. On the 3rd May 1796, he received the rank of Col. by brevet.

Lieut. Gen. Harris had been appointed to command the Madras army, destined to act against Tippoo, and penetrate into the Mysore country, and Col. Wellesley was given the command of a division stationed at Lall Pitt; but after the French force in the Deccan was destroyed, the Nizam provided a large force, to aid in the attack of Tippoo, consisting of 6000 of the Company's troops, 6000 of his own, and 3000 cavalry, the command of which was entrusted to Col. Wellesley. At the taking of Seringapatam, on the 4th May 1799, he received thanks in public orders from Gen. Harris. He was next appointed one of the Commissioners to arrange the division of the Mysore territories, and also the distribution of the immense treasure found in Tippoo's capital, of which Col. Wellesley became for some time the Commandant. He was afterwards entrusted with an expedition against Dhoudia Waugh, and in September 1800, took the field; on the 5th of the same month he entered the Nizam's territories, and intercepted Dhoudia Waugh's force at Conaghull, when Dhoudia himself, and a great number of his followers, were killed, and the whole body dispersed. Col. Wellesley received the thanks of Gen. Braithwaite, who had succeeded Gen. Harris in the command of the forces at Madras, and also of the Gov. Gen. in council.

After the above enterprise, an expedition to Batavia, under the

orders of Gen. now Sir David, Baird being determined on, Col. Wellesley was recalled from his government and command in the Mysore territory, to execute an enterprise against the Mauritius and Isle of Bourbon, which was to be attempted by a part of the forces of Gen. Baird, if that officer was successful in his operations against Batavia; this expedition was however abandoned.

The Mahratta war having commenced in 1802, Lord Clive, then at the head of the Madras government, assembled an army of 19,000 men, the command of which was entrusted to Lieut. Gen. Stuart. It became necessary to detach a part of this force towards Poonah, the capital of the Peishwa, our ally, which was menaced by Scindeah and Holkar. Maj. Gen. Wellesley, which rank he had obtained the 29th April 1802, was selected for this command, having under him Col. Stevenson, and a body of 35,000 men, with considerable artillery. Of this army, two-thirds were furnished as subsidy by the Nizam, and comprised about 9000 cavalry and 6000 disciplined infantry. The Nizam's force being placed under the command of Col. Stevenson, Maj. Gen. Wellesley, with his army of 12,000 men, advanced rapidly towards Poonah, knowing that Holkar was in possession of that capital and the person of the Peishwa. On the night of the 19th April 1803, information having been received that it was the determination of Holkar to plunder and burn Poonah on the approach of the British troops, Maj. Gen. Wellesley pushed forward, over a rugged and difficult country, through a dangerous pass; and, after a forced march of 60 miles, reached the Peishwa's capital in 32 hours. The rapidity of this advance saved Poonah; and in a few days it was restored to its lawful sovereign. After this event, Maj. Gen. Wellesley proceeded against the city of Amednagur, which speedily fell into his hands, and he arrived at Nauluair on the 23d Sept. Here he was informed that the combined Mahratta army was posted within six miles of the ground he intended to occupy; but that the enemy had indicated an intention of breaking up his camp, and retreating on the approach of the British army. Maj. Gen. Wellesley instantly determined to attack the enemy, instead of waiting till the morning of the 24th, for the arrival of Col. Stevenson's subsidiary division, which had marched by a different route, and had not joined him, as was expected. Having adopted this resolution, he halted and refreshed his army, which had already that morning marched 14 miles: he then moved forward, and after a further march of six miles, performed under the rays of a vertical sun, came in sight of the enemy, who was posted with his right on the village of Bokerdun, his left on that of Assaye, on the northern bank of the river

Kaitreah, near to the Adjuntee pass. Scindeah's army consisted of 38,500 cavalry, 10,500 regular infantry, 500 matchlocks, 500 rocket men, and 90 pieces of ordnance. Gen. Wellesley's army consisted only of 4500 men, of whom about 2000 were Europeans; but this frightful inequality proved to be amply compensated, by the superior discipline of the British army and the eminent abilities of their distinguished leader.

The British general approached in front of the enemy's right; but, finding that he had posted his infantry and guns on the left, he resolved to make his attack upon that point. Having made the necessary movements for this object, he placed the British cavalry in the rear, to cover the infantry as they moved round; and on his right flank, he stationed the cavalry of the Peishwa and Nizam. He then forded the Kaitreah beyond the left of the enemy; and, having reached the opposite bank, formed his army in order of battle, extending his infantry in two lines, the British cavalry in a third as a reserve, and posting the auxiliary native force so as to cover the left flank of the whole, now menaced by a large body of the enemy's cavalry, which had followed them from the right of its own position. The enemy had commenced a distant cannonade; but, perceiving that an attack was threatened on his left, Scindeah changed his position with great steadiness. The British now advanced to the attack, under a most tremendous fire of nearly 150 pieces of cannon. The English artillery, in their turn, opened upon the enemy, at an interval of about 100 yards; but was soon rendered incapable of advancing, from the number of bullocks and men that had fallen: this induced Maj. Gen. Wellesley to abandon his guns, and try the event of a closer combat. Putting himself, therefore, at the head of his whole line, and placing the British cavalry under Lieut. Col. Maxwell of the 19th light Dragoons, to cover his right, he advanced in a manner which completely dismayed the Mahrattas. Notwithstanding his numerous artillery, the enemy found himself unequal to withstand this charge, and was quickly compelled to retire upon his second line, posted in front of the Juah river. Here the 74th regiment, which covered the right of the British line, having suffered severely by the enemy's cannon, was charged by a body of Mahratta cavalry; but the British cavalry posted on the right, having repulsed them, charged, in their turn, with such resistless impetuosity, that several of the enemy's battalions were driven into the Juah with immense slaughter. The enemy's line now gave way in all directions, and was pursued by Col. Maxwell at the head of the British cavalry across the Juah river, beyond which they were cut down in great numbers. Several of the enemy's guns, having been unavoidably left in the rear during the heat of the action, were, at

this moment, turned upon the British troops in advance by the perfidious Mahrattas, who had thrown themselves on the ground, and were passed unmolested by the English soldiers. This circumstance encouraged some of the enemy's regular infantry battalions, that had retired in rather better order, to face about and commence a second action, which, being maintained for a short time with great fury, made the fortune of the day again doubtful. Maj. Gen. Wellesley, however, leading on the 78th regiment and 7th battalion of Sepoys, compelled those parties, who had seized the guns, to surrender, though not without some further loss and considerable personal danger to himself, having his horse shot under him; while Col. Maxwell finished the destruction of the enemy, by charging with the 19th light Dragoons the battalions that had rallied, which he entirely broke and dispersed, but unfortunately fell himself in the performance of this duty. These last attacks proved decisive; the Mahrattas fled in all directions: their dead, amounting to 1200, covered the field, and their wounded strewed the adjoining country for miles. Ninety-eight pieces of cannon, the whole camp equipage of the enemy, all their bullocks and camels, and a vast quantity of ammunition fell into the hands of the victors.

Maj. Gen. Wellesley next turned his attention to the Rajah of Berar's army, which he defeated on the plains of Agram, capturing the whole of their elephants and baggage, 38 pieces of cannon, and all their ammunition. He then turned his arms against the only remaining fortress of any importance belonging to the enemy—an almost impregnable citadel named Gawilghar, seated on the summit of a steep hill. On the night of the 12th Dec. the batteries were opened, and a practicable breach having been effected, it was carried, on the morning of the 14th, by escalade. The war having been brought to a conclusion by this enterprise, the Rajah of Berar determined on concluding a peace, without waiting for the concurrence of his ally Scindeah. This was instantly made known to the British general, and negociations being set on foot on the 16th Dec. a treaty of peace, between the British government in India and the Rajah of Berar, was concluded the following day. On the 30th Dec. Maj. Gen. Wellesley also made peace with Scindeah. In 1804, Maj. Gen. Wellesley was appointed a Knight of the military order of the Bath; and the Mahratta war being concluded, he, early in 1805, returned to England, when a sword, valued at £.1000, was presented him by the inhabitants of Calcutta; thanks were voted to him by both Houses of Parliament, and his companions in arms presented him with a gold vase of 2000 guineas' value.

He accompanied Lord Cathcart in the expedition to Hanover, in

command of a brigade; and when that army returned to England, he was appointed to a district, on the sea-coast. On the death of the Marquis Cornwallis, he received the Colonelcy of the 33d regiment, 30th January 1806.

During the administration of Lord Grenville, Sir Arthur Wellesley represented an Irish Borough in the British Parliament; and on the accession of the present administration, he was nominated Chief Secretary to the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He next commanded a division in the expedition against Copenhagen, and defeated a detachment of Danes near Kioge, by which victory 60 officers and 1500 men, with 14 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of powder and ammunition fell into our possession. Soon after this event, Copenhagen having surrendered, he was employed, in conjunction with Sir Home Popham and Lieut. Col. George Murray, to conduct the capitulation.

On the 25th April 1808, he attained the rank of Lieut. Gen. and was appointed to command an expedition to Portugal. On the 12th July the expedition sailed from Cork, and on the 17th Sir Arthur quitted the convoy, and embarked on board a light vessel for Corunna, to ascertain the affairs of the enemy in the North of Spain. This object being attained, he rejoined the convoy, and arrived at Figueras, in Mondego Bay, early in August. On the 17th of the same month he fought the battle of Rolica; and on the 21st that of Vimeira; soon after which he returned to England. On the 22d March 1809, this officer again landed in Portugal to take the command of the British army, when he was also appointed, by the Prince Regent of Portugal, Marshal General of the Portuguese troops.

On the 11th May he effected the passage of the Douro, and achieved the capture of Oporto: about the middle of June he established his head quarters at Abrantes; and on the 28th July fought the battle of Talavera. In the beginning of Sept. he placed his whole army upon the Line of the Guadiana, and established his head quarters at Badajos. In Dec. he withdrew his army from Spain, and, in the course of three weeks, the whole of his force was placed on a new and extended position, along the frontiers of Portugal; head quarters in the city of Vizeu. In this year, 1809, he was created Viscount Wellington. On the 2d Sept. 1810, he fought the battle of Buzaco. On the 29th he re-crossed the Mondego, and retreated to a position in front of Lisbon, with his right at Alhandra on the Tagus, passing by Torres Vedras, and his left on the sea.

Marshal Massena having reconnoitred the strong line of defence taken up by Lord Wellington, remained inactive before the position until 14th of Nov. with his right upon Sobral de Mont-

gare, his left flank on the Tagus at Villa-Franca. On that evening he retired in two columns, the right by the road of Alemquer to Alcoentre, and his left by Villa Nova, continuing his retreat to Santarem, where he halted and took post. Lord Wellington, on the 15th, followed the march of the enemy, and, finding the position of Santarem remarkably strong, he desisted from attacking it, and fixed his head-quarters at Cartaxo: and M. Gen. Hill's division of the army crossed the Tagus at Vallada, and was cantoned in the towns on the opposite bank. Marshal Massena retired from his position at Santarem, and the neighbourhood, in the night of the 5th of March, and was pursued by Lord Wellington on the following morning. His Lordship having detached a considerable part of his army under Marshal Beresford, contented himself with pressing upon and harassing the enemy's rear-guard during this retreat, which continued until the 8th of April, on which day the whole of the army of Portugal had passed the Aqueda, leaving Almeida to its fate.

Lord Wellington now invested Almeida, to relieve which place Massena collected the whole of his disposable force in Castile and Leon, and crossed the Aqueda on the 2d of May, without opposition. In consequence of this movement, the whole of the allied army in the north of Portugal, was concentrated betwixt the villages of Fuentes de Honor in Spain, and Villa Fermosa in Portugal, two leagues from Almeida, and four from Ciudad Rodrigo. In the course of the following day the enemy, in number 40,000 infantry, and 4500 cavalry, arrived in the plains on the other side of Fuentes, the light division and the British cavalry gradually retiring before him as he advanced. On the same afternoon the enemy attacked the village of Fuentes de Honor, with large bodies of troops, and the contest for this important place was maintained with great vigor on both sides until night, when the British kept possession. On the 5th was fought the battle of Fuentes de Honor, or Almeida; and on the 11th Almeida was taken possession of.

Marshal Marmont having crossed the Tagus, and established himself at Placentia in the beginning of August, the main body of the British army made a parallel movement by crossing the river at Villa Velha, and Lord Wellington fixed his head-quarters at Fuente Guinaldo, about two leagues from Ciudad Rodrigo. Part of the infantry was pushed forward on the Salamanca road, and all communication cut off betwixt that fortress and the enemy. In this year, 1811, his Lordship was created by the Prince Regent of Portugal Conde de Vimeira, and the 31st July received the local rank of Gen. in Spain and Portugal. On the 10th of Jan. 1812, the batteries were opened before Cuidad Rodrigo, and on

the 19th that place was carried by storm. On the 16th March he invested Badajos, and on the 6th April it was also taken by storm.

The enemy having fortified the important post of Almaraz on the Tagus, and there established a depôt, Lord Wellington directed Lieut. Gen. now Lord, Hill to destroy their forts, which he accomplished at a very trifling loss.

On the 17th June, Lord Wellington, with the main body of the combined army, crossed the Tormes at Salamanca, which the enemy abandoned, leaving a garrison of 1000 men in the fort, on the brink of the river, and commanding the bridge. On the 23rd, Maj. Gen. now Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, who commanded the 6th division, directed an attack to be made upon the fort with 300 men, who were repulsed with the loss of 140 in killed and wounded; among the former was Maj. Gen. Bowes, who commanded the storming party. This attack having failed, Lord Wellington opened a battery of red-hot shot on the evening of the 26th, and continued his fire until 10 P. M. Next morning the firing recommenced, and about noon the fort surrendered. On the 22d July he fought the battle of Salamanca; on the 21st June 1813, the battle of Vittoria; on the 11th Aug. the battle of the Pyrenees; and on the 7th Oct. crossed the Bidassoa and entered France, and continued in command of the British army, which was engaged in several other important affairs, till the conclusion of the war.

This article has already extended to too great a length, to permit in this place a detail of the latter operations of the Marquess of Wellington; a mention of each, however, will be found in different parts of this work.

In 1812, his Lordship was created Marquess of Wellington: the; 1st Jan. 1813, Col. of the regiment of Horse Guards; and 21st June 1813, Field Marshal; and the same year a Knigh was the Garter. On the 3rd May 1814, the Prince Regent w Jan, pleased ts grant him, on account of his services, the dignit of Duke and Marquess by the titles of Marquess Douro and Duke of Wellington, in the county of Somerset.

4. Field Marshal his Royal Highness Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, K. G.

Colonel of the 15th Hussars.

His Royal Highness commenced his military services in the Hanoverian army, under the particular superintendance of the present Lieut. Gen. Charles Baron Linsengen, and served the compaigns in Flanders. He entered the British service as Lieut. Gen. 18th Ma 1798; H. R. H. was appointed Gen. the 25th Sept. 1803, and Field Marshal 26th Nov. 1813.

5. Field Marshal H. R. H. Adolphus Frederic, Duke of Cambridge, K. G.

Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and Colonel in Chief of the King's German Legion.

In 1793 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed Col. in the Hanoverian army; H. R. H. served as a volunteer, under the Duke of York, the early part of the campaign of 1793 in Flanders, and during the latter part of that campaign with Marshal Freytag. On the retreat of the corps of observation under the Marshal in Sept. 1793, the Duke of Cambridge received two wounds and was taken prisoner near Rexpoode, but soon after rescued by the Hanoverians.

At the close of 1793, the Duke of Cambridge was appointed Col. of the Hanoverian guards; H. R. H. served the campaign of 1794 and part of 1795, as Col. and M. Gen. in Gen. Walmoden's corps, and bore an active share in the various operations of that arduous campaign. In 1798, H. R. H. was appointed Lieut. Gen. in the Hanoverian service: in 1803 he returned to England, and received his commission as Lieut. Gen. in the British army which was subsequently antedated to the 4th Aug. 1798. The 25th Sept. 1803, he also received his commission as Gen. and the 17th Nov. was appointed Col. in chief of the king's German legion, which excellent corps was established, formed, and kept up under H. R. H.'s superintendance and direction.

In 1804 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to command the home district, and the 5th Sep. 1805, Col. of the Coldstream guards. [illegible] 26th Nov. 1813, H. R. H. received the rank of Field Marshal, of [illegible]ame period he was appointed to command in the Electorate in direc[illegible]r, where he is still employed and unremittingly engaged to the esta[illegible]nd forwarding any measure, which may be conducive storation of his [illegible]nt of a respectable military force; and the reperity and comfort[illegible]esty's German dominions to that state of prosinterrupted by the t[illegible]ch had during many years been so fatally power it had been for[illegible] of Buonaparte, to whose overwhelming Germany. [illegible] yield in common with the rest of

Generals.

6. Gen. Charles, Marquess of Drogheda, K. P.

Colonel of the 18th Dragoons.

The 18th Jan. 1755, his lordship was appointed Lieut. Col. by brevet; 7th Dec. 1759, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the 19th light drag.; 19th Feb. 1762, Col. by brevet; 3rd Aug. 1762, Col. 18th drag.; 30th April 1770, M. Gen.; 25th June 1773, Col. in the R. reg. of Irish artillery; 29th Aug. 1777, Lieut. Gen.; 12th Oct. 1793, Gen. and died.

7. Gen. the Hon. Alexander Maitland.

Colonel of the 49th Foot.

This officer was appointed to a company in 1st foot guards, with the rank of Lieut. Col. 6th June 1756; Col. by brevet, 19th Feb. 1762; Col. of 49th foot the 25th May 1768; M. Gen. 25th May 1772; Lieut. Gen. 29th Aug. 1777; and Gen. 12th Oct. 1793. and died.

8. Gen. William, Marquess of Lothian, K. T.

Colonel of the 2nd Dragoons.

His Lordship was appointed Col. by brevet the 25th May 1772; M. Gen. 29th Aug. 1777; Lieut. Gen. 20th Nov. 1782; and Gen. 3rd May 1796; the 23rd Oct. 1798, his Lordship was appointed Col. of the 11th light dragoons, and the 27th Jan. 1813, removed to the Colonelcy of the 2nd drag.

9. Gen. the Hon. Henry St. John.

Colonel of the 36th Foot.

This officer was M. of the 91st foot 12th Jan. 1760; he received the brevet of Lieut. Col. 13th Feb. 1762; the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 67th, 9th Nov. 1767; the brevet of Col. 11th Jan. 1776; the Colonelcy of the 36th, 28th Nov. 1778; the rank of M. Gen. 19th Feb. 1779; Lieut. Gen. 28th Sept. 1787; and Gen. 26th Jan. 1797.

Gen. St. John was on service at Minorca with the 67th foot; he also served on the Staff in Portugal, as Adjut. Gen. to the late Lord Loudon.

10. Gen. Sir George Osborn, Bt.

Colonel of the 40th Foot.

This officer entered the army in 1759, as Ensign in the 24th reg. of foot. He soon after raised a troop in the 16th reg. of light dragoons, with whom he served at the siege of Belleisle in 1762. From thence he was appointed aide-de-camp to the earl of Halifax, Lord Lieut. of Ireland. He was appointed Maj. to 16th roy. reg. of Ireland; in 1763 deputy Qr. Mast. Gen. of Ireland; and in 1765 Capt. of a company in 1st reg. of guards; in 1775, he commanded the grenadiers of the brigade of guards sent out to America, and was appointed Must. Mast. and Insp. Gen. of the German troop, employed in the service of Great Britain in America; 7th Aug. 1777, the rank of Col. in the army; in 1778, he received the commission of M. to 3rd reg. of guards, and in 1781, that of Lieut. Col.; 19th Feb. 1779, he received the rank of M. Gen.; In 1785, he was appointed Col. of 73rd reg., and in 1786, Col. of 40th reg.; 28th Sept. 1787, he received the rank of Lieut. Gen.; he served in that capacity on the Northern staff in 1795, and was appointed full Gen. 26th Jan. 1797.

11. Gen. the Hon. William Gordon.

Colonel of the 21st Foot.

This officer was appointed to a troop in 16th light drag. 4th Aug. 1759. Lieut. Col. in the late 105th foot 11th Oct. 1782; Col. by brevet 29th Aug. 1777; Col. of the late 81st foot 19th Dec. 1777; M. Gen. 19th Oct. 1781; Col. of 71st foot 19th April 1789; Lieut. Gen. 12th Oct. 1793; and Gen. 1st Jan. 1798; the 6th Aug. 1803, Gen. Gordon was appointed Col. of the 21st foot.

12. Gen. Robert Prescott.

Colonel of the 28th Foot.

This officer was M. of the late 95th foot, the 22nd March 1761; Lieut. Col. of the late 72nd foot, the 10th Nov. 1762; Lieut. Col. of 28th foot 8th Sept. 1775; Col. by brevet 29th Aug. 1777; Col. of 28th foot, 6th July 1789; M. Gen. 9th Oct. 1781; Lieut. Gen. 12th Oct. 1793; Gen. 1st Jan. 1798.

Gen. Prescott served on the continent of Europe, and in the West Indies.

13. Gen. William, Earl Harcourt.

Colonel of the 16th Dragoons, and Gov. of Portsmouth.

His lordship was appointed a Capt. in the army, 27th Oct. 1759; a Capt. in the 3rd drag. 30th June 1760; Lieut. Col. in the 2nd light drag. 24th June 1768; Col. by brevet 29th Aug. 1777; Col. in 16th light drag. 20th Oct. 1779; M. Gen. 20th Nov. 1782; Lieut. Gen. 1st Oct. 1793; and Gen. 1st Jan. 1798.

Lord Harcourt has served in Portugal and America, and in Flanders; he succeeded to the command of the British troops forming part of the Duke of York's army in Holland in 1794, when H. R. H. quitted that army; and continued in the command until the embarkation of the infantry in 1795; he was formerly Governor of Hull, and at present holds the Government of Portsmouth. On the establishment of the Military College at High Wycombe and Marlow, Lord Harcourt was appointed Governor; his Lordship succeeded his brother in the office of Master of the Horse to the Queen; and is also Deputy Ranger of Windsor Forest and Park.

14. Gen. Henry, Earl of Carhampton.

Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

The 8th Aug. 1759 Lord Carhampton, then the Hon. Henry Laws Luttrell, was appointed Capt. in 16th light drag.; M. by brevet 14th April 1762; Lieut. Col. in the 1st reg. of Irish horse, 3rd Feb. 1765; Col. by brevet 29th Aug. 1777; Col. of the 6th drag. guards 23rd June 1788; Col. in 2nd roy. Irish artillery 12th Oct. 1789; and Col. of the roy. Irish reg. of artillery 29th July 1797; his Lordship received his rank of M. Gen. 20th Nov. 1782; of Lieut. Gen. 12th Oct. 1793; and of Gen. 1st Jan. 1798.

Lord Carhampton has served in Portugal and as Master General of the Ordnance and Commander of the forces in Ireland.

15. Gen. the Hon. William Hervey.

In 1755 this officer joined Gen. Braddock's army in America, and soon after obtained an Ensign's commission in the 44th; he afterwards succeeded to a Lieutenantcy; and 27th Dec. 1756, was appointed to a company in the 44th foot, with which corps he continued to serve in America. He was at the taking of Niagara after the death of Gen. Prideaux, and was appointed M. of Brigade by Sir Jeffrey Amherst, and as such went down the river St. Lawrence and was at the taking of Montreal; 6th Aug. 1766 he was appointed to a company in the 1st foot guards, with the rank of Lieut.

Col.; 29th Aug. 1777 Col. by brevet; M. Gen. 20th Nov. 1782; Lieut. Gen. 12th Oct. 1793; and Gen. 1st Jan. 1798.

This officer has not served abroad since he attained the rank of M. Gen.

16. Gen. Thomas Bland,
Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

This officer entered the service, 30th March 1754, as a Cornet in the 7th Drag. He obtained his Lieutenancy 9th Sept. 1758; his Capt. Lieutenancy 29th March 1760; his Company 14th Oct. 1761; Majority 14th June 1765; Lieut. Colonelcy 27th Feb. 1771; and was appointed Col. 19th Feb. 1799. In the year 1760, he accompanied his reg. to Germany, and remained there until the peace of 1763.

He was appointed M. Gen. 20th Nov. 1782; Col. of the 5th Drag. Guards 18th Nov. 1790; Lieut. Gen. 3rd May 1796; and Gen. 1st Jan. 1801.

17. Gen. Felix Buckley,
Governor of Pendennis Castle.

This officer was a Capt. in the 2d Troop of Horse Guards 22d July 1751; he received the brevet of Maj. 6th Aug. 1762; was appointed Guidon and Maj. in his reg. 28th Sept. 1764; Cornet and Maj. 8th Feb. 1765; 2nd Lieut. and Lieut. Col. 6th March 1771; 1st Lieut. and Lieut. Col. 28th July 1773; Col. by brevet 19th Feb. 1779; M. Gen. 20th Nov. 1782; Lieut. Col. and Col. in his reg. 18th Nov. 1790; Lieut. Gen. 3rd May 1796; and Gen. 1st Jan. 1801. The General is Governor of Pendennis Castle.

18. Gen. George Garth,
Colonel of the 17th Foot and Lieutenant Governor of Placentia.

The 30th Sept. 1758, this officer was appointed Lieut. and Capt. in the 1st Foot Guards; Capt. and Lieut. Col. 6th Feb. 1772; Col. by brevet 19th Feb. 1779; Major Gen. 20th Nov. 1782; Col. of the 17th Foot 8th Aug. 1792; Lieut. Gen. 3d May 1796; and Gen. 1st Jan. 1801; and subsequently Gov. of Placentia. This officer served in America.

19. Gen. Richard Grenville,
Colonel of the 23rd Foot.

This officer entered the army in the year 1759, as an Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards; he obtained the rank of Capt. in 1760, by

raising an independent company; and the 7th May 1761, he was removed to a company in the 24th Foot. He served the campaigns of 1761 and 1762, in Germany, as Aide-de-Camp to the Marquess of Granby. In 1772, he purchased a company in the Coldstream Guards, and, in 1776, he accompanied the brigade of Guards to America. The 19th Feb. 1779, he received the rank of Col.; 20th Nov. 1782, that of M. Gen.; 21st April 1786, the Colonelcy of the 23d Foot; 3d May 1796, the rank of Lieut. Gen.; and 1st Jan. 1801, that of Gen.

20. Gen. John, Earl of Suffolk,
Colonel of the 44th Foot and Governor of Londonderry and Culmore Forts.

Lord Suffolk was appointed, 23rd July 1760, to a Lieutenancy in the 1st Foot Guards, with the rank of Capt.; to a Company, with the rank of Lieut. Col. 12th Feb. 1773; and Col. by brevet 17th Nov. 1780. The 16th Aug. 1783, his Lordship received the Colonelcy of the 70th Foot; the rank of M. Gen. 28th Sept. 1787; that of Lieut. Gen. 26th Jan. 1797; and that of Gen. 29th April 1802. The 12th Jan. 1814, Lord Suffolk was removed from the 70th Foot to the Colonelcy of the 44th. His Lordship was Page to his late R. H. the Duke of Cumberland.

21. Gen. the hon. Chapple Norton,
Colonel of the 56th Foot and Governor of Charlemont.

This officer was a Capt. in the army 9th Dec. 1762; Capt. in the 19th Foot 15th June 1763; Maj. in the 1st Foot 14th July 1769; Capt. and Lieut. Col. 1st Foot Guards 1st June 1774; Col. by brevet 17th Nov. 1780; M. Gen. 28th Sept. 1787; Col. of the 81st 25th March 1795; Col. of 56th 24th Jan. 1797; Lieut. Gen. 21st Jan. 1797; and Gen. 29th April 1802.

This officer served in the American war, and was engaged in all the principal occurrences. In Stedman's History honorable mention is frequently made of his conduct. Gen. Norton is Governor of Charlemont.

22. Gen. Sir David Dundas, K. B.
Colonel of the 1st or King's Dragoon Guards, and of the 95th or Rifle Corps; Governor of Chelsea, &c.

After having been two years at Woolwich Academy, this officer was at the age of 15, in 1752, sent to assist in the survey of Scotland, then carrying on under the direction of his uncle, Col. Watson, Qr. Mast. Gen. on which service he remained three years.

In 1754, he was appointed Lieut. Fireworker in the reg. of artillery; in 1755, Practitioner Engineer; in 1756, Lieut. in the 56th regiment of foot, and an Assistant to Gen. Watson, Qr. Mast. Gen.; in 1758, Qr. Mast. Gen. on the expeditions to Cherburgh, St. Malo, and St. Cas, on the coast of France.

In the autumn of the latter year he joined the allied army, in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, as Assist. Qr. Mast. Gen. being also then Engr. and Lieut. of infantry. In 1759, he was appointed Capt. in the 15th drag. when he resigned his appointment as Engr. and Assist. Qr. Mast. Gen. and returned to England. In 1760, he returned to Germany with the 15th drag. and as Aide-de-Camp to M. Gen. Elliott; was at the battles of Warburgh, Closter Camp, the siege of Wesel, and other operations of the campaign.

In Jan. 1761, the allied army advanced from Westphalia and drove the French army out of Hesse, as far as Francfort on the Mayne, besieging Cassel, though unsuccessfully; and, in the end of March, returning to Westphalia. In the succeeding operations of the campaign, was at the battle of Fellinghausen, and at the affair of Eimbeck in Dec. which concluded the campaign.

In the summer of 1762, he was at the siege of Havannah with Gen. Elliott, and returned, Jan. 1763, on the general peace; in 1764, was in France the greater part of the year for military improvement; in 1770, attended his reg. and duty, in the 15th drag. as Capt. from 1764 till 1770. In the latter year, he purchased the Majority of the 15th light drag.; and, in 1774, went to the continent, to attend the French and Austrian exercises in Flanders.

On the breaking out of the American war, 1775, he desired to have gone into the infantry; but was sent to Ireland, Lieut. Col. to the 12th light drag. by purchase. In 1778, was appointed Qr. Mast. Gen. in Ireland; in 1781, was made Col. by brevet; in 1782, Lieut. Col. of the 2nd reg. of horse; in 1785, attended the Prussian exercises at Berlin, Pomerania, Silesia, and Magdeburgh, and, in 1787, again went to Germany to attend the Prussian exercises; in 1788, he became Adj. Gen. in Ireland for the purpose, and by His Majesty's command, undertaking the infantry military regulations of exercise, and their practice by the garrison of Dublin: published his Principles of Military Movements on which the general regulations of 1792, afterwards issued to the army, were founded. In 1790, he received the rank of M. Gen.; and, in 1791, was appointed Col. of the 22nd reg. of foot, resigned the Adj. Generalship, and was placed on the Staff of Ireland as M. Gen. In 1792, he resigned the Irish Staff, and came to England, with a view to more distant employ-

ment, on a war with France: the same year, the Regulations for the Infantry Exercises were published, and made general. In 1793, he was sent to Jersey, to examine into the practicability of an attempt on St. Malo, but which did not take place; afterwards went to the continent, on a mission to the Duke of York, at the conclusion of the siege of Dunkirk. In October of the same year, went through Germany and Italy to Toulon, and arrived there as second in command to Lieut. Gen. O'Hara; on 30th Nov. Lieut. Gen. O'Hara was taken prisoner; succeeded to the command and government of Toulon; obliged to evacuate it, in the end of December, and proceed to the Isle of Elba, after destroying the docks and arsenal, and bringing away a large proportion of the French fleet.

Landed on the Island of Corsica in Jan. 1794, took the town of San Fiorenzo, and secured good anchorage for the fleet; returned to England, by land, through Italy and Germany; joined the army in Flanders as M. Gen.; commanded a cavalry brigade at the battle of Tournay; retired from the Netherlands to the frontier of Holland, on the Rhine and Wahl rivers, which the army under the Duke of York of British, Hanoverians, Hessians, and Brunswickers, crossed and maintained. In November, the Duke of York returned to England, and the Hanoverian Gen. Walmoden remained in command. In December, M. Gen. Dundas commanded on the lower Wahl, and in the two successful actions near Geldermalsen.

In Jan. 1795, the army, evacuating Holland, retired from the Wahl and Rhine, behind the river Ems, on the frontier of Germany. Commanded the right wing of the British, which skirted Dutch Friesland, in this retreat; commanded on the river Ems, in E. Friesland, until the month of April, when the British infantry, under Gen. Harcourt, returned to England. The British cavalry, 24 squadrons, and Foreign Emigré corps attached to it (about 10,000) remained under the command of Lieut. Gen. D. Dundas, as Lieut. Gen.: Gen. Walmoden still commanding the whole of the allied army in Westphalia. Lieut. Gen. Dundas's corps, during this summer, occupied the countries of Friesland, Oldenburg, and Bremen, the rest of the army was cantoned in Westphalia; and the French occupied Holland, and the banks of the Wahl and Rhine. No offensive operations being carried on by either side in Westphalia, the British cavalry were exercised in brigade, upon general systems then laid down for them by Lieut. Gen. Dundas. In December, Lieut. Gen. Dundas was appointed Col. of the 7th light dragoons.

In Jan. 1796, the whole of the British cavalry were embarked in the Weser and Elbe, and landed safe in England. The rest of

the allied army fell back to their several countries, according to a line of demarcation agreed on with the French.

The same year, 1796, this officer was placed on the Home Staff, and appointed Qr. Mast. Gen. of the army; composed the cavalry regulations of exercise and movement; and during this year, and the following ones of 1797, 98, 99, and 1800, commanded the exercises and instruction of the infantry and cavalry, in the camps at Weymouth and in Windsor Forest, under His Majesty's inspection; became Lieut. Gen. and Governor of Landguard Fort in 1797. In 1799, served as Lieut. Gen. in Holland with the Duke of York, commanded the centre column of attack at the first battle of Bergen, in September, and also the centre column of the army at the second battle, in October, which drove the enemy from the heights and village of Bergen, back upon the town of Alkmaar, which surrendered. In 1801, he was appointed Col. of the Royal N. British drag. and Gov. of Fort George, succeeding to Sir Ralph Abercrombie. In 1802, he attained the rank of Gen.; and, in 1803, he resigned his appointment as Qr. Mast. Gen. of the army, and was placed in command of the southern district, viz. Kent and Sussex. In 1804, he was appointed Gov. of Chelsea, and Knight of the Bath; and, in 1805, he resigned the command of the southern district from indisposition.

On the 18th March 1809, he was appointed Commander in Chief of His Majesty's army, on the resignation of the Duke of York; and Col. of the 95th or Rifle regiment; also Privy Councillor.

On the 26th May 1811, having requested and received the Prince Regent's gracious permission to resign the command of the army on account of age, service, and health, H. R. H. the Duke of York resumed it. In 1813, appointed Col. of the 1st or King's regiment of dragoon guards.

23. Gen. Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B.

Colonel of the 75th Foot, and Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

This officer entered the service, in July 1758, as an Ensign in the 44th foot. He served in North America till the peace of 1763; he was present as a volunteer at the battle of Ticonderoga 8th July 1758; at the siege of Niagara, and in the action in which a corps of the enemy, that attempted to raise the siege, was defeated; at the reduction of Fort Levi, and at Montreal, when the French army laid down their arms and surrendered the colony. In 1759, he received a Lieutenantcy, and, in 1761, a company in the 44th. He remained with that corps, in Canada, till the peace of 1763, when, being the youngest Captain, he was reduced on half-pay

with the 10th company; but soon after succeeded to a vacant company, and served in Ireland till 1775. In 1772, he received a Majority in the 62nd, and, in 1775, a Lieut. Colonelcy in the 37th foot.

He served in North America from the commencement of 1776 till the peace of 1783; and was present at the battles of Brooklyne, Brandywine, and Germantown; also at the siege of Charlestown, and at Yorktown, when it was attacked by the French and American armies and surrendered to them. The 15th Feb. 1781, he received the rank of Col., and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty; 12th Oct. 1787, he received the Colonelcy of the 75th foot.

From Sept. 1788 till the middle of April 1797, he served in India; and, in Jan. 1790, he succeeded the late Gen. Sir William Medows in the government of Bombay, and in the chief command of the army on that establishment: the 28th April of the same year, he received the rank of M. Gen. He was present at the reduction of Carcron, the surrender of Tippoo's army in that quarter, and the fall of the province of Malabar. In 1792, he joined Lord Cornwallis before Seringapatam, where soon after peace was concluded with Tippoo. In 1793, he succeeded Lord Cornwallis in the chief command of the army in India; and was present at the action at Batina, in Rohilcund, where the Rohillas were totally defeated.

The 26th Jan. 1797, he received the rank of Lieut. Gen.; and in December was appointed on the Staff in North Britain; but was compelled to resign that situation from a severe complaint in his eyes, contracted in India, from the effects of which he still suffers. The 29th April 1802, he received the rank of Gen., and has since been appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

24. Gen. James Coates,

Colonel of the 2nd Foot.

Appointed Capt. Lieut. in the 66th, 24th Aug. 1761; Capt. 2nd April 1762; Maj. 3rd Oct. 1766; Lieut. Col. by brevet, 11th Sept. 1765; Lieut. Col. 19th foot, 26th Oct. 1775; Col. by brevet, 16th May 1781; M. Gen. 28th April 1790; Col. of the 2nd foot, 20th Dec. 1794; Lieut. Gen. 26th Jan. 1797; and Gen. 29th April 1802.

This officer has served in America and in the West Indies.

25. Gen. Sir Alured Clarke, K. B.

Colonel of the 7th Foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 50th foot, 20th March 1755; Lieut. 10th May 1760; Capt. in the 5th foot, 7th Jan. 1767; Lieut. Col. 7th foot, 10th March 1777; Col. by brevet, 16th May 1781; M. Gen. 28th April 1790; Col. of the 5th foot, 25th Oct. 1794; Lieut. Gen. in the East Indies, 3rd May 1796; Lieut. Gen. in the army, 26th Jan. 1797; Col. of the 7th foot, 21st Aug. 1801; and Gen. 29th April 1802.

Sir Alured Clarke served in the East Indies; and commanded the army that captured the Cape of Good Hope.

26. Gen. Samuel Hulse,

Colonel of the 62nd Foot and Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

This officer entered the army, 17th Dec. 1761, as Ensign in the 1st foot guards; in Aug. 1769, he obtained his Lieutenancy in the same regiment, with the rank of Capt.; and, in April 1776, a Company with the rank of Lieut. Col.; in 1780 he was appointed Lieut. Col. in his regiment, and employed during the riots of that year; 20th Nov. 1782, he received the rank of Col. The 25th Feb. 1793, he embarked, in command of the 1st battalion of his regiment, and landed in Holland; 5th March 1793, he encamped before Valenciennes; 2nd June, after the surrender of that place, he marched to Dunkirk. On their route the brigade of guards, under Lord Lake, were ordered, 18th August, to support the Dutch forces at Lincelles; on which occasion this officer was directed to arrange the mode of attack. The guards returned from Dunkirk, and proceeded to Engle Fontain to support the Austrian army. On 12th Oct. this officer received the rank of M. Gen., and, having no command, he returned to England in November of the same year.

In May, 1794, he was appointed to command the brigade of guards serving in Flanders; and on 3rd June he joined the army at Tournay: some partial actions took place during his command of the brigade. He left the guards in cantonments near Arnheim, on the Rhine, and early in Jan. 1795, he arrived in England. In May he received the Colonelcy of the 56th, and was placed on the Home Staff, where he continued until 1798; from the 56th he was removed to the 19th foot. The 1st Jan. 1798, he received the rank of Lieut. Gen. In June, during the rebellion in Ireland, he was ordered with two brigades to proceed to Waterford; in November he returned to England, and resumed his command

on the Staff; in Aug. 1799, he was appointed to command in the expedition to the Helder. He was present at all the engagements from 19th Sept. to 6th Oct.; but at one only held any command, viz. on 2nd of Oct. to proceed with the grenadier battalion of the guards to reinforce the centre of the army. He returned with the expedition in Nov. 1799, and was appointed to the command of the Southern District, in the room of the late Lord Grey, in which situation he continued until the peace of 1802. The 25th Sept. 1803, he received the rank of Gen.; 24th Feb. 1806, he was appointed Lieut. Governor of Chelsea Hospital; and 25th June, 1810, Col. of the 62nd foot.

27. Gen. Albermarle, Earl of Lindsey,
Colonel of the 89th Foot, and Governor of Blackness Castle.

This officer entered the service, 1st March 1762, as an Ensign in the 1st guards; 30th Aug. 1769, he received a Lieutenancy with the rank of Capt.; 1st April 1776, a Company, with the rank of Lieut. Col.; 20th Nov. 1782, he received the rank of Col. in the army; 12th March 1789, he was appointed 3rd Maj. in his reg.; and 3rd Aug. 1792, 2nd Maj. The 19th Sept. 1793, he received the Colonelcy of the 81st foot, from which he was removed to the 9th foot 31st Dec. 1794. From the 9th he was removed to the 17th, 15th June 1804; and 25th March 1808 to the 89th foot.

The 12th Oct. 1793 this officer received the rank of M. Gen.; 1st Jan. 1798 that of Lieut. Gen.; and 25th Sept. 1803 that of Gen. He has since been appointed Gov. of Blackness Castle, His Lordship raised the 81st foot.

28. Gen. Sir James Steuart Denham, Bart.
Colonel of the 12th Light Dragoons.

This officer entered the service at 16 years of age, 17th March 1761, and having received a military education, in Germany, he was immediately fit for service. He obtained a Cornetcy in the 1st or Royal reg. of drag. from his present Majesty without purchase. He served in the campaigns of 1761 and 1762 in the above reg. with the allied army in Germany, commanded by Prince Ferdinand. From a Cornetcy he was appointed, by purchase, to a Company in the 105th or Queen's Royal Highlanders, by commission dated 13th Jan. 1763. That reg. having been reduced in the year following, Sir James again went abroad, and after travelling on the continent, in France and Germany, he, in 1766, succeeded by purchase to a troop in the 5th or Royal Irish

drag. then stationed in Ireland, by commission dated 18th June. In the year 1769 Sir J. S. was appointed A.-D.-C. to Ld. Townshend, then Ld. Lieut. of Ireland; and in the year 1772 obtained a Majority by purchase in the 13th reg. of drag. by commission dated 6th Nov. In 1775, without any solicitation on his part, he was transferred to the Majority of the 1st reg. of Irish horse, now the 4th drag. gds., that step having been looked upon as promotion and a favor conferred upon him, commission dated 26th Sept. 1775. The year following, 1776, the 13th drag. were converted into light cav. when Sir J. S. was pointed out for the purchase of the Lieut. Colonelcy of that reg. to which he succeeded accordingly, by commission dated 15th July 1776; he then obtained the brevet rank of Col. commission dated 20th Nov. 1782. In 1788 it was thought advisable to improve the system of discipline in the cav. of the army, and orders were issued to the Irish government to assemble, in the garrison of Dublin, large detachments from each reg. of cav. on that establishment, the late Sir William Pitt being Com. in Chief in Ireland.—Sir James had the honor of being nominated to that command, and his orders were to form an improved system of interior discipline, economy, and field movements for the cav.; and from time to time to report his proceedings. The detachments were assembled accordingly, early in the spring of 1788, and along with them the 13th light drag. to which Sir J. S. was Lieut. Col. making in all about 16 troops of cav., and having the assistance of two Majors and an adequate staff. The command of the garrison of Dublin also fell to Sir James, and which he held during the summers of 1788 and 1789. His proceedings met with the approbation of Sir William Pitt, as also of His Excellency the Ld. Lieut. who signified it in orders, in a manner from which Sir James has since derived honor and advantage. His system, particularly of field movements, has been adopted without alteration; but has been more completely defined and arranged by our late Com. in Chief, Sir David Dundas, and is now enforced by order of His Majesty. The 12th reg. of light drag. falling vacant by the death of the late Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Lane Parker, Sir J. S. was appointed by His Majesty Col. of that reg. by commission dated 9th Nov. 1791.

In autumn, 1793, he was ordered with his reg. to Toulon, where he was to have been appointed to serve as Brig. Gen.; but the promotion of October in that year having given him the rank of M. Gen. and the Staff at Toulon being complete, he was disappointed of that service. In the year following Sir James was appointed to the Staff of the late Marquess of Cornwallis, and to the command of the cav. belonging to the Brit. army, which was to have joined a Prussian subsidy, supposed to act on the Meuse;

but which subsidy did not come forward as was expected, and Sir James was again disappointed. He was placed, in the month of September, on the Staff in Scotland, and there named to the superintendance of the cav. and to take particular charge of the formation and discipline of the Fencible cav. in that country, which he commanded in camps in the summer, 1795, 1796, and 1797.

In autumn, 1797, serious disturbances existing in Ireland, he was promoted to the local rank of Lieut. Gen. in that country; and was there appointed by warrant to command the Southern District, comprehending the province of Munster, then in a greater state of disturbance than any other in Ireland; and his arrangements restored that district to a state of tranquillity, not known to any other district of that kingdom, during the year 1798: the measures were not those of violence, and the result proves that they were not pusillanimous. The first step taken by Sir J. S. with the sanction of government obtained through Sir Ralph Abercrombie then Com. in Chief, was to suspend the authority given to military officers to act as justices of the peace; and to direct their attention more immediately to their military functions; calling on the civil magistrates to come forward, and exercise their own authority, with firmness and justice. From this Sir James found the most material benefits; the system having in general been well supported by the magistrates of the Southern District. The Lieut. Gen.'s next object was to obtain, as much as possible, the assistance of the yeomanry and volunteers, then consisting of nearly 17,000 men, belonging to the Southern District; and who, owing to the disturbances not having then broken out into actual rebellion, had not been called forth by the authority of government. Sir J. S. addressed these corps, through the medium of the general officers commanding divisions of the Southern District, and proposed to them to convert two days' exercise in the week, for which they received pay, into two nights' duty; (see Sir J. S.'s circular letter to general officers, dated Mallow 13th March 1798, here annexed.) This proposal, being evidently for the advantage of the country and the best means of restoring peace, was soon universally adopted and carried into effect, (see the letter of the Earl of Donoughmore addressed to M. Gen. Myles, dated Cork 18th March 1798, also annexed,) with great activity, arrangements being made by Sir J. S. in order to form night patroles of yeomanry safeguards. The patroles were conducted with great regularity and activity, and were, in general, headed by noblemen and gentlemen of the first respectability and rank in the country; to whose exertions and spirit sufficient praise cannot be given. There was not an act of unnecessary violence committed by them during their service; and all night assemblies of disturbers of the

peace were thereby effectually suppressed; the regular military force, which till then had been dispersed, was collected and made more effectual. Those arrangements were communicated to Sir Ralph Abercrombie and were highly approved of by him, which approbation he expressed, in terms not equivocal, in his letter addressed to Sir J. S. and dated 18th March 1798. Immediately before Sir Ralph Abercrombie left the command of the army in Ireland, he had concerted a plan, which he communicated to Sir J. S. for putting districts, particularly disturbed, under a military contribution; by introducing into them troops living at free quarters. This system was by many objected to, on account of the depredations it might lead to, and the relaxation it would occasion in the discipline of the troops. By the arrangements made by Sir J. S. these objections were obviated; a regular ration was fixed upon for each man, and for each horse employed on that service. The troops were to be assembled in towns and villages, and officers stationed in the houses with the soldiers; the provisions were to be collected by the magistrates, who were also instructed to let the burden fall where it was most deserved; and the provisions so collected were to be delivered to the troops at stated periods, according to regular rations, and under the direction of the magistrates; the soldiers being kept in discipline, and prevented from marauding or committing any outrage. Such free quartering was not taken off until perfect order was restored to the district so quartered upon: and the good conduct of the troops reconciled the inhabitants to the soldiery. On Sir J. S.'s taking the command of the Southern district, he put a stop to all arbitrary punishment being inflicted upon the inhabitants; burning of houses, &c.: and, during the exercise of martial law in the Southern District, no criminal was capitally convicted, except by a regular military tribunal or court martial, consisting of a president and twelve members; the whole of which proceedings received the approbation of the government of Ireland. See the subjoined extract of Ld. Castlereagh's letter dated 25th June 1798, and addressed to Sir J. S. On the breaking-out of the rebellion in the month of May 1798, and the County of Wexford, which was not in Sir James's district, being taken complete possession of by the rebels; and all communication between the seat of government and the Southern District being cut off by them; Sir J. S. of his own accord, instantly ordered M. Gen. Johnston, with about 3600 men, and a train of art. large in proportion, to march to the right bank of the river Barrow, there to cover the Southern District, and to act as might appear to him of most advantage for the kingdom at large. M. Gen. Johnston having taken possession of the town of New Ross, was there attacked; and defeated the rebels on the 5th of

June. The success of these operations is well known: four reg. of inf. were afterwards ordered out of the Southern District, by command of the late Ld. Lake, then commanding the forces; by order dated Dublin, 5th of June. Their march was delayed for a short time by Sir J. S., for reasons which he thought necessary; and which were stated; but they soon afterwards proceeded and reinforced Ld. Lake at Vinegar Hill. On the 10th of June, Sir J. S. received orders from Gen. Lake to forward the late Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore from Bandon towards the County of Wexford along with his light brig., consisting of about 1800 men, and art. in proportion. They were marched the same evening; and the next day the 11th, that brig. arrived in time to defeat the rebels at Foulks Mill on the 18th of the same month, after a march of 130 miles performed in seven days, also taking possession of the town of Wexford on the 21st, before the arrival of troops from any other quarter. Vide extract of Sir J. Moore's letter subjoined. Sir J.'s local rank as Lieut. Gen. was confirmed by the promotion of 1st Jan. 1798, and he was appointed a Gen. in the army on the 25th day of Sept. 1803.

From motives now unnecessary to enter into, and the rebellion in Ireland having, by the proclamation of the Marquess of Cornwallis, been declared at an end, Sir J. was induced to offer to His Majesty his resignation of the Staff in that kingdom which was graciously received.

Sir J. S.'s rank in the service, having since in a great degree precluded him from ordinary service, he has remained, with regret, an unwilling spectator of the wonderful military successes which have since crowned the annals of the British Empire.

CIRCULAR, *to the General Officers in the Southern District of Ireland.*

Mallow, 13th March 1798.

Sir,—It having been represented to me by some respectable gentlemen, living in your division of the southern district, that disturbances exist in many parts of it; that gentlemen's houses have been attacked and plundered of arms, and nightly meetings held; and it being evident that nothing will more effectually put a stop to such disturbances, than the lawful exertions of the magistrates, with the assistance of the yeomanry and volunteers of the country, (raised for the very purpose of giving strength to the civil power); I beg you will communicate without delay, to the gentlemen commanding yeomanry and volunteer corps, that I strongly recommend it to them: and that it is my earnest wish for the general good and restoration of order, as well as for the protection of private individuals and their property, that the exercise of the yeomanry and volunteers, for two days in the week,

should be converted into *night patroles*, always accompanied by a civil magistrate or constable: that the patrole of each corps should be confined to their own district; that they shall be made three or four nights in the week, or oftener according to the strength of the corps; dividing each corps into so many patroles, none consisting of less than 12.—In this manner a corps, consisting of 36 only, can patrole six nights in the week, which is but two nights' service, within that period, to each man. It is further recommended, that where the yeomanry, in any one district, consists of both cavalry and infantry, that the patrole shall be composed of a certain number of each; whereby the infantry will be protected by the cavalry in an open country, and the cavalry by the infantry in a close one. The strictest injunctions must be given to the patroles never to violate the law; to protect innocence, and never to offend it; to be severe, where severity is unavoidably necessary; but to discriminate, as far as possible, the innocent from the guilty. The times of patroles must be at uncertain hours, and frequently be changed, as well as the routes the patroles take; both of which must be much determined, by good information received, of where and when disturbances are most likely to exist; always observing one general rule for all patroles, that they never return by the same road by which they went out. If the disturbances of the country are of such a nature as to require stronger patroles, the frequency of them must be diminished in proportion to the weakness of the corps. No doubt is entertained that, by the adoption of this plan, if carried on with perseverance, activity, discipline, moderation, and justice, the disturbances of the country will shortly subside, and good order be once more re-established.—You will be so good as to request the gentlemen, to whom you communicate my wishes on this subject, to give you an answer, for my information, whether or not they agree to this plan, in order that I may transmit such answers to government. You may also observe, to the gentlemen to whom you write, that the assistance of the military shall always be granted to them, to support them upon emergencies; but that it is not consistent with the attention which must be paid to the discipline of the troops, to disperse them in small parties over the country: the evil consequences which may attend such a measure must be evident to every person. When they are therefore called upon, to lend assistance for the suppression of any disturbance, they must return to their established station immediately after such service is performed, which you will be so good as to attend to in your division of the district. You will also be so good as to request the gentlemen who command yeomanry and volunteer corps to report to you, when any material occurrence takes place, during any patroles of these corps.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES STEWART,
Lieut. Gen.

To Maj. Gen. JOHNSTON,
Maj. Gen. EUSTACE,
Br. Gen. MOORE,
Gen. Sir James DUFF,
Br. Gen. HOPE,
Maj. Gen. MYERS.

Lord Viscount DONOUGHMORE, *Captain of the Loyal Cork Legion, in Answer to the foregoing Letter.*

Cork, 16th March 1798.

Sir,—I have had the honor of your letter of this date, communicating the orders of Lieut. Gen. Sir James Steuart, of the 13th instant, and directing my immediate attention thereto. It gives me no small satisfaction to be enabled to state, that the Loyal Cork Legion has anticipated the wishes of the Lieut. Gen.; and my letter of the 15th instant, which I had the honor to send you, as the unanimous sense of my corps, having sufficiently expressed their readiness to act, at the shortest notice, in such "a manner as the officer commanding His Majesty's troops in this garrison shall direct, in support of the laws for the protection of property and the preservation of public peace;" it is only necessary for me now to request that you will have the goodness to refer the Lieut. Gen. to this our declaration, and to assure him that he may rely upon our best exertions to carry his plan into complete execution. But the Lieut. Gen. having been pleased to direct that the persons commanding yeomanry corps should communicate for his information, whether or not they agree to his plan, in order that he may transmit such answers to government, I beg leave to express in my own name, and that of the corps which I have the honor to command, that we agree to it in the fullest manner: and if I may presume to mention the opinion of an individual, on a subject so much considered by the Lieut. Gen., allow me to add how much I conceive his plan is calculated to meet the exigency of the present moment. The alarm which has been spread so very extensively, appears to me to be rather the cause of the danger, to which we are thought to be exposed, than the consequence of it; and it is my decided conviction that, whatever the danger may be, it will retire before those who are disposed to look it boldly in the face. I speak from some little experience of my own in a neighbouring county, where similar apprehensions were entertained, and not without foundation; and where the timely exertions of the resident gentlemen checked the evil at once, and restored perfect order and tranquillity. Wherever the gentlemen are disposed for their present ease and immediate security to compromise with the disturbers of the public peace, *these* real dangers do exist; but it is of their own creation. The wisdom of the Lieut. Gen. in thus committing to the zeal and exertions of the yeomanry corps the present contest with the disaffected and disorderly, strikes me on this principle with peculiar force. Every man of property being thus immediately pledged, the event cannot be doubtful. The injunctions never to violate the laws, which are given with so much propriety in the Lieut. Gen.'s orders, I am certain I shall never have occasion to inculcate in the corps which I have the honor to command. If to the summary powers with which the magistrates are armed by the late acts, the circumstances of the times, or their own inactivity in particular places, should make it necessary to add any thing still more strong in the way of coercion, it is to the wisdom of the legislature, and not to the discretion of the

magistrates or military officer, that we are to resort for such additional severities. We shall best recal the lower classes of the people, wherever they have been misled, to peace and good order, by setting them an example of reverence for the laws in our own persons, and by our practice.

It is particularly gratifying to me that it should fall to the lot of the Loyal Cork Legion to take the lead, in the very necessary duty which the Lieut. Gen. has thus recommended to the yeomanry corps of your division: and I venture to promise, that the report of the patroles of to-morrow night, of which I have thought it right to take the command myself, will not be discreditable to the inhabitants of this city and its adjoining district.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DONOUGHMORE,

First Captain Loyal Cork Legion.

Maj. Gen. MYERS, &c. &c. &c.

Extract from Sir Ralph ABERCROMBIE'S *Letter to Sir James* STEUART, *dated 18th March* 1798.

"Your proposal for the employment of the yeomanry and volunteers, appears to me the most sensible and practical plan I have seen. I gave a copy of it to Lord Camden yesterday."

Extract from Lord CASTLEREAGH'S *Letter to Sir James* STEUART, *dated 25th June* 1798.

"His Excellency the Lord Lieut. highly approves of your issuing the most positive orders, against the infliction of punishment, under any pretence whatsoever, not authorized by the orders of a general officer, in pursuance of the sentence of a general court martial."

Extract from Maj. Gen. MOORE'S *Letter to Lieut. Gen. Sir James* STEUART.

Camp, near Wexford, 24 June 1798.

"I reached Ross on the 18th, on the 19th we advanced to the proposed attack. The rebels were posted on a hill within a couple of miles of the town, we marched in three columns, mine was the right, with orders to turn their flank. They appeared drawn up, and I really thought they had made their minds up to stand a brush; but when I got within cannon shot of them they began to retire, and were very soon seen to have totally abandoned their position: they went in much haste, and in different directions. I followed to Old Ross, my advanced guard of yagers killed 50 or 60 of them: Gen. Johnston met me here, and marched with me to Carrick; but which we found abandoned: he returned to Old Ross, but ordered me to proceed to Foulks Mill, where I should be joined next day by the Queen's and 29th from Duncannon; I was then to proceed to Taghmon, cutting off all com-

munication between that and Clonsmines. I took post, the night of the 19th, at the house and park of Mr. Sutton, near Took's Mill. Next morning I sent a strong detachment, towards Tintern and Clonsmines, to observe the country and communicate with the troops expected from Duncannon. The detachment returned without gaining intelligence of the Queen's or 29th; I waited for them till three in the afternoon, when, concluding that a change had prevented their march or disembarkation, I determined to proceed to Taghmon without them, that I might arrive on the day appointed, and in time to take up my ground before dark. I had not marched a mile when, at a place called Gowsbridge, a large body of rebels were seen marching towards us. The advanced guard (the 60th) were directed to scatter and occupy them, whilst I got a couple of guns forward, and some light inf. formed on each side of them: they came up very close to us and fixed a colour, but were almost instantly driven; their colour taken and forced over the bridge. I permitted them to be followed no farther; I had my guns and baggage to guard; and a body of them were seen moving towards my left. I posted the light companies so as to prevent their again crossing the bridge, and sent some companies to attack the body, which by this time had got upon my left. The country was extremely woody and enclosed, and it was from report only that I could know what was going on where I was not personally; but I suspected, from a large body that still remained on a height opposite the bridge, that their intention by moving to the left, was to make me weaken the points first attacked, and then make a push upon it. I sent Majors Aylmer and Daniel with five companies to the left; but still remained myself, with my cannon, in the neighbourhood of the bridge. The fire however becoming hotter on the left, and Maj. Anderson, whom I had sent there to observe, returning and telling me that affairs were serious, I put spurs to my horse and arrived at a moment when the rebels, in vast crowds, were pressing us very hard; the light inf. from want of practice and experience, had got huddled too much together. I got them to extend and take advantage of the ditches, and then, with a huzza, to make a push forward, which succeeded; the others turned tail, and we followed close: they attempted once or twice to rally—it was too late. After pursuing them a great way, they separated and dispersed in all directions. I had some cavalry, but the country was much too enclosed for them; we had 30 or 40 wounded and 10 killed. Maj. Daniel is amongst the former in the knee, and I fear for his leg; your friend Richardson behaved well, and his company suffered more than any of the light inf.; five companies of light inf. and part of the 60th alone were engaged. It is impossible to judge of the number of the rebels, they appear in clouds on different sides; but information of several taken states them at 5 or 6000, with 600 muskets. Their fire surprised me, it was well supported: I can form but little idea of their killed; they lay scattered over the field in great numbers as we were pursuing them. The account came to me of the arrival of the Queen's and 29th, under Ld. Dalhousie, I sent them orders to halt, in front of the baggage, where

the affair had begun: I returned there and, as it was eight o'clock, took post for the night.

"Next morning, on the march to Taghmon, two people met us with a white flag, offering to surrender the town of Wexford upon terms, security to their persons and properties. I had no authority to enter upon terms; but I thought it right to take advantage of the favorable disposition to gain the command of the town, and save the numerous prisoners confined in it. I made no answer; but, instead of stopping at Taghmon agreeable to my orders, I proceeded to Wexford, and took posts over the town, and then sent a detachment into it to release and protect the prisoners and well-affected; we saw crowds running from the town as we approached it. On our arrival we found the rebels had plundered it, and had left only women and children; I told them, who had sent the proposals, that I referred them to Gen. Johnston and Lake: in the meantime, the troops and cannon I had upon the heights would secure them from all harm. Forty of the prisoners had been massacred the evening before; the rest, to the amount of some hundreds, were to have been dispatched that day if we had not come forward—I shall never perform so pleasing a service. I expect to be in particular favor with Lady Steuart, her brother was amongst those released, he had been twice on his knees to be shot.

"The day following arrived Gens. Lake, Johnston, &c. &e. For the affairs of Enniscarthy, I refer you to your Aid-de-Camp Barrows," &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN MOORE.

29. GEN. THOMAS CARLETON.

APPOINTED Ens. in the 20th reg. of foot, then commanded by Lieut. Col. Wolfe early in 1755; Lieut. in the 20th the same year. In 1757, the reg. was employed on the unsuccessful expedition against Rochford under Sir John Mordaunt. The following year on an expedition under the Duke of Marlborough to the French coast, where upwards of fifty sail of vessels were burnt at Paramy near St. Maloes; the expedition returned to the Isle of Wight, and sailed the same year to Embden, and joined the allied army in Westphalia, under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. Capt. in the 20th foot in 1759, in consequence of vacancies made at the battle of Minden. In 1760 appointed A.-D.-C. to Maj Gen. Ld. Frederick Cavendish; Maj. by brevet 1773.; Qr. Mast. Gen. to the army in Canada in Nov. 1775; Lieut. Col. to the 19th reg. in 1776; Col. Nov. 20 1782; Maj. Gen. 12th Oct. 1793; Lieut. Gen. 1798; Gen. 25th Sept. 1803.

Gen. Carleton was wounded at the naval contest on Lake Champlain in 1776, when the rebel fleet commanded by Mr. Arnold was totally destroyed; and in 1783, he was appointed Gov. of New Brunswick.

30. Gen. Cavendish Lister.

Colonel of the 45th Foot, and Governor of Landguard Fort.

This officer entered the army as a Cornet in the 16th dragoons 22nd Aug. 1760; he served at the battle of Warburg as a volunteer in the Marquess of Granby's suite: he served in the ranks at the battle of Cloister Campen, 16th Oct. 1760, under his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick; 1st April 1761, he received an Ensigncy in the 3rd foot guards, and 5th Nov. was appointed Assistant Qr. Mast. Gen. on Lord Granby's Staff. He remained with the army until its return to this country, and was sent by Gen. Conway's commands into Holland, to prepare the marching routes of the army across the different branches of the Rhine at Arnheim and Nimeguen. The 12th March 1768, he received a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Capt. in his regiment; 29th April 1775, he embarked with the detachment of foot guards under Gen. Matthew for America; and was present at the taking of Long Island and York Island. He returned to England in 1777, having been promoted to a company 16th Jan., with the rank of Lieut. Col. in his regiment; 13th Sept. 1791, he was appointed M. in 3rd foot guards, and 1st April 1795 Lieut. Col.; 22nd April 1802, he received the Colonelcy of the 45th foot; 12th Oct. 1793 the rank of M. Gen; 1st Jan. 1798, that of Lieut. Gen; and 25th Sept. 1803, that of Gen. Gen. Lister has since been appointed Gov. of Landguard Fort.

31. Gen. Charles Leigh.

Colonel of the 3rd Foot, and Lieut. Gov. of the Isle of Wight.

This officer entered the service the 12th March 1764 as an Ensign in the 3rd guards. He received a Lieutenantcy in his regiment with the rank of Capt. 18th April 1770; a company with the rank of Lieut. Col. 12th April 1777. He was employed on the American service from March 1776 to Sept. 1777, and was present at the battles of Bedford in Long Island; the landing on New York Island; the White Plains; the attack on fort Washington and Westfield. He served the winter campaign in the grenadiers, under the command of Lord Cornwallis in the Jerseys. The 20th Nov. 1782, he received the rank of Col. in the army; in Feb. 1793, he went to Holland in command of the flank battalion of the guards, he was present in the action at St. Amand; the battle of Fleurus, and the siege of Valenciennes; he commanded the flank battalion of the guards and the line in the action near Dunkirk.

The 24th Sept. 1793, he returned to England to raise the 82nd foot, of which his commission as Col. was dated the 27th of that month. The 12th Oct. 1793, he received the rank of Maj. Gen.; and 2nd March 1797, he was removed to the Colonelcy of the 20th foot; the 1st Jan. 1798, he received the rank of Lieut. Gen. In 1805 he was placed on the Staff in the West Indies; in Sept. he received the appointment of Commander in Chief at Martinique, and which he resigned to the late Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in March 1806, and returned to England; the 25th Sept. 1803, he received the rank of Gen.; and 29th Dec. 1809, he was removed to the Colonelcy of the 3rd foot. Gen. Leigh has since been appointed Lieut. Gov. of the Isle of Wight.

32. Gen. Alexander, Earl of Balcarras.

Colonel of the 63rd Foot.

Lord Balcarras entered the service the 5th July 1767, as an Ens. in the 53rd foot, which reg. he joined immediately after at Gibraltar. His Lordship obtained two years leave of absence to travel on the Continent; was allowed to pass over the rank of Lieut.; appointed to a company in the 42d, 28th Jan. 1771; and to a Majority in the 53rd, 9th Dec. 1775. Ld. B. served three years in Canada and North America, under the late Gen. Sir Guy Carleton and Burgoyne. He was present at the action at Trois Rivieres, 1st June 1776; commanded the lt. inf. of the army at Ticonderoga and Hughbarton, the 7th July 1777; also at Freeman's Farm 19th Sept.; on the heights of Saratoga and Freeman's Farm with the command of the advanced corps of the army, Brig. Gen. Fraser being killed in the action, 1st Oct. The 8th Oct. his Lordship was appointed Lieut. Col. of the 24th, which reg. he accompanied to the interior of the country, it having been included in the convention of Saratoga.

Ld. B. was appointed Lieut. Col. of the 2nd batt. 71st, 13th Feb. 1782; that reg. was disbanded in 1783, and his Lordship remained on half pay six years and a half. The 20th Nov. 1782, he received the rank of Col. and a special commission to command in Jersey; his Lordship was charged for one year with the correspondence and communications with the armies of la Vendée and les Chouans; the 29th Aug. 1789, he was appointed Col. of the 63rd foot.

The 12th Oct. 1793, his Lordship received the rank of Maj. Gen. and continued on the Staff at Jersey, from which he was removed to command the forces in Jamaica, and was present in the Maroon war. The 1st Jan. 1798, Ld. B. received the rank of Lieut. Gen.: his Lordship was on the Staff in the West Indies, six

years and nine months; 25th Sept. 1803, he received the rank of Gen.

33. Gen. Cornelius Cuyler.

Colonel of the 69th foot, and Governor of Kinsale.

In May 1759, this officer entered the service as an Ensign in the 55th; he joined his reg. in America, and was at the siege and reduction of Ticonderoga in 1759, and of Montreal in 1760. The 8th Sept. 1761, he received a Lieutenantcy in the 55th, and 9th May 1764, a company in the 46th; he served with the latter corps in Ireland eight years; on the frontiers of North America two years; and at New York one year. He was first A.-D.-C. to the late Gen. Ld. Howe, when Com.-in-Ch. in North America from July 1775, till 15th Jan. 1776, when he was promoted to a Majority in the 55th. He continued first Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Ld. Howe; was present at the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, and Germantown. The 16th Nov. 1777, he was appointed to the Lieut. Colonelcy of his reg. which he commanded in the battle of Monmouth under the late Gen. Sir H. Clinton; and afterwards went with it to the West Indies. In 1779 he was employed with it at the reduction of St. Lucie under the late Lieut. Gen. Grant; and in 1781 he acted as Adj.-Gen. to the army in the West Indies under the late Maj. Gen. Christie. The 20th Nov. 1782, he received the rank of Col.; he was employed in the West Indies as Qr. Mast. Gen., with the rank of Brig. Gen. from Nov. 1782 to April 1784; he returned to England and commanded his reg. until the end of the year 1787, when he was appointed to the situation of Qr. Mast. Gen. in the West Indies, which he held till Nov. 1792, and then succeeded to the command of the forces in the West Indies. The 30th Oct. 1793, this officer was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 86th, and 20th June 1794 to that of the 69th; he was employed as Commander in Chief in the West Indies till June 1793; he commanded the expedition against Tobago, which surrendered the 1st April 1793; the 12th Oct. he received the rank of Maj. Gen. and returned to England, when he was placed on the Staff, and in April 1794 appointed Lieut. Gov. of Portsmouth, in which situation he continued till May 1797.

The 15th June 1797, this officer received the rank of Lieut. Gen. in the West Indies, and proceeded thither as Com. in Ch. He received the rank of Lieut. Gen. in the army the 1st Jan. 1798, and in May returned to England. He was employed on the Staff in command of the Sussex district from June 1798 to Jan. 1799, and was then appointed Com. in Ch. of the army in Portugal; he

returned to England in Nov. the principal part of the troops being sent to the Mediterranean. The 25th Sept. 1799, he received the rank of Gen., and has since been appointed Gov. of Kinsale.

34. Gen. Charles, Earl of Harrington.

Col. of the 1st Life Guards, and Governor of Windsor.

This officer entered the army 3rd Nov. 1769, as an Ens. in the Coldstream gds., with the rank of Lieut. and 20th July 1773, he obtained a company in the 29th foot. He served the campaigns of 1776 and 1777 in America, and was present in the different engagements with the Northern army. The 16th Jan. 1778, his Lordship was appointed Lieut. Col. in the 3rd foot gds.; and 30th Aug. 1780, Lieut. Col. of the 85th; from which period he served two years in the West Indies; 20th Nov. 1782, his Lordship received the rank of Col.; 12th March 1783, he was appointed Col. of the 65th, from which he was removed to the 29th, the 28th Jan. 1788; and 5th Dec. 1792, to the 1st life gds.; the 12th Oct. 1793, his Lordship received the rank of M. Gen.; the 1st Jan. 1798, that of Lieut. Gen. and 25th Sept. 1803, that of Gen. Whilst Lieut. Gen. he was employed for a short time on the Staff in Great Britain. His Lordship has since commanded the London District; and commanded in Ireland: and been appointed Gov. of Windsor.

35. Gen. Nisbett Balfour.

Colonel of the 39th Foot.

This officer entered the army in 1761, as an Ens. in the 4th foot; in 1765, he obtained his Lieutenantcy, and his company in 1770; he was at the battle of Bunker's Hill in 1775, and wounded; in the action at the landing on Long Island; and the taking of Brooklyn in 1776; at the taking of New York in Aug. 1776, on which occasion he was sent home by the Com. in Ch. with the public dispatches, and in consequence received the brevet of Maj. In the spring of 1777, he was in the action near Elizabeth Town in the Jerseys; and in the actions of Brandywine, and Germantown; also at the siege of Charlestown, and served under Ld. Cornwallis part of the campaign after the surrender of the latter place. In 1778, he was appointed Lieut. Col. of the 23rd foot; and 20th Nov. 1782, Col. and A.-D.-C. to His Majesty. He served part of the campaign of 1794 in Flanders and Holland. The 12th Oct. 1793, he received the rank of M. Gen., and was appointed Col. of the 39th foot 2nd July 1794; he received the rank of Lieut. Gen. 1st Jan. 1798, and the 25th Sept. 1803, that of Gen.

This officer has never been on half-pay.

36. Gen. Edmund Stevens.

Colonel of the 8th Foot, and Governor of Fort William.

The 6th April 1760, this officer was appointed Cornet in the 21st drag., 18th Nov. Cornet in the 1st drag.; 19th May 1761, Ens. in the Coldstream gds.; and 2nd Dec. 1768, Lieut. in the latter reg. From May 1776 till June 1778, he served as Maj. of brig. to the foot gds. in America. He was present at the engagement of Brooklyn in 1776; at those of Westfield, Brandywine, and Germantown in 1777; and at Monmouth in June 1778.

The 5th May 1778, he was appointed to a company with the rank of Lieut. Col. in the 1st foot gds.; the 8th Aug. 1792, to a Majority; 7th March 1795, to a Lieut. Colonelcy; and the 11th Oct. 1797, to the Colonelcy of the 56th foot.

The 12th Oct. 1793, this officer received the rank of M. Gen. 1st Jan. 1798, that of Lieut. Gen., and the 25th Sept. 1803, that of Gen. He served on the Staff at the camp at Warley, under the late Gen. Marquess Cornwallis in 1795; in London till the 11th Oct. 1797; and at Winchester and Portsmouth to the conclusion of the latter year. In 1798 and 1799, he was on the Staff at Winchester, Salisbury, Isle of Wight, and Weymouth; in 1800 at Salisbury, the camp at Sunning Hill, Winchester, Isle of Wight, and Weymouth; 1801 at Winchester and other parts of the South Western District.

The 8th Feb. 1814, he received the Colonelcy of the 8th foot.

37. Gen. Francis, Earl of Moira.

Colonel of the 27th Foot, Governor General of Bengal, and Commander in Chief of the Army in the East Indies.

This officer entered the army in 1771, as an Ensign in the 15th foot; he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 5th in 1773, and embarked for America. The first battle of any importance in which he was engaged, was at the bloody fight of Bunker's Hill, where his conduct obtained the particular notice of Gen. Burgoyne, who was pleased to express in the most flattering terms to the British government, the admiration he entertained of this young officer, and the conviction with which he was impressed, that his Lordship would become one of the brightest ornaments of the military profession. In 1775, his Lordship was appointed to a company in the 63rd, and soon after A. D. C. to Sir H. Clinton; he was at the battles of Brooklyn, and White Plains, attack of Fort Washington, Fort Clitnon, and other affairs in 1776and 1777.

In 1778, Lord Moira was nominated Adj. Gen. to the British army in America, with the rank of Lieut. Col.; he was actively employed both on the retreat of the British army through the Jerseys from Philadelphia to New York, in the action at Monmouth, which followed, and at the siege of Charlestown.

As the American line was chiefly composed of the very lowest order of Irishmen, his Lordship undertook to raise a corps at Philadelphia, called the Volunteers of Ireland, which was soon recruited from the enemy's ranks, and became eminently distinguished for its services in the field. In the first battle of Camden under the command of his Lordship, exactly one half of the regiment was killed or wounded, and in that of Hobkirk Hill a still greater proportion. The officers who were selected from the regular regiments could not, however, with all their zeal and abilities, extirpate that desire of change which impelled their men to desert, until his Lordship adopted an extraordinary expedient. A man caught in the act of going over to the enemy was brought on the parade before the whole regiment, to whom he was delivered up by his Lordship in a most impressive way to be judged, punished or acquitted. The officers were ordered to withdraw, and leave every thing to the private soldiers, who, in a few minutes, hung their offending comrade on the next tree, and the example was most effectual. His Lordship was next appointed to the command of a distinct corps of the army in South Carolina, which province was invaded by the American General, Gates, and his Lordship had so arranged his plans, as with a very inconsiderable force to maintain his principal positions. Notwithstanding the superiority which the enemy possessed in point of number, some favorable opportunities were not wanting to have induced him to risk a battle, if his own glory had been consulted instead of the public good; but he adhered to the measures concerted with Lord Cornwallis, who, on reaching the army, found all the forces collected and disposed to his utmost satisfaction. At the memorable battle of Camden, which succeeded on the 16th of Aug, 1780, Ld. Moira commanded one wing of the army. When Ld. Cornwallis pursued soon afterwards, the American army towards Virginia, Ld. M. with a very small force was left to defend the extensive frontiers of South Carolina against the provincial generals, Marion and Cumpter: but Gen. Green having contrived after the battle of Guilford to turn Ld. Cornwallis's left, fell suddenly on Ld. M. who had only a few redoubts to defend his sick and magazines, at Camden. The intention of Gen. Green was evidently to carry these by assault, and as this was likely to be attempted during the night, the troops were withdrawn from them at dusk, and prepared to surprise the enemy on the open ground at the moment when they commenced their attack

on the works. Gen. Green, however, was induced to act more cautiously, and wait for the arrival of his artillery; and Ld. M. who saw all the difficulty of effecting a retreat, resolved to become the aggressor. Accordingly, on the 25th of April, 1781, he chose the hour of mid-day to make his attempt, when it was least expected, and his march was concealed by a circuitous route through thick woods. Having by this sudden and rapid manœuvre reached Hobkirk Hill, even before the American Gen. Green was aware of his Lordship's movements, and who not only supposed himself secure from any attack, on account of the vast superiority of his force, but also from a very extensive swamp which protected him on the weak, and perhaps only assailable point of Hobkirk's Hill. Ld. M. approached the hill with a narrow line of front, and the enemy's picquets being driven in, an alarm was immediately spread through the American camp. Gen. Green, who possessed a greatness of mind far superior to any of the American generals, perceived the danger of his situation, and with the utmost promptitude decided upon the measure most likely to repel the British. Finding that Ld. M. advanced in a narrow front, he immediately commanded a heavy fire of grape-shot from his batteries, and under their protection charged down Hobkirk Hill. Ld. M. discerning Green's design, immediately extended the whole of his line, and thus completely disconcerted the enemy's plan. The foresight of Ld. M. gained him a complete victory. Having pursued the Americans to the summit of the hill, after silencing their batteries, he charged them, and put the whole to the route. Gen. Green rallied his troops several times, but the continual charges of the British, and the ardor with which they advanced on the enemy, were irresistible, and they were put to flight on all sides. This success enabled Ld. M. to concentrate his army, and being joined by some reinforcements from the coast, he succeeded in driving the enemy to a considerable distance; but the capture of Ld. Cornwallis, which soon followed, and the declining state of our American affairs, rendered it necessary that the troops should be withdrawn towards Charlestown, where both armies remained inactive from the excessive heat, and perhaps a mutual conviction that the contest was nearly at an end.

A severe and dangerous attack of illness obliged Ld. M. to quit the army for England, but the vessel in which he embarked was captured and carried into Brest. Ld. M. was almost immediately released, and on his arrival in England was honored with repeated marks of distinction and kindness by his illustrious sovereign, who, amongst other favors, was graciously pleased to create him a Brit. peer, and to appoint him his A.-D.-C. The 20th Nov. 1782 he received the rank of Col.; and 12th Oct. 1793, that of M. Gen.

In the latter part of the year 1793, Ld. M. was appointed Com.-in-Chief of an army intended to co-operate with the Royalists in Brittany, and all the ancient nobility of France were to serve with him. It is remarkable too that the late Gen. Sir C. Stuart, who was one of the highest characters and best officers of the age, offered to waive his seniority of rank, and be under the command of Ld. M. on this occasion. But before any operation could be undertaken, the republicans had triumphed completely. Some of the troops, however, were encamped at Southampton during the campaign of H. R. H. the present Com.-in-Chief in Flanders, when the situation of the Brit. army and that of the allies was rendered extremely critical, and the former were compelled to retreat through Brabant to Antwerp. Ld. M. was dispatched with a reinforcement of 10,000 men to aid H. R. H. with whom, though nearly surrounded by much superior armies in point of number, Ld. M. effected a junction at Malines, near Antwerp, and thus relieved the Brit. army from the difficulties of its situation.

Since the above expedition, Ld. M. has been unemployed in a military capacity against the enemies of his country. The 1st Jan. 1798, he received the rank of Lieut. Gen. and 25th Sept. 1803, that of Gen. In the latter year his Lordship was appointed Com. of the forces in North Britain and in 1813, Gov.-Gen. of Bengal, and Com.-in-Chief of the army in the East Indies.

During the short administration of Mr. Fox, Ld. M. filled the important situation of Mast.-Gen. of the Ordnance. His Lordship is Constable of the Tower of London, one of H R. H the Prince Regent's Council in Cornwall, a Gen. in the Army, and Col. of the 27th, or Iniskillen reg. of foot.

88. Gen. Edmund Fanning.

Colonel of the King's late American Regiment of Foot.

The military profession was not that with which this officer commenced his part in life, for he was bred to the bar, but called into active service and the defence of his native country by the troubles and commotions which arose in it. As far back as 1759, the Indians making incursions on the frontier of North Carolina, the militia of Orange County was embodied by a law of the province, and the command of it with the rank of Col. given to him by his Excellency Gov. Dobbs.

In 1766, in running the boundary between the Cherokee Indians and the inhabitants of North Carolina, he was employed to raise

a corps of provincials for the protection of that service with the rank and pay of Col.

In 1768, he again raised a corps of 800 provincials to oppose the violence and threatened attempts of a large body of insurgents styling themselves regulators, whose objects were to resist the execution of the laws, and to rescue from trial and punishment some of their principal leaders. For which service this officer received the public thanks of Gov. Tryon, and the other branches of the legislature. Shortly after which, the corps was paid off and disbanded.

In 1771, he again raised a corps of provincials to suppress the insurrection in North Carolina, and on the 16th of May the same year, commanded the left wing of the first line in the battle of Allamance, in which action (after an obstinate resistance from their very superior numbers,) the insurgents were totally routed and defeated. His Excellency Gov. Martin who succeeded Gen. Tryon in the Government of North Carolina, had it in "command from the king to express His Majesty's thanks to the troops who were in the field on the 16th of May—for their conduct and bravery on that day, by which they had gained so great honor, and been the means under God, of preventing the desolation and ravage with which the country was then threatened."

In 1775, the year of the American revolt, he was driven from his house in New York, by the continental troops, who seized his effects and pursued him on board the Asia man of War, under the protection of which ship and the Phœnix, he remained with Gov. Tryon until the arrival of the fleet and army under Admiral Shuldham and Gen. Howe the ensuing Summer; when he landed with the king's troops, and continued with the army till the 11th of Dec. following; when he received a warrant from Sir William Howe, "To raise a reg. to carry arms under the orders of the Com. in Ch. for the time being for two years, or if required during the rebellion in North America, to receive the same pay, and to be under the same discipline as the king's regular troops." His commission as Col. from Sir William Howe dated the 11th day of Dec. 1776, Col. Fanning served with his reg. during the whole of the American war, in the course of which he was twice wounded. In consequence of his services, Sir Henry Clinton recommended him and his corps to the king for permanent rank and half-pay, in reply to which Ld. George Germain wrote "As it appears by the Dep. Ins. Gen.'s report, that the king's American reg. which stands first upon the list of those you have recommended, was raised at a very early period of the rebellion, and was nearly completed in a short time, and has since been constantly employed in active service in

the field, where it has more than once been distinguished for its gallant and spirited behaviour in action, particularly at the affair at Rhode Island on the 29th of August, 1778, under the command of M. Gen. Sir Robert Pigot: His Majesty has been pleased to approve of your recommendation of that reg. to be put on the American establishment, and you will be pleased to notify it accordingly."

On the termination of the war, the idea of an American establishment being laid aside, Col. Fanning, on his return to England in 1782, stated his claim to British rank under his warrant, when he was informed by the Secretary of State that, giving him rank from the date of his commission from Sir William Howe, might interfere with the subsequent promotion of some other officers, but that he should have it from that time; his commission, therefore, as Col. in the army on the Brit. establishment, is dated 25th Dec. 1782. In the brevet of 1793, Col. Fanning was not included, he holding a civil appointment at the time; but upon a representation from him to Ld. Amherst, the then Com.-in-Chief, he was immediately promoted, and his name inserted in its proper place among the M. Gens.; his commission dated 12th Oct: 1793. In 1794, while Lieut. Gov. of Prince Edward Island, he received a letter of service from the Secretary of State for the Colonial and War Department, to raise a corps of fencibles for the defence of that colony. In 1799 he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Gen.; and in 1808 to that of Gen.

The civil appointments of Gen. Fanning we shall briefly notice. In 1758 he was elected a Trustee and Commissioner of the incorporated town of Hillsborough, N. Carolina, and one of the two Representatives for the county of Orange. In 1765 one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in N. Carolina, with a salary of £.500 per annum. In 1771 Secretary to Gov. Tryon of New York, and Surrogate Gen. of that province. In 1774 he was appointed, by commission from the King, Surv. Gen. of his Majesty's lands in the said province; the annual profits of which office were between 2 and £.3000, and was given him in consideration of his losses, sufferings, and services in the insurrection in N. Carolina. In 1783 he was appointed Lieut. Gov. of Nova Scotia and its dependencies. In 1786, on the recal of Lieut. Gov. Paterson, he was removed to the Island of St. John (now Prince Edward Island), where he remained until 1805; when, in consequence of his applications, he was relieved in the government. His appointment as Lieut. Gov. of Nova Scotia was given him when Ld. Sydney was Secretary of State; the propriety of which appointment his Lordship's successor in office, Ld. North, observed in the House of Commons, "He believed no man would

call in question, when he considered the merits of that gentleman, his sufferings in the cause of this country, and his unshaken loyalty and attachment to His Sovereign throughout the whole of the American war."

39. Gen. Henry Johnson,

Colonel of the 81st Foot, and Governor of Ross Castle.

The 16th Dec. 1763 this officer was appointed to a Company in the 28th foot; 4th Oct. 1778 Lieut Col. 17th foot; Col. by brevet 25th Dec. 1782; M. Gen. 20th Dec. 1793; Col. 81st foot, 18th June 1798; Lieut. Gen. 26th June 1799; Gen. 25th April 1808; and, subsequently, Gov. of Ross Castle.

40. Gen. John Watson Tad. Watson,

Colonel of the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion.

This officer was appointed Ens. in the 3rd foot gds. 13th April 1767; Capt. and Lieut. Col. 20th Nov. 1778; Col. in the army 22nd Aug. 1783; M. Gen. 20th Dec. 1793; Lieut. Gen. 26th June 1799; Col. 8th vet. bat. 29th Dec. 1804; and Gen. 25th April. 1808.

41. Gen. Lowther, Lord Muncaster,

Colonel of the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion.

This officer was appointed Ens. in the 2nd foot gds. 4th July 1764; Capt. and Lieut. Col. 14th Dec. 1778; Col. in the army 22nd Aug. 1783; Col. late 131st foot, 23rd June 1795; M. Gen. 20th Dec. 1793; Lieut. Gen. 26th June 1799; Col. 10th vet. bat. 25th Dec. 1806; and Gen. 25th April 1808.

42. Gen. Francis Edward Gwyn,

Colonel of the 22d Dragoons, and Governor of Sheerness.

The 27th Feb. 1760, this officer was appointed Ens. in the 17th light drag.; Lieut. 20th Jan. 1764; Capt in the 16th light drag. 14th July 1769; and Maj. in the 16th, Aug. 2d 1775. He served in the three campaigns in America, under Sir Wm. Howe, Sir H. Clinton, and Ld. Cornwallis. The 5th May 1779, he received the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 20th drag., from which he was removed to the 4th; the 19th March 1789, to the 3d; and 15th June, to the 15th. The 19th Oct. 1787, he was appointed A.-D.-C.

to the King, and Col. by brevet; the 9th March 1794, Col. of the 22d drag; 20th Dec. 1793, Maj.-Gen, and placed on the Staff in Ireland; 26th June 1799, Lieut.-Gen; and 25th April 1808, Gen. Gen. Gwyn is Gov. of Sheerness.

43. Gen. Robert Morse.

Colonel-Commandant in Royal Engineers.

This officer was appointed Lieut. in the Rl. Eng. 17th May 1759; Capt. Lieut. 6th May 1763; Capt. 25th May 1772; Lt.-Col. 1st Jan. 1783; Col. 6th June 1788; M.-Gen. 20th Dec. 1793; Lt.-Gen. 26th June 1799; Col.-Com. 1st May 1802; and Gen. 25th April 1808.

44. Gen. Thomas Sloughter Stanwix.

Colonel of the 85th foot.

This officer entered the service the 26th Sep. 1766 as an Ens. in the Coldstream Gds.; the 6th June 1773, he received a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Capt.; and the 27th Feb. 1779, a Company, with the rank of Lieut.-Col. The 9th April 1789, he was appointed A.-D.-C. to His Majesty and obtained the rank of Col.; and 20th Dec. 1793, that of M. Gen. He served with the Gds. on the Continent from Nov. 1793, to Feb. 1794. The 1st April 1795, he was appointed Maj. in the Coldstream Gds.; and 2d Dec., Lieut.-Col. The 6th April 1798, he was appointed Maj.-Gen. on the Staff; and on 10th June, was sent to Ireland in command of a brigade of guards. At the end of June 1799, he returned to England, and on 26th of that month, was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Gen. The 9th May 1806, he was appointed Col. of the 5th bat. 60th. The 8th Sept. 1806, Col. of the 97th; and 25th Feb. 1807, Col. of the 85th foot. The 25th April 1808, this officer received the rank of Gen.

Gen. His Rl. Highness William Frederic Duke of Gloucester, K. G.

Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards.

The first commission of The Duke of Gloucester was that of Capt. in the first reg. of foot gds. with the rank of Col., and dated 11th March 1789.

In March 1794, H. R. H., then Prince William, went to Flanders to join his company in the 1st bat.; and on the 16th April, was appointed to the command of a brigade, consisting of the 14th, 37th, and 53d reg. of the line. On the 17th he was employed in

the column under Sir Wm. Erskine, who ordered H. R. H. to attack the village of Premont, and the wood on its left, in which he succeeded, and received the General's thanks in the field. H. R. H. was immediately afterwards appointed to the command of the 115th reg. (3d May 1794) and had a letter of service as Col. upon the Staff, (21st Feb. 1794) and to do the duty of a Gen. Officer in the army, in which quality he served the whole of that campaign. The 26th Feb. 1795, The Duke of Gloucester received the rank of Maj. Gen.; and the 8th of Nov. 1795, H. R. H. was appointed Col. of the 6th reg. of foot. Whilst Maj. Gen., he was appointed in 1799 to the command of a brigade, comprising two bat. of the 5th, and two of the 35th reg., forming a part of the Duke of York's army.

On Thursday the 19th Sept. this brigade was attached to the column commanded by Lieut. Gen. Dundas. In the course of the morning, the whole of it was, by degrees, detached, excepting the 1st bat. 35th, with which, only 600 strong, H. R. H. was called upon to support the Russians. Finding that Lieut. Gen. G'Hermann was made prisoner, and Lieut. Gen. Geripsdorf killed, and that the command had, consequently, devolved upon himself; H. R. H. determined to attack the village of Schorel, from which he found Maj. Gen. Manners's brigade (two batts. of the 9th and one of the 56th reg.) was retreating, closely pursued by the enemy in great force.

Prince William, covering the Maj. Gen.'s retreat, ordered him to form in his rear, and with this reinforcement to his own single bat. H. R. H. advanced to the projected attack, carried the village, the wood skirting it, and, pursuing the enemy up the sand-hills, drove him back upon Bergen.

The rest of the army having been ordered to fall back, H. R. H. made his retreat good, bringing off his guns, ammunition, and wounded men, in the face of the enemy. Prince William, on the 24th, relieved the reserve, occupying the advanced posts of the army upon the left, and having a detachment of about 150 of the 18th lt. drag. under the Hon. Lieut. Col. Chs. Stewart, from that period added to his command. H. R. H. fixed his head quarters at Winekel, having his left to the Zuider-Zee, and his right to Riendorper Verlaat. H. R. H. on the 4th Oct. made a rapid advance to Schermerhorn, Daendels having retired to Purmerent with the main Dutch army, 8000 strong, abandoning three guns, which were consequently taken by H. R. H.'s brigade.

On the 6th Oct. H. R. H. received orders to retreat, and falling back, under very critical circumstances, took up his former position, in which, having one howitzer, two six-pounders, and a force in the whole amounting to 1050 men, he was attacked by

Gens. Dumençeau and Daendels, with a force (as stated by the latter Gen.) consisting of 15 pieces of artillery, and 6000 men. Gen. Dumençeau, supporting Gen. Bonhomme, who personally (about eleven a. m.) led on at least 4 batts. to force the Verlaat, was repulsed with a loss of 13 prisoners, and 100 rank and file killed and wounded, by 6 companies of the 2d bat. 35th, under Lieut. Col. Massey, directed by H. R. H., drawn up in some fields to the right of the bridge, and about one o'clock, towards the close of the action, supported by a single six-pounder, detached from Winckel. At this moment, Daendels, with not less than 5000 men, advanced against H. R. H.'s left, towards a small work constructed in front of Winckel, upon the Dyke, which had been cut across to the depth of 9 feet, magnified by the enemy, in his subsequent report, to 19. H. R. H. had scarcely 600 men to oppose to this corps, and being ordered to retire, effected his retreat without the loss of a single man; carrying off his guns, ammunition, baggage, cattle, &c.

The 13th Nov. 1799 H. R.H. received the rank of Lieut. Gen.; and the 25th April 1808, that of Gen; the 26th May 1806, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 3d foot guards.

46. Gen. Robert Donkin.

This officer was appointed Capt. 13th Dec. 1759; Capt. 23d foot, 25th Dec. 1770; Lieut. Col. in the army 25th Oct. 1779; Col. 18th Nov. 179-; Maj. Gen. 3d Oct. 1, 94; Lieut. Gen. 1st Jan. 1801; and Gen. 25th Oct. 1809.

47. Gen. James Balfour.

Colonel of the 83d foot.

This officer entered the service the 22d March 1762 as an Ens. in Capt. Lloyd's independent company; the 2d of June in the same year, he received a Lieutenantcy in the 103d foot, and 22d June in the 6th foot, with which reg. he served at Gibraltar; the 22d Feb. 1768, he obtained a company, and served in the West Indies; the 16th April 1777 he received the Majority of his reg.; the 29th Nov. 1779 the brevet of Lieut. Col.; and 2d June 1780, the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 99th, with which he again served in the West Indies; the 30th April 1784, he was placed on half pay, and 12th Oct. 1787 appointed Lieut. Col. of the 17th; with the latter corps he served in the East Indies; the 18th Nov. 1790, he obtained the brevet of Col., and that of Maj. Gen. the 3d Oct. 1794; the 18th Nov. 1795, the Colonelcy of the 83d. He was at the siege of Seringapatam, and afterwards in command of the forces at

Bombay. The 1st Jan. 1807, he received the rank of Lieut. Gen., and that of Gen. the 25th Oct. 1809.

48. Gen. Sir James Duff, Kt.

Colonel of the 50th foot.

This officer was appointed Ens. 1st foot guards, 18th April 1769; Lieut. and Capt. 26th April 1775; Adj. 2d Jan. 1777; Capt. and Lieut. Col. 18th July 1780; Col. in the army 18th Nov. 1790; M. Gen. 3d Oct. 1794; 3d Maj. 1st foot guards, 7th March 1795; 1st Maj. 11th Oct. 1797; Col. 50th foot, 31st Aug. 1798; Lieut. Gen. 1st Jan. 1801; and Gen. 25th Oct. 1809.

49. Gen. Henry, Earl of Mulgrave.

Colonel 31st foot, Master Gen. of ordnance, and Gov. of Scarborough Castle.

This officer was appointed Lieut. Col. in the army 4th Oct. 1780; Capt. and Lieut. Col. 1st foot guards, 6th June 1783; Maj. 85th foot, 30th Aug. 1779; Col. in the army, 18th Nov. 1790; Col. 31st foot, 8th Feb. 1793; M. Gen. 3d Oct. 1794; Lieut. Gen. 1st Jan. 1801; and Gen. 25th Oct. 1809.

Lord Mulgrave has been on service in America, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and in Holland; and received the thanks, in public orders, of the officers under whom he served. His Lordship holds the appointment of Master Gen. of the Ordnance, and the Government of Scarborough Castle.

50. Gen. Grice Blakeney,

Colonel of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion.

Appointed Cornet 14th drag. 8th March 1757; Lieut. 6th March 1760; Capt. 28th Feb. 1766; Maj. 16th March 1775; Lieut. Col. in the army 17th Nov. 1780; Lieut. Col. 14th drag. 19th Nov. 1781; Col. in the army 18th Nov. 1791; Maj. Gen. 3rd Oct. 1794; Lieut. Gen. 1st Jan. 1801; Col. 4th vet. bat. 25th Dec. 1802; Gen. 25th Oct. 1809.

51. Gen. Sir Paulus Æmil. Irving, Bt.

Colonel 6th Royal Veteran Battalion.

This officer was appointed Lieut. 47th foot 15th June 1764; Capt. 29th Oct. 1768; Maj. 31st March 1775; Lieut. Col. in the army 17th Nov. 1780; Lieut. Col. 47th foot 3rd Aug. 1781; Col. in the army 18th Nov. 1791; Maj. Gen. 3rd Oct. 1794; Lieut.

Gen. 1st Jan. 1801; Col. 6th vet. bat. 25th Dec. 1802; and Gen. 1st Jan. 1812.

This officer served with the 47th Foot in America. He was at the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill. At Boston during the blockade, and until the evacuation, when he accompanied the 47th to raise the siege of Quebec. He was at the affair of Trois Rivieres, June 1776, and pursued the rebels to Crown Point and Ticonderoga; he served with Gen. Burgoyne's army till the convention, when he was taken prisoner, and detained three years; in 1781 he returned to England. In 1790 he embarked for the Bahama Islands where he remained till 1795, when he joined Sir John Vaughan's army in the West Indies, and on that officer's death, 31st June 1795, the chief command of the forces in the W. Indies devolved on him. In Sept. M. Gen. Leigh took the chief command, and Gen., then M. Gen., Irving went to take the command of St. Vincent's. On the 2d Oct. following, he attacked the enemy in their works at the Vigi, and after an obstinate resistance, during the whole day, they were driven from their posts: in Dec. he returned to England.

52. Gen. George Harris,

Col. of the 73rd Foot.

The 1st Jan. 1759 this officer was appointed Cadet in the Roy. Art. 23rd June 1762 Fireworker; 30th July 1762 Ens. in the 5th Foot; 2nd July 1765 Lieut. Adj. 1767, and Capt. 25th July 1771. In May 1774 he embarked for America; he was in the action at Lexington, and battle of Bunker's Hill. In the latter he was severely wounded in the head, and obliged to be trepanned and sent home; he, however, returned in time to take the field previous to the army landing on Long Island in July 1776. Capt. Harris was present at the affair of Flat Bush; in the skirmishes on York Island: in the engagement at White Plains; at Iron Hill (when he was shot through the leg), and in every action up to the 3rd Nov. 1778, except German Town. In the latter year he was appointed to a Majority in his reg. and in Nov. he embarked with it for the West Indies, with the force under M. Gen. Grant, by whom he was appointed to command the bat. of Grenadiers, and landed with the reserve of the army under Brig. Gen. Medows at St. Lucie 25th Dec. After the taking of Morne Fortunée, Maj. H. was second in command under Brig. Gen. Medows at the Vigie, where the French were repulsed in their repeated attacks on our post and in consequence retreated from the Island. In 1779 he embarked with his reg. as Marines and was present in the engagement

eff Grenada under Adm. Biron; and in 1780 returned to England. In Dec. 1780 he succeeded to a Lieut. Colonelcy in the 5th, from which he exchanged into the 76th, and accompanied Sir W. Medows as secretary to the East Indies, who was appointed Gov. and Commander in Chief of Madras. He was in the campaigns of 1790 and 1791, against Tippoo Sultaun; and in the action of 15th May 1791; was appointed by Ld. Cornwallis to command the 2d line; he was also personally engaged in the attack of the Sultaun's camp and island of Seringapatam on the night of the 6th Feb. 1792, the success of which terminated that war. Peace being re-established this officer returned with Sir W. Medows to England. The 18th Nov. he was appointed Col. by brevet; and the 3d Oct. 1794 M. Gen., when he re-embarked for India and was placed on the Bengal Staff. The 3rd May 1796 he received the local rank of Lieut. Gen. and was appointed Commander in Chief under the Presidency of Fort St. George, and in Feb. 1798 he succeeded to the military and civil government of the troops and territories of Madras.

In Dec. 1798, Lieut. Gen. H. was selected by the Marquis Wellesley to command the army assembled to repel the threatened hostility of Tippoo Sultaun, to besiege his capital, and reduce his power. The army under his command exceeded 50,000 men, and the object of the expedition was accomplished by the capture of Seringapatam, death of Tippoo, and annexation of his dominions to his Majesty's crown. The following Letter from the East India Govt. was addressed to the Lieut. Gen. on this occasion:

"The Gov. Gen. in Council now directs me to signify his particular sense of the firmness, constancy and perseverance with which you subdued the difficulties opposed to the progress of the army through the enemy's country; of the zeal and unanimity with which you inspired all the great departments of your army, of the judgment displayed in the whole conduct of the campaign, especially in the passage of the Cavery, and in the position taken up before Seringapatam, and the vigor and skill with which the siege was conducted. This great achievement entitles you to the gratitude and respect of the Company, of your King, and of your Country, and the Gov. Gen. has already discharged, with particular satisfaction, the grateful duty of stating to the Hon. Court of Directors, and to his Majesty's Ministers your eminent services, in a manner adequate to the honor and advantage which the British empire in India is likely to derive from the splendid victories obtained by the army under your command. Fort St. George, Aug. 7, 1799.

This Officer was appointed Col. in the 73rd 14th Feb. 1800; Lieut. Gen. in the army 1st Jan. 1801, and Gen. 1st Jan. 1812.

53. Gen. Richard Vyse,
Col. of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Appointed Cornet 5th Drag. 13th Feb. 1762; Lieut. 15th Aug. 1776; Adj. 18th March 1767; Capt. 28th Nov. 1771; Maj. 18th Light Drag. 4th Nov. 1777; Lieut. Col. in the army 7th Jan. 1781; Lieut. Col. 1st Drag. Gds. 28th May 1784; Col. in the army 18th Nov. 1791; Maj. Gen. 3rd Oct. 1794; Col. 29th Drag. 23rd March 1797; Lieut. Gen. 1st Jan. 1801; Col. 3rd drag. gds. 2d April 1804; and Gen. 1st Jan. 1812.

As Col. this officer commanded a brigade in Flanders under the Duke of York.

54. Gen. William, Earl Cathcart, K.T.
Colonel of the 2nd Regt. of Life Guards.

In June 1777 Lord Cathcart received an Ensigncy in the 7th, or Queen's drag. and obtained the King's leave to serve in America with the 16th light drag. He proceeded thither as extra A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Sir T. S. Wilson. He served as an extra A. D. C. to Sir H. Clinton, and was present with that Gen. at the storming of forts Montgomery and Clinton, 6th Oct. 1777. In Nov. 1777 he received a Lieutenantcy in the 17th light drag. with which regt. he served at the advanced posts of the army at Philadelphia and other positions. In Dec. he obtained a troop, and continued to serve with his regt. till June 1778; he was thanked in gen. orders for surprising a part of the enemy on the Skuylkill, advanced from Valley Dirge. In June he was appointed A. D. C. to the Com. in Chief, and present at the battle of Monmouth Court House. He was appointed Col., with provincial rank, of the Brit. Legion, which corps he raised, formed, and occasionally commanded at the out posts. The 13th April 1779 he obtained the Majority of the 38th foot. About midsummer of the latter year he was appointed to serve as Quarter Master Gen. to the forces in N. America until the arrival from England of Gen. Dalrymple. The 25th Dec. 1779 he sailed for Savannah and was at the investment and siege of Charlestown, North Carolina, but obliged to leave the latter in April 1780 on account of the climate, and return to New York. Being ordered to make his election between his commission in the army and in the provincials, he resigned the Brit. legion, and joined the 38th on Long Island; he commanded that regt. in the affairs of Springfield and Elizabeth Town Point, June 1780; in Oct. he returned to England. In Feb. 1781 he obtained a company in the Coldstream gds. with the rank of Lieut. Col. and in

Oct. 1789 exchanged for the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 29th. In Nov. 1790 he received the brevet of Col.; in Dec. 1792 the Colonelcy of the 29th. From Nov. 1793 to Nov. 1794 he served as Brig. Gen. to the forces under Lord Moira; was in the expedition to Normandy and Britany in 1793; and in the expedition to Flanders to relieve Ostend and join the Duke of York's army in 1794. The 3rd Oct. 1794 he received the rank of M. Gen. and in Nov. joined the Duke of York's army at Arnheim, and served the remainder of that campaign. Lord C. was next entrusted with the command of various brigades of cav. and placed on the staff in Great Britain. The 1st Jan. 1801 his Lordship obtained the rank of Lieut. Gen. and in 1803 held the command of the home district. He was subsequently, as Lieut. Gen., appointed commander of the forces in Ireland; in the North of Germany; in N. Britain; in the North of Europe; and again in N. Britain. In the Autumn of 1805 Lord C. was ordered to Russia as Ambassador, and his appointment was framed in a military form. On reaching London previous to his departure, he had much intercourse with Mr. Pitt, but after several arrangements he was finally sent to take the command of the Brit. army in Hanover. He acquired an entire ascendancy over the senate of Bremen, and obtained all that was necessary to the establishment of his head quarters in that city. The Russian army was at this period combined with the British, and Lord C. succeeded in conciliating Gen. Bensingen and all his officers. The battle of Austerlitz changed the aspect of affairs, and that event was soon followed by the death of Mr. Pitt. The new administration, formed on the latter event, determined to recal the army. Lord C. stated fifteen days as the period required for embarkation, and though it generally happens that such calculations are exceeded, in this case Lord C., the last man, embarked on the thirteenth day. His Lordship's next appointment was Commander of the forces in Scotland, and he remained in that situation till May 1807, when he was sent for by the Duke of Portland's administration to be again employed on foreign service. His first mission was to the King of Sweden, afterwards his Lordship was directed to join Lord Gambier, and proceed against Copenhagen. His Lordship effected his landing in Zealand, and attained the conquest he had in view. On Lord C.'s return his Majesty was pleased to create him an English Visc., and he forthwith resumed his command in N. Britain, where he continued till May 1813, when he was again called upon to be employed on another mission to Petersburgh. The 1st Jan. 1812 he obtained his present rank of Gen. The Emperor Alexander in 1813 conferred on this officer the Imperial Russian Order of St. Andrew,

and the Cross of the Military Order of St. George of the 4th class. The 18th June 1814 he was created an English Earl.

55. Gen. Barnastre Tarleton,

Colonel of the 21st Light Dragoons and Governor of Berwick.

This officer entered the army in 1775 by purchasing a Cornetcy in the King's drag. gds. In 1776, through the assistance of his commanding officer, Col. Sloper, he obtained leave to go to America, and in the month of Dec. he commanded the advanced guard of a patrole which made Gen. Lee prisoner. During the years 1777 and 1778 he witnessed nearly the whole of the actions of great and little moment in the Jerseys, Maryland, and Pensylvania, until the return of the King's army to New York. On which occasion, although possessing only the rank of Captain of infantry, in an absent regiment, he commanded the rear guard of Sir Henry Clinton's army. Immediately after this service he was appointed Lieut. Col. of provincial cav. and soon rose to the command of the Brit. legion. At the close of the year 1779 Sir H. Clinton carried a considerable part of the army to the southward, for the siege of Charlestown and operations in the Carolinas. The command of the cav. was entrusted to Lieut. Col. Tarleton, who had the misfortune to lose all the cavalry horses on the sea voyage. Undismayed by this adverse fortune, he sought horses by every means he could devise, and with difficulty procured ponies and other beasts scarcely capable of carrying their saddles. A spirit of enterprise placed a corps of American volunteer cavalry in his power. From that period success attended the movements of the Brit. legion. During the siege of Charlestown the cav. and light troops of the Americans that endeavoured to maintain a connection between the country and Charlestown, were repeatedly surprised and defeated on the Cooper river. On the surrender of the town, the legion was detached after Col. Buford, who was overtaken and defeated on the line of North Carolina, after a toilsome and burning march. In the course of 1780 various services were rendered to Lord Cornwallis and the British army by Lieut. Col. T. and the Brit. legion, at Camden, the Catawba, Blackstocks and other places, as the general orders of Earl Cornwallis recapitulate. Early in 1781 an unexpected reverse of fortune, which is minutely detailed in Tarleton's campaign, met him in his career, which is ascribable principally to the want of due co-operation on the part of Earl Cornwallis. The Brit. legion speedily resumed its active share in the campaign of 1781. The battle at Guildford Court House proved the goodness of the Brit. cav. In a charge on that occasion Lieut. Col. T. lost a considerable part of his right hand. The subse-

quent movements of the legion displayed energy, decision, and dispatch. It effected the junction of the two Brit. armies of Carolina and Virginia in the latter district, which gave to Lord Cornwallis a formidable force. This force however accomplished nothing decisive during the summer, and was injudiciously cooped up in bad works, on the banks of the York river, in the close of the Autumn. Lieut. Col. T. as commander of the cav. and advanced posts of the Brit., constantly protested against a measure which brought the army into captivity, and Great Britain into an acknowledgment of the independency of America. During the course of these services this officer received the brevet of Maj. and Lieut. Col. in the English army. From the peace in 1783 to 1798, he was continued on half pay as Lieut. Col. Com. of cav. The 18th Nov. 1790 he obtained the rank of Col.; and the 3rd Oct. 1794 that of M. Gen. At the close of 1798 he was sent as M. Gen. to Portugal: as this proved a limited employment, where nothing, at that time, was to be seen or learned of an honorable or professional character, he petitioned for a change or a recal: the latter was accorded in Oct. 1798. The 1st Jan. 1801 he had the rank of Lieut. Gen. and shortly afterwards was sent to the command of the Southern district of Ireland, where he remained until the treaty of Amiens. Soon after the renewal of hostilities, Lieut. Gen. T. was again dispatched to Ireland, as second in command. On the retreat of the Chief, Gen. Fox, he had the countenance of the natives in the South, and of the Irish government, in looking for the superior situation: but his and their hopes were deceived by another appointment, and Lieut. Gen. T. was placed in the command of the Severn district, where he remained six years, without receiving any proposal of service, but the command in the West Indies. After an eager military, and anxious parliamentary life, this officer now remains, under 60 years of age, a Gen. in the army, Col. of the 21st drag. and Gov. of Berwick. The 1st Jan. 1812 he obtained the rank of General.

56. Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, K. T.

Colonel of the 57th Foot.

Appointed Ens. in the 31st foot 3rd April 1763; Lieut. 1766; Capt. 2d bat. royals 14th July 1768; Maj. in the 77th Dec. 1777; Lieut. Col. in the 68th 21st Sept. 1781; and Col. by brevet 18th Nov. 1790; and exchanged into the 1st reg. of gds.

Sir Hew served the campaign of 1793 in the grenadier bat. and was present at the battle of Famars, the siege of Valenciennes, in the action at the investment of Dunkirk, and in every affair in

which the bat. was employed during that campaign. At its conclusion he returned to England. The 3rd Oct. 1794 he received the rank of M. Gen. and in April 1795 he was placed on the staff in the Northern district. In March 1796 he was appointed Lieut. Gov. of Guernsey, and 10th Nov. 1799 received the rank of Lieut. Gen. in Guernsey only. The 1st Jan. 1801 Lieut. Gen. in the army. In 1802 he resigned the Lieut. Government, and was placed on the staff in command of the Northern district, and in May 1806 was removed to the staff of Gibraltar. The 7th Aug. 1808 he was ordered to take the command of the army in Portugal, in consequence of which he sailed from Gibraltar and arrived on the 22d, and joined the army in time, to become responsible for the treaty by which the French army evacuated this country, which was, in all its essential provisions, recommended by his predecessor in command, Sir Arthur Wellesley, who alone possessed the information necessary to appreciate the value of the measure. From the terms in which Sir Hew Dalrymple's appointment to this command were couched, there seemed reason to conclude that it was in its nature temporary, and that it was intended that he should afterwards resume his command at Gibraltar, but which did not take place. He received the rank of Gen. 1st Jan. 1812.

57. Gen. Gordon Forbes,

Colonel of the 29th Foot.

This officer entered the army in Oct. 1758 as an Ens. in the 72d reg. His commission as Lieut. in the same corps was dated in 1759; as Capt. in 1760; as Maj. of the 9th foot in 1776; as Lieut. Col. in the 102d foot in 1782; as Col. 18th Feb. 1791; as M. Gen. 3d Oct. 1794; as Lieut. Gen. 1st Jan. 1801; and as Gen. 1st Jan. 1812.

He served at the Havannah, in the American war, in the East Indies four years; and commanded his Majesty's troops in the Island of St. Domingo, two years. In 1797 this officer was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 81st, and the same year Col. of the 29th reg. which situation he now holds.

58. Gen. John Floyd,

Colonel of the 8th Dragoons and Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury.

The 5th April 1760 this officer received a Cornetcy in Eliott's light drag. with which he served in Germany, and was present at

the affair of Emsdorf; the 20th April 1763 he obtained a Lieutenantcy, and by the direction of Gen. Eliott was employed in superintending the horsemanship of his reg.; the 20th May 1770 he obtained the commission of Capt. Lieut.; and the 25th May 1772 that of Capt. He was employed, for one year, in establishing the horsemanship of the royal drag. The 5th May 1779 he was appointed to the Majority of a newly raised corps, the 21st light drag. in the formation of which he assisted. The 24th Sept. 1781 he received the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 19th, then the 23rd, light drag. Early in 1782 he embarked for India, where he continued 18 years. The 13th June 1782 he received the rank of Col. in the East Indies; and 18th Nov. 1790 that of Col. in the army. In the latter year he held the command of all the cav. on the coast of Coromandel, and continued in it till he quitted India. In the war with Tippoo, he took possession of Coimbalore with the van; in Sept. took Sathinungulum, in command of a detachment. He was present at the action of Sathinungulum with Tippoo's army, the 13th Sept.; at Showoor, 14th; and on 16th he joined the army commanded by Sir W. Medows. At the siege of Bangalore, in March 1791, he was wounded; he was present in the general action near Seringapatam in May, and at the second action near Seringapatam in Feb. 1792. He was next detached with cav., &c. to join the Bombay army, and marched into camp with it before Seringapatam. In 1793, at the siege of Pondicherry he was second in command, and afterwards appointed Gov. of that place, to command the Southern division of the army, and stationed at Tritchinapoly. The 5th Oct. 1794 he received the rank of M. Gen.

On the renewal of war with Tippoo in 1799, this officer was appointed second in command. He was in the action at Malavelly in March; and in April invested Seringapatam. He was afterwards detached with cav. &c. to join the Bombay army in the Coorja country, and marched into camp with them. He was at the siege of Seringapatam, and afterwards detached to Cavriporam Pass, with cav., &c. to convey 40,000 loads of supplies. The 11th Sept. 1800 he was appointed Col. of the 23d light drag.; 1st Jan. 1801 he received the rank of Lieut. Gen. and was placed, during that year and 1803, on the Irish staff. The 13th Sept. 1804 he was appointed Col. of the 8th light drag. In 1805-6 he commanded the forces in Ireland; and in 1809 he was placed on the staff at Cork.

59. Gen. Oliver De Lancey,

Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons.

The 1st Oct. 1766 this officer was appointed Cornet in the 14th drag.; 12th Dec. 1770 Lieut.; and 16th May 1773 Capt. in the 17th drag. In 1774 he was ordered to America with dispatches for the Com.-in-Chief, and to provide accommodation for his reg. then under orders for that service, and also to provide remount horses for the reg. and for the art. and other services of the army. On arriving at Boston, he was sent to New York to accomplish the objects of his mission; but hostilities having commenced he returned to Boston, which he found invested by the enemy, and continued there, during the blockade and bombardment of the place, till Feb. 1775, when he accompanied the army to Nova Scotia, and in June to Staten Island. The Com.-in-Chief having determined to commence his operations landed upon Long Island, and Capt. De Lancey commanded the cavalry employed on this expedition, and was engaged in a very smart action which took place, when the enemy's advanced posts were driven in. He continued with his reg., constantly employed on active service against the out-posts, until the battle of Brooklyn, when he formed the advance of the right column under Sir H. Clinton and Sir W. Erskine. This action having compelled the enemy to retire from Long Island, he continued with his reg. till the army took possession of New York Island, when he accompanied it and was engaged in two actions, which took place in driving in the enemy's out-posts and establishing those of the Brit. army. The Com.-in-Chief having engaged in further operations, Capt. De Lancey, with part of the 17th drag. accompanied the army in its landing on Frog's Neck, where an action took place. He was next engaged in the battle of White Plains; shortly after in an affair at Fort Washington of a most serious nature, in which the Hessian troops suffered severely. At the close of this campaign the 17th drag. were stationed at New York, and in the spring sent into the Jerseys, when Capt. De L. was in the actions of the Scotch Plains, and in several of an inferior description. In the course of the year the reg. was sent to Pensylvania; and this officer was employed in an attack made by Ld. Cornwallis upon a fort called Red Bank; he was afterwards in an action at White Marsh, which took place in consequence of a movement of Sir William Howe with the army, from the right to the left of the enemy's position.

The 3rd July 1778 this officer received a Majority in his reg.; and Sir H. Clinton, who now commanded the army, having de-

termined to retire to New York, evacuated Philadelphia about this time, and Maj. De L. was appointed to command the rear guard of the right column of the army, under the command of Gen. Knyphausen: in the course of this march he was in the general engagement that took place at Monmouth. The army having arrived at New York he was sent, in command of his reg. with a corps under Sir Wm. Erskine, to the east end of Long Island, where he remained during the winter; and early in the spring was ordered with the reg. to take up a position in front of the lines of New York. This position was for the purpose of clearing the country of the enemy, that they might not obstruct the supplies of the army, and skirmishes occurred daily. This officer was next appointed Dep. Qr. Mast. Gen. in the field in S. Carolina, and served during the whole of the siege of Charlestown, and on several expeditions under Ld. Cornwallis, to whom, on the return of the army to New York, he was appointed A.-D.-C. In the beginning of the following year, Maj. André having been put to death by the enemy, Maj. De L. succeeded him as Adj. Gen.; and 3rd Oct. 1781 received the brevet of Lieut. Col. On his return to England at the peace, much difficulty having arisen in settling the multiplicity of military claims made by persons who had served in America, he was ordered by Ld. Sydney, then Secretary of State, to undertake the arrangement of this business, which he performed. He was also, at this time, appointed at the head of a commission for settling all army accounts during the American war; and, subsequently, Dep. Adj. Gen. to the army, with the brevet rank of Col., 18th Nov. 1790. Col. De L. continued in his situation as Dep. Adj. Gen. until 1792, when he was appointed Barrack Mast. Gen. to the Forces, in which he continued till Nov. 1804. The 3rd Oct. 1794 he received the rank of M. Gen.; 20th May 1795 the Colonelcy of his reg.; 1st Jan. 1801 the rank of Lieut. Gen.; and 1st Jan. 1812 that of Gen.

60. Gen. Anthony Farrington,

Col.-Comm. of the 1st Batt. of the R. Reg. of Artill.

This officer was appointed to a Lieutenantcy in the Royal reg. of art. 29th Oct. 1755; he served at Byfleet Camp in 1756, and Chatham Camp in 1757 and 1758. The 2nd April 1757 he was appointed 1st Lieut. and with that rank served at Gibraltar from 25th April 1758 to 1st Feb. 1759; and as Capt. Lieut. from the latter period to 23rd May 1763, when he returned to England. The 23rd May 1764 he was appointed Capt. of a Company; he

served at New York and different parts of America, from 14th Aug. 1764 to 18th Nov. 1768. In May 1773 he returned to New York and joined the army. He was at Boston from 7th Aug. 1774 to March 1776; at Halifax from April 1776 to June 1776; and with the army when it landed on Long Island. The 12th Nov. 1780 he was appointed Maj. in the art.; and 1st Dec. 1782 Lieut. Col.; he remained with the army in America to 21st May 1783, and then returned to England; and had the command of the art. at Plymouth from 17th March 1788 to 9th March 1789, when he went to Gibraltar in command of the art. and served there from 25th May 1790 to 24th June 1791. The 16th March 1791 he was appointed Col.; 26th Feb. 1795 M. Gen.; and 25th April 1796 Col. Commandant of the 1st bat. of Royal art. He commanded the garrison at Woolwich from 1st April 1794 to the 27th May 1797.

In Sept. 1799 he embarked to join the army in Holland under the Duke of York, and returned to England 2nd Nov. following. The 29th April 1802 he received the rank of Lieut. Gen.; and was appointed Commandant of the Field Train Department and President of a Select Committee of Art. Officers 8th July 1805, and placed on the Staff of the army from that date, till promoted to the rank of Gen. 1st Jan. 1812. He was appointed Inspector Gen. of art. under the style and title of Director Gen. of the Field Train Department of the Ordnance 1st Jan. 1812.

Whilst serving in America this officer was present at the battles of Brooklyn, Long Island, White Plains, and Brandywine; during the attack and siege of Boston; co-operating with the troops in their attack at Bunker's Hill; and with the army in the Chesapeake, and at the taking of Philadelphia.

61. Gen. James Stuart,

Colonel of the 72nd Foot.

This officer was appointed Ens. in the 64th, 1st Oct. 1761; and Lieut. 7th Dec. 1764: he served in America from Aug. 1768 to Oct. 1778. He was in the actions at Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, and Germantown. He had succeeded to a Company 1st Jan. 1770; and, being Capt. of the grenadiers, was present at most of the other actions and skirmishes in which the army, under the command of Sir W. Howe, was engaged, during the time he commanded in America.

The 18th Dec. 1777 he succeeded to a Majority in the 78th, now 72nd reg.; 23rd May 1781 was appointed Lieut. Col. by brevet. He served in the East Indies from 6th May 1781 to

March 1805. The 13th Feb. 1782 he received the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 72nd; he was in the action at Arnee 2nd June 1782; in that at Cuddalore 13th June 1783; at the siege and capture of the fortress Pollyghautcherry 21st Dec. 1783; in command of a detachment of 4000 men, sent on the expedition against the Little Murwar Rajah in 1788; at the action at Kallengoody in the Little Murwar country; action and capture of the fortress of Caliacoil, the capital of the Little Murwar country; in command of a detachment that besieged and captured the fortress of Dindigull; and of a detachment that besieged and captured the fortress of Pollyghautcherry.

The 13th June 1782 this officer received the local rank of Col.; and 8th Aug. following was appointed Col. by brevet, and A.-D.-C. to the King. He commanded the right wing of the army under Ld. Cornwallis, at the siege and capture of Bangalore, 21st March 1791; also in the action at Seringapatam 15th May. He was in command of a detachment that besieged and captured the fortress of Savendroog 21st Dec.; and of a detachment that besieged and captured the fortress of Outredroog 24th Dec. 1791. He commanded the right wing of the army in the action storming the lines of Tippoo Sultaun, on the island of Seringapatam, 6th and 7th Feb. 1792.

The 26th Feb. 1795 he was appointed M. Gen., and to command the army ordered on the expedition against the island of Ceylon in that year; he was present at the siege and capture of the fortresses of Trincomale and Osnaburgh and their dependencies the 26th and 31st Aug. 1795; and at the siege and capture of the fortress of Columbo and its dependencies, on the fall of which the whole of the island of Ceylon surrendered to his Majesty's arms, 16th Feb. 1796. The 3rd May, in the latter year, he received the local rank of Lieut. Gen. and was appointed Com.-in-Chief of the army under the Presidency of Bombay, in which he continued till July 1800. He commanded in the action with Tippoo Sultaun's army, where that Prince served in person, and in which he was defeated at Sidesin 6th March 1799; was also in command of the Bombay army, at the siege and capture of Seringapatam, 4th May 1799; and 24th Feb. 1801 was appointed Com.-in-Chief of the army on the coast of Coromandel.

This officer returned to England in 1805; 2nd March 1797 he was appointed Col. of the 82nd; 29th Oct. 1798 Col. of the 72nd; 20th April 1802 Lieut. Gen.; and 1st Jan. 1812 Gen.

62. Gen. John Whyte,

Colonel of the 46th Foot.

In 1761 appointed to an Ensigncy in the 30th foot, and to a Lieutenantcy in the 56th in 1762. He served at the siege of the Havannah as assistant Engineer, and assisted in the survey and draughts of that place. In 1763 he obtained the Adjutancy of his reg. and in 1772, a company. As Capt. he served in Gibraltar and was there appointed A.-D.-C. to Ld. Heathfield, and continued so till appointed to the Majority of the 83rd in 1777; in 1782 he obtained the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 86th foot, and accompanied that reg. to America, from whence he proceeded to Halifax, and to Barbadoes in 1793. In the latter year he received the brevet of Col.; in 1794 he was appointed Brig. Gen. and sent to Martinique and was thanked in public orders for his conduct. He served at the siege of Bourbon, and having placed the colours of the 6th and 9th reg. on its ramparts was appointed Gov. thereof. In June 1794, he returned to England. In 1795, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 1st West Indian reg.; and again embarked for the West Indies. He served at Barbadoes and was ordered by the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie to reduce the Colonies of Demerary, Essequibo, Berbice, and Guiana; which having effected, he returned to St. Lucia then attacked by Sir Ralph, and the same year was ordered to Saint Domingo, from which he returned in 1798, and was subsequently appointed to the Staff in Sussex, which he held till he received the rank of Lieut. Gen. 20th April 1802; 5th Jan. 1804, he was appointed Col. of the 46th foot; and 1st Jan. 1812 Gen.

63. Gen. Andrew John Drummond,

Colonel of the late 11th Veteran Battalion and Governor of Dunbarton Castle.

In 1773 this officer obtained an Ensigncy in the 1st gds.; 18th May 1782, he was promoted to a company with the rank of Lieut. Col.

He served part of the last war in America, and in Flanders under the Duke of York. The 12th Oct. 1793, he received the brevet of Col.; and 26th Feb. 1795 was appointed M. Gen. when he was placed for a short time on the Staff in England, and afterwards for a considerable period on the Staff in Scotland. The 31st Aug. 1798, he was appointed 1st Maj. in his reg.; he was afterwards appointed Col. Com. of the 2nd batt. 5th foot, and which was reduced at the peace of Amiens. The 20th April 1802, he received

the rank of Lieut. Gen.; and 1st Jan. 1812 that of Gen.; 25th April 1807, he was appointed Col. of the 11th veteran batt., and which was disbanded in Aug. 1814. Gen. Drummond is Gov. of Dunbarton Castle.

64. Gen. John William, Earl of Bridgewater,

Colonel of the 11th Dragoons.

Lord Bridgewater entered the service the 25th Jan. 1771, as a Cornet in the 7th light drag., in which reg. he was appointed Lieut. the 7th June 1773, and Capt. 29th May 1776; his Lordship received the brevet of Maj. 27th Aug. 1779; the Majority of the 22nd light drag. 14th Dec. 1779; and that of the 20th light drag. 23rd March 1781; 20th Nov. 1782, Lord Bridgewater was appointed Lieut. Col. of the 21st light drag., and reduced with the reg. 24th June 1783: 18th March 1790, Lieut. Col. of the 7th light drag.; 12th Oct. 1793, he received the brevet of Col.; 20th Feb. 1795, that of M. Gen.; and 1st June 1797, was appointed Col. of the 14th light drag. As M. Gen. Ld. Bridgewater served on the Staff in Ireland to May 1796, when he was removed to the Staff of the Eastern District in England, and where he continued till the 25th Dec. 1802. The 29th April 1802, his Lordship received the rank of Lieut. Gen.; and 1st Jan. 1812, that of Gen.

Excepting the Majority of the 20th light drag., Ld. B. purchased his different regimental commissions.

65. Gen. Ellis Walker,

Colonel Commandant in the Royal Artillery.

The 29th Oct. 1755, this officer entered the roy. art.; his first service was on the expedition to Saint Maloes in 1758. The troops landed in Coreale Bay and went to the harbour by land, where many ships were burnt. In 1759 he was at the taking of Guadaloupe, and in 1761, at the attack and surrender of Belleisle: the principal place was strongly fortified, and was regularly besieged, the enemy marching out of the breach by capitulation, and during the siege several sorties were made. The 1st Jan. 1771 he received a company, and was employed in Gen. Burgoyne's expedition, which ended in the convention of Saratoga. His brigade of art. was attached to the advanced corps, and strongly supported the light inf., under the orders of the Earl of Balcarres, when his post was attacked, and the enemy repulsed. The following is an extract from Ld. Balcarres's report on this occasion: "In consequence of

the death of Brig. Gen. Fraser, who fell in the action near Stillwater on the 7th of Oct. 1777, the command of the advanced corps of Gen. Burgoyne's army devolved on me; and it is with pleasure that I acknowledge, the defence of my post in that action was principally owing to the conduct of Capt. Ellis Walker, and his brigade of royal art. and their services on that evening deserve every encomium that I can bestow.

(Signed) BALCARRES, Col.

Soon after his arrival at New York, the French fleet were moored across the Chesapeak; it being suggested, that some howitzers and small mortars should be sent with the British fleet, in order to break the French line, this officer volunteered the service and embarked on board Admiral Digby's ship; they did not arrive early enough to save Ld. Cornwallis and his army, and therefore returned to New York. The 12th Oct. 1793, he received the brevet of Col. and that of Maj. Gen. the 26th Feb. 1795; he was appointed Col. Com. the 25th Sept. 1796; Lieut. Gen. the 29th April 1802; and Gen. the 1st Jan. 1812.

66. GEN. WILLIAM MAXWELL,

Colonel of the late 3d Royal Veteran Battalion.

THIS officer, in Sep. 1763 was appointed Ens. in the 20th foot; the 26th Dec. 1770 Lieut.; the 2d Aug. 1775 he obtained a company in the same reg., at that time quartered in Ireland; in March following he sailed from Cork with a large detachment of troops for N. America, and joined the expedition under Gen. Burgoyne, off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and proceeded to the relief of Quebec, then besieged by the Americans, which was effected on the 26th May; he served that campaign which terminated in the almost total expulsion of the Americans from Canada. In the campaign of 1777, the 20th reg. formed a part of Gen. Burgoyne's army; and this officer was present at the taking of Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and in all the subsequent actions that took place till the unfortunate convention of Saratoga. In the action of the 19th September, at Freeman's Farm, the 20th reg. had 102 killed and wounded out of 280 brought into the field that day, and a serjeant and 23 privates of this officer's company, out of 35, were killed and wounded; Capt. Maxwell remained a prisoner with that army, being marched to the neighbourhood of Boston for six months, when he effected an exchange. On his return to England, in 1778, he found himself appointed Maj., by purchase, to the 80th foot, then under orders for America, with which reg. he returned to New

York in June 1779, and served that campaign and part of the next, under Sir H. Clinton. In Dec. 1780 the 80th reg. formed part of an expedition to James River, in Virginia, under Brig. Gen. Arnold, for the purpose of destroying a great depot of military stores collected at Richmond, high up that river, and in the interior of the country, which was completely effected without any loss. He served the following campaign in Virginia, until the troops joined the army from Charlestown, under the Earl Cornwallis, 1781, which terminated in the siege of York Town by the French and Americans, when he became a prisoner a second time, in consequence of Ld. Cornwallis having capitulated with his whole army. He then returned to England, and was appointed Lieut. Col. 91st foot, 5th Dec. 1782, which reg. was disbanded in June following, on the conclusion of peace. On the 12th Oct. 1793 he obtained the rank of Col.; and on the 6th Sep. 1794 was appointed Lieut. Col. of the Rl. Edinburgh Volunteers, which he retained till he received the rank of M. Gen. the 26th Feb. 1795, and which terminated his military career. On the 29th April 1802 he received the rank of Lieut. Gen.; on the 14th May 1807 he was appointed Col. of the 3d Rl. Vet. Bat.; on the 1st Jan. 1812 he obtained the rank of Gen.

67. Gen. George, Earl of Pembroke, K. G.

Colonel of the 6th Dragoons, and Governor of Guernsey.

Lord Pembroke entered the army the 10th Sept. 1775 as an Ens. in the 12th foot; in 1777 he obtained a Lieutenantcy; the 25th Jan. 1778 a company in the 75th; the 25th Dec. 1778 a company in the 1st drag.; the 2d April 1781 a majority in the 22d light drag.; the 13th Dec. 1782 a lieut. colonelcy in the 2d drag. guards; and the 12th Oct. 1793 received the rank of Col. in the army.

On the breaking out of the war with France, the 2d drag. was sent to the continent, and Ld. Pembroke was almost immediately detached in command of three British corps to the Prussian Gen. Knobeldsdorf's army, who placed his Lordship under the command of Lieut. Gen. Count Hohenzollern, who covered the left flank of the Prussian army, and served in the outposts with the Austrian reg. of cuirassiers, (of which he was Col. Com.) and a squadron of Duke Albert's reg. Whilst Ld. Pembroke was employed in this service, he was occasionally sent by Gen. Knobeldsdorf to the Commanders in Chief of the British, Austrian, and other allied forces before Valenciennes. Gen. Knobeldsdorf's army was never engaged in a general action during the time his

Lordship served with it: but partial actions with the outposts frequently occurred when it became necessary to oppose the enemy's force, consisting of from one to three thousand men with equal numbers and in all except two, Ld. Pembroke was present. On the allied armies breaking up from Valenciennes to attack the camp de Cesar, his Lordship was ordered to attend them, and he remained with the British forces until they arrived on the plains of Cysoign, when he resumed a part of his former command. The 2d and 3rd drag. guards were encamped and joined the army consisting of British and Hanoverians, under Marshal Freytag, which became the covering force to the siege of Dunkirk. Ld. Pembroke was here again principally employed at the outposts, and where nothing particular occurred till some days previous to the general attack of the French, when the enemy in some force took possession of Hundschuyt, from which with the command of 4 British and Hanoverian squadrons and four pieces of flying art. Ld. Pembroke was ordered to dislodge them, and succeeded. In the retreat of the covering force Lord Pembroke was constantly engaged, and in all the movements of the combined army which followed. In 1794 he returned to England; and the 26th Feb. 1795 obtained the rank of M. Gen.

In 1797 Ld. Pembroke was placed on the Staff under the late Gen. Earl Grey, and the 15th Dec. his Lordship received the Colonelcy of the 6th drag. In 1799 he was removed to the command of the South West district. The 24h April 1782 he received the rank of Lieut. Gen. In 1807 he was sent upon a mission to the Russian army, and to the Emperor of Austria: and in Dec. of the latter year, Ld. Pembroke was appointed Gov. of Guernsey. The 1st Jan. 1812, his Lordship received the rank of Gen.

68. Gen. John, Earl of Chatham, K. G.

Colonel 4th foot, and Governor of Jersey.

His Lordship was appointed Capt. in the army 30th June 1779; Capt. 86th foot 30th Sept. following; Col. in the army 12th Oct. 1793; M. Gen. 26th Feb. 1795; Col. 4th foot 5th Dec. 1799; Lieut. Gen. 29th April 1802; and Gen. 1st Jan. 1812.

Ld. Chatham served during the last American war on the continent of Europe; at Gibraltar; in the expedition to the Helder, and commanded the expedition to Walcheren in 1809. In 1788 he was made first Lord of the Admiralty, in which office he continued till Dec. 1794; in 1796 President of the Council, which he held till 1801, when he was appointed Mast. Gen. of the ord-

nance which he held till 1806. His Lordship is at present Gov. of Jersey.

69. Gen. Alexander Campbell,

Colonel 82d foot.

This officer was appointed Lieut. and Capt. in the 3rd foot guards 11th Aug. 1759; Capt. Lieut. and Lieut. Col. 18th April 1770; Maj. 74th foot 26th Dec. 1777; Lieut. Col. 62d foot 31st Dec. 1782; Col. in the army 12th Oct. 1793; M. Gen. 26th Feb. 1795; Col. 7th West India Reg. 30th Feb. 1796; Lieut. Gen. 29th April 1802; Gen. 1st Jan. 1812; and Col. 32nd foot 15th Feb. 1813.

70. Gen. William Morshead,

Colonel of the 51st Light Infantry.

The 23d April 1771, this officer received an Ensigncy in the Coldstream gds.; in which he was appointed Lieut. and Capt. 8th Feb. 1776; Capt. and Lieut. Col. 5th Feb. 1783; A. D. C. to the King, and Col. in the army, 20th Oct. 1793; M. Gen. 26th Feb. 1795; Col. of the 51st 9th May 1800; Lieut. Gen. 29th April 1802; and Gen. 1st Jan. 1812.

In Feb. 1793 he embarked with the troops for Holland, and was in every action in which the guards were engaged from that period till the return of the army in May 1795, with the exception of the affair at Lincelles. In Oct. 1795 he embarked for the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; was at the taking of St. Lucie, and commanded the storming party at the Vigie, in the island of St. Vincent's; was second in command under Sir Ralph at Porto Rico, and returned to England for the recovery of his health in 1798. In 1800 he went under Sir James Pultency, in the expedition to Ferrol; since which he has not been employed on foreign service. In 1801 and 1802 he was on the Staff in Cornwall.

71. Gen. Francis Dundas,

Colonel of the 71st Foot.

The 4th April 1775 this officer was appointed Ens. in the 1st foot gds.; in May 1777 he joined the army in N. America, and was

present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and at the siege of ten forts before the close of the campaign on the river Delaware. After their reduction, in Dec., the detachment of guards, employed on that service, rejoined the army and went into winter quarters at Philadelphia. The 23d Jan. 1778 he received a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Capt. in his reg. He served the campaign of this year, and was present in the action at Monmouth: on the march of the British army from Philadelphia to New York, in which the 2d bat. of guards were principally engaged, and having soon after been appointed to the light company of that corps, he was employed on various detached services 1778 and 1779, in the course of which the company to which he belonged sustained considerable losses. The corps of guards being detached into South Carolina, joined the army under Ld. Cornwallis, in 1780, and the light company forming his Lordship's advanced guard, it was almost every day engaged; and this officer commanded it at the battle of Guildford, and at York Town. He soon after purchased a company in the guards, with the rank of Lieut. Col.; and the 11th April 1783 exchanged into the 45th, from which he was transferred the 10th March 1787 to the 1st foot. With the latter corps he embarked for Jamaica at the end of 1789, and returned to England in July 1791. The 16th Oct. 1793 he was appointed A.-D.-C. to the King, and received the brevet of Col. He was employed with the latter rank in the West Indies, as Adj. Gen. to Sir C. Grey's army, and was present at the siege of Martinique, and the other islands, in 1794; and on his return to England, being appointed Col. Com. of the Scotch brigade, he joined it in Scotland, and raised a new battalion. The 26th Feb. 1795 he received the rank of M. Gen., and was employed on the Staff in N. Britain till ordered to join the army preparing for foreign service, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, at Southampton. Having returned to Portsmouth with the expedition, he was soon after appointed to take the command at the Cape, and in Aug. 1796 he embarked accordingly. Being appointed Lieut. Gov. with the command of the troops under the Gov., he continued in that government until Ld. Macartney returned to England, leaving him to act as civil Gov. Nov. 1798. On the arrival of Ld. Macartney's successor, in Dec. 1799, M. Gen. Dundas resumed his former situation; but that officer being recalled, in 1801, the civil, with the military authority, again devolved on M. Gen. Dundas, and he held both till the evacuation of the settlement in 1803. On his return to England, June 1803, he was placed on the Staff in the Southern district, under Sir D. Dundas. In the latter end of 1805 he was appointed to the command of a division ordered to join the army assembling in Hanover, under Ld. Cathcart; and on his re-

turn, in 1806, he was again appointed to the Staff in the Southern District. The 29th April 1802 he received the rank of Lieut. Gen. the 1st Jan. 1812 that of Gen.; and the 7th Jan. 1800, the Colonelcy of the 71st foot.

72. Gen. Alexander Ross,

Colonel of the 59th Foot, and Gov. of Forts George and Augustus.

This officer commenced his military career as an Ens. in the 50th foot in Feb. 1760; the 22d May 1761 he received his Lieutenantcy, and shortly after was reduced upon half pay as Lieut. in that reg. The 4th July 1764 he paid the difference for coming upon full pay into the 45th, in which he rose to the rank of Capt. the 30th May 1775. He obtained the brevet of Maj. in 1781; of Lieut. Col. the 19th July 1783; and of Col. the 12th Oct. 1793, when he was appointed A. D. C. to the King. The 26th Feb. 1795 he received the rank of M. Gen.; the 1st Sep. 1795 he was appointed Lieut. Col. of the 76th; the 22d Dec. 1797 Col. of the 89th; the 28th March 1801 Col. of the 59th; the 20th April 1802 Lieut. Gen.; and the 1st Jan. 1812 Gen. He was in all the actions after the beginning of the year 1760, with the allied army in Germany; in all the principal actions of the American war, during a part of which he served as Capt. of grenadiers, and the latter part of it as A. D. C. to Ld. Cornwallis. After the American war, he was for some time Dep. Adj. Gen. in Scotland; and from thence he went to be Adj. Gen. to the King's troops in the E. Indies, during the period that the late Marquess Cornwallis commanded in that country, and was present in every action that took place at that time. Gen. Ross has since been appointed Gov. of Forts George and Augustus.

73. Gen. The Hon. Francis Needham,

Colonel of the 86th foot.

This officer was appointed Cornet 18th drag. in Dec. 1762; Cornet 1st drag. in 1763; Lieut. 1st drag. in 1773; and Capt. 17th drag. 21st May 1774. He served the whole of the American war; was present at the blockade of Boston, at New York, affairs in the Jerseys, battle of White Plains, battle of Freehold, in Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Virginia, at the affair at Elizabeth Town under Gen. Knyphausen, and in every engagement in which the 17th drag. were engaged. At the siege of York Town he was taken

prisoner. From the 17th drag. Capt. Needham exchanged to the 76th foot, in which he was promoted to a Majority, and at the peace of 1783 placed on half pay; he was next appointed to a Majority in the 80th foot; the 20th Feb. 1783 Lieut. Col. 104th foot; 2d April 1783 Capt. and Lieut. Col. 1st foot guards; Col. in the army 20th Dec. 1793; 3d Maj. 1st foot gds. 16th Feb. 1795; M. Gen. 26th Feb. 1795; 2d Maj. 1st foot gds. 31st Aug. 1798; 1st Maj. 25th Nov. 1799; Lt. Col. 1st foot gds. 21st Aug. 1801; Lieut. Gen. 20th April 1802; Col. 5th vet. bat. 16th April 1804. In 1794 he was appointed Adj. Gen. to Lieut. Gen. Ld. Moira, on the expedition to the coast of France; in April 1795 he was placed on the home staff, and subsequently detached second in command to M. Gen. Doyle, with Monsieur Comte D'Artois and his suite, to take possession of Isle Dieu; which place the troops maintained as long as the navy could afford them any protection. During the Irish rebellion, and for 6 years, he served on the staff in Ireland; he was at the battles of Vinegar Hill, and Arclow. The 25th June 1810 he received the Colonelcy of the 86th foot; and the 1st Jan. 1812 the rank of Gen.

74. Gen. Henry Pigot,

Colonel of the 82d foot.

The military career of this officer commenced the 23d Jan. 1769 with a cornetcy in the 1st drag.; the 16th March 1775 he received a company in the 14th light drag.; and continued in that service till 1783, when he was appointed Adj. Gen. of Ireland, and obtained the rank of Lieut. Col., his commission being dated the 6th May of that year. The 31st May 1787 he was appointed to a company in the 3d reg. of gds. He went to Holland with the brigade of gds. in 1793; was at the siege of Valenciennes, the battle of Lincelles, and all the actions in which the brig. was engaged in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794. The 20th Dec. 1794 he received the rank of Col., and was appointed A. D. C. to the King; the 26th Feb. 1795 he obtained the rank of M. Gen., and was sent to Ireland in the spring of that year on the staff; in Nov. of the same year, he was ordered to the W. Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; he twice sailed for that destination; the expedition, after being near two months at sea, owing to contrary winds, was obliged to return, when, it being determined not to send so many troops, the two youngest M. Generals attached to the expedition, M. Generals Dundas and Pigot, were ordered not to proceed. In the spring of 1796 this officer was sent to Gibraltar, where he continued on the staff two years; the 23d Oct. 1798 he was appointed Col. of

the 82d foot, and was placed on the staff at Canterbury under the late Gen. Ld. Grey; in 1799 he was appointed to command in the Isle of Wight; in the spring of 1800 he embarked for Minorca with the first division of troops composing an expedition which was to assemble there under the late Gen. Sir Charles Stuart, but which was ultimately commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie; on Sir R. coming out to Minorca, this officer was ordered to Malta, to take the command of the blockade of La Valette, which place surrendered to him in the month of Sept. 1800. He returned to England at the peace, in the beginning of 1802; and the 20th April of that year he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Gen. In the beginning of 1804 he was placed on the staff in Ireland; and in May 1805 was removed to the staff in England, and continued on it till 1810. He was promoted to the rank of Gen. the 1st Jan. 1812.

75. Gen. George Bernard,

Colonel of the 84th foot.

The 11th Nov. 1762 this officer received an Ensigncy in the 30th foot; the 8th Aug. 1763 a Lieutenantcy in the 109th. He was on half pay from 1763 to 17th Jan. 1767, when he was appointed Lieut. in the 22d foot, and on the 3d Aug. 1769 Lieut. in the 6th drag. In the latter reg. he obtained a troop the 27th June 1774, and the 30th Nov. 1780 was removed to the 22d light. drag.; the 20th Nov. 1782 he received the Majority of the 23d light drag.; the 4th April 1783 the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 86th foot. The 2d Nov. 1793 he was appointed Lieut. Col. of the 84th; and the 28th Feb. 1794, Col.; the 3d May 1796 he received the rank of M. Gen.; that of L. Gen. the 25th Sep. 1803; and that of Gen. the 4th June 1813.

In 1793 he raised the 84th foot, and accompanied it to Walcheren, in 1795, and afterwards joined the army in Holland; he was sent home to raise a second bat. which was completed in Sep. 1795, and reduced in 1796. In April 1808 he again raised a 2d bat. to the 84th.

76. Gen. Sir George Nugent, Bt. K. B.

Colonel of the 6th foot.

Appointed Ens. 39th foot 5th July 1773, and joined the reg. at Gibraltar in Feb. 1774, where he remained till March 1776. The

23d Nov. 1775, he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 7th foot; in Sep. 1777 he joined his reg. at New York, and was employed in the expedition up Hudson's River, under Sir H. Clinton, for the relief of Gen. Burgoyne's army; he was present at the capture of forts Montgomery and Clinton, by assault; he then proceeded with his reg. to Philadelphia, and there remained till the evacuation of that place by the British, in June 1778. The 28th April in the latter year he obtained a company in the 57th, and served with that corps in N. America; the 3d May 1782 he was promoted to a Majority in the 57th; and in 1783 returned to England. The 8th Sep. 1783 he received the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 97th, and was placed on half pay; the 26th Dec. 1787 he was appointed Lieut. Col. in the 13th foot; and about the same time A. D. C. to the Ld. Lieut. of Ireland. The 16th June 1789 he was removed to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 4th drag. gds.; and the 6th Oct. 1790 exchanged into the Coldstream gds. He accompanied the brigade of gds. to the continent in March 1793, and served the campaign of that year in Flanders. He was at the siege of Valenciennes, battle of St. Amand, and action at Lincelles; and on the army going into winter quarters, he returned home for the purpose of raising a reg. the 85th, which he completed in three months from the date of the letter of service; and the 28th Feb. 1794 obtained the rank of Col. In Sep. following he accompanied his reg. to Walcheren, where he held the local rank of Brig. Gen.; and in Oct. joined the army of the Duke of York, and obtained the command of a brigade of the line, cantoned in and near to the town of Tiel, on the Waal. In April 1795 he was appointed Brig. Gen. on the staff in Ireland; M. Gen. in the army 3d May 1796; and Adj. Gen. in Ireland July 1799, in which situation he continued till 1st April 1801, when he was appointed Lieut. Gov. and Com.-in-Chief of Jamaica, with the local rank of Lieut. Gen., and where he continued until 20th Feb. 1806, when he returned home. The 25th Sep. 1803 he received the rank of Lieut. Gen. in the army; and the 21st Aug. 1806 was placed on the staff in Great Brit., where he continued till Oct. 1809. The 27th Dec. 1805 he received the Colonelcy of the 62d foot; 26th May 1806 that of the 6th foot; and the rank of Gen. 4th June 1813. This officer is captain or keeper of the garrison of St. Maws.

77. Gen. John Barclay,

Colonel Commandant Royal Marines.

This officer was appointed 2d Lieut. in the Mar. 15th March 1755. He served in the Mediterranean 1757-8-9, and in 1760 was present

at the siege of Belleisle; he next was employed on an expedition to the coast of Africa; he was at the first relief of Gibraltar; on board the Augusta at the attacks of Red Bank and Mud Forts, in the Delaware, where the Augusta was burnt in 1777; the capture of the Spanish Fleet, under Adm. Langara; at the taking of Adm. Comte de Grasse, in the West Indies. His commission as 1st Lieut. was dated the 12th July 1756; as Capt. 14th Oct. 1762; as Maj. by brevet 19th Aug. 1777; and Lieut. Col. 19th Feb. 1783. The 24th Dec. 1791 he was appointed Maj. in his corps; the 1st March 1794 Col. by brevet; and the 29th Oct. 1794 Lieut. Col. in the Marines; 2d Col. Com. 1st Feb. 1798; Col. Com. 21st Dec. 1803; and Resident Col. Com. 24th Sep. 1806. He received the rank of M. Gen. 3d May 1796; of L. Gen. 25th Sep. 1803; and of Gen. 4th June 1813. General Barclay was placed on the retired list the 28th April 1814, after a service of 59 years and a half.

78. Gen. William Macarmick.

This officer was appointed Capt. in the 45th foot, 23rd March 1764: Col. in the army 11th Oct. 1779: Col. late 93rd foot 7th Feb. 1780: M. Gen. 3rd May 1796: L. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803: and Gen. 4th June 1813.

79. Gen. Sir Robert Stuart, Bart.

Appointed Ens. 19th Aug. 1761; Ens. 30th foot 1st March 1762; Lieut. 30th April 1768; Capt. 19th Sept. 1771; Maj. late 77th foot 17th Dec. 1777; Lieut. Col. 19th Feb. 1783; Col. Loyal Brit. Fen. Inf. 1st March 1794; M. Gen. 3rd May 1796; Lieut. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803, and Gen. 4th June 1813.

This officer served in the East Indies.

80. Gen. Sir William Keppel, K. B.

Colonel 67th foot.

Appointed Capt. 23rd foot 21st March 1778; Lieut. Col. late 93rd 20th Feb. 1783; Col. 1st March 1794; Col. 3rd West India Reg. 20th May, 1795; M. Gen. 3rd May 1796; L. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803; Col. Comm. 4th batt. 60th 24th April 1806; Col. 67th foot 7th Feb. 1811; and Gen. 4th June 1813.

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This officer served in North America, and in the West Indies. He is one of the equerries to H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

81. Gen. John Lord Hutchinson, K. B.

Colonel of 18th foot and Governor of Stirling Castle.

In 1774 this officer was appointed a Cornet in the 18th drag. and in 1775 a Lieut.; in 1776 he was promoted to a company in the 67th; in 1781 to a majority; and in 1783 to a Lieut. Colonelcy in the 77th; The 1st March 1794 he was appointed Col. by brevet; 3rd May 1796 M. Gen; 25th Sept. 1803 L. Gen.; 27th April 1811 Col. of the 18th foot; and 4th June 1813 Gen.; Ld. Hutchinson is Gov. of Stirling Castle.

His Lordship served the campaigns in Flanders as extra A.-D.-C. to Sir R. Abercrombie; he served in Ireland during the rebellion, and at the battle of Castlebar was second in command; in 1799 he was in the expedition to the Helder; in the expedition to Egypt he was appointed second in command, and on the death of Sir R. Abercrombie the chief command devolved on his Lordship. For his services he had the honor of being created a peer of the realm, and a knight of the military Order of the Bath; he was subsequently employed on a mission to the Court of St. Petersburg.

N. B. A memoir of his Lordship is given in the R. Mil. Panorama.

82. Gen. John Hamilton.

Appointed Cornet 12th Oct. 1780; Cornet 4th drag. 24th May 1763; Lieut. 30th March 1768; Lieut. Col. in the army 20th Feb. 1795; Lieut. Col. 81st 23rd Dec. 1795; Col. in the army 1st March 1794; M. Gen. 3rd May 1796; L. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803; and Gen. 4th June 1813.

83. Gen. Alexander L. Hay.

Appointed Lieut. 7th drag. 1st Dec. 1758; and Capt. 8th June 1768; Col. in the army 1st March 1794; Col. late 109th 1st Oct. 1794; M. Gen. 3rd May 1796; L. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803; and Gen. 4th June 1813. The late 109th, styled Hay's reg. was raised by this officer.

84. Gen. James Stewart,

Colonel late 1st Royal Vet. Batt.

This officer's first commission is dated the 29th July 1759 as an Ens. in the 17th foot. He was present at the siege of Ticonderoga, and taking of Crown Point, in that year, previous to which in 1758, (when a volunteer in the 42d reg., in which his father died a Lieut., in 1746 soon after his return from the campaigns of that period in Flanders when he was present at the battles of Dettingen and Fontennoy) he was at the battle of Ticonderoga under Gen. J. Abercrombie. In 1760 he was at the siege of Isle au Noix, under Gen. Haviland, who commanded one of the armies that penetrated by that route; he was at the surrender of Montreal, and all Canada, to his Majesty's arms under Gen. Ld. Amherst; and at the end of the following year went to the W. Indies under Gen. Monckton, and in March 1762 was at the siege of Fort Royal, and surrender of the Island of Martinique.

The 6th May 1762 he had the honor of being appointed Lieut. and Adj. of the same reg., although at this time but a young officer. He proceeded with the army under Gen. the Earl of Albemarle, to the Havannah; was at the siege and taking of that place, the 12th Aug. 1769, from whence the 17th reg. was again ordered to America, and employed in the back settlements, at Detroit Michilimakinack, &c. After a war with, and subduing the Western Indians, this officer returned to England with the reg. about the end of the year 1767.

The 10th June 1768 he obtained a company in the 68th and soon after proceeded to join the reg. at Antigua in which unhealthy country he remained for upwards of four years; and was employed in subduing the Charibee Indians, in the Island of St. Vincent in 1773, and having the command of a large party, that penetrated through the woods, got in the rear of the enemy, and made them disperse, which was the means of facilitating their submission, and for which he was honored with the thanks of the commander Gen. Dalrymple. He returned to England with the reg in 1773. The 12th Nov. 1788 he obtained the majority of the 68th and, after being stationed in Ireland for seven years, came to England in 1782 under an order for foreign service, and was embarked with troops on board transports for seven weeks, for that purpose, but detained by adverse winds. In the mean time, the general peace of 1783 took place. The 68th was soon after sent to the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and in 1785 to Gibraltar, where they remained for nine years. From that place this officer obtained his first and only leave of absence, during the whole time

he had been in the service, and this with a view of acquiring some compensation for losses in America. The 22d Aug. 1783 he was promoted by brevet to the rank of Lieut. Col. and the 25th July 1788 he obtained the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 68th foot. The 1st March 1794 he received the brevet rank of Col. He was ordered from Gibraltar to the W. Indies with the 68th, and when he arrived in Dec. 1794 he was appointed a brig. on the Staff, and served in that capacity at the Islands of St. Lucie, Martinique, St. Vincent, and Barbadoes; he was engaged in several important affairs with the enemy at St. Lucie and St. Vincent with vicissitudes of fortune.

The sickness and mortality amongst the troops in the year 1795 was uncommon, and this officer felt its effects, in the loss of his two eldest sons, both Captains—but he retained his health in the midst of death and sickness. He received the rank of M. Gen. the 3rd May 1796 and returned to England in Nov. He was appointed to the Staff in Feb. 1797 in the W. district, from thence was ordered to the command of the N. W. district to relieve Gen. Powel; and was afterwards directed to the E. district to relieve Gen. Bowyer at Norman Cross, where he continued on duty five years, till the conclusion of the war in 1802. In June 1803 he was again appointed to the Staff, and ordered to his former duty at Norman Cross. The 25th Sept. 1803 he was promoted to the rank of L. Gen. since which time he has been unemployed. The 30th June 1804 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 1st R. Vet. Batt. and the 4th June 1813 he received the rank of Gen.

85. Gen. Sir Charles Hastings, Bt.

Colonel of the 12th Foot.

In 1770 this officer was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 12th foot with which reg. he served at Gibraltar, and in 1776 received a Lieutenantcy. He served at this period by permission as Lieut. in the light inf. company of the 23d foot in America, and was at the taking of Fort Washington, and in the actions of Pelham Manor, White Plains, Danbury Powder Mills, Brandywine, German Town, &c., in the course of which he was twice wounded. During the 2 years he served in America he was appointed A.D.C. to Sir H. Clinton, and to Earl Percy. In 1780 he succeeded to a company in the 12th, and at the siege of Gibraltar covered the retreat of the sortie with the gren. and light inf., and was thanked in orders for his conduct. He was appointed Maj. of the 76th in 1782; and Lieut. Col. of the 72d in 1783; he was reduced at the peace, but soon after purchased into the 34th, which he joined in

America and remained there two years, during which time he commanded at Quebec. In 1789 he went upon half pay and afterwards purchased into the 61st, from which he was removed to the 65th. The 1st March 1794 he was appointed Col. by brevet; 3rd May 1796 M. Gen.; 25th Sept. 1803 Lieut. Gen.; and 4th June 1813 Gen. He received the Colonelcy of the 12th foot 15th Oct. 1811.

86. Gen. Robert Manners,

Colonel of the 30th Foot.

This officer entered the service the 27th April, 1775, as a Cornet in the 3d drag. gds.; the 25th Dec. 1778 he received a Lieutenantcy in the same reg.; and the 3d Oct. 1779 a company in the 86th, with which corps he embarked for the W. Indies. After doing marine duty for some time on board ship, he was sent with a detachment to Tobago. That Island was attacked by Monsieur de Grasse, with the French fleet, and capitulated. The garrison was sent to Europe, and the officers had their parole. The 6th Dec. 1782 he received the Majority of the 80th; and the 14th Feb. 1784 the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 84th; the latter reg. was reduced the 24th June of the same year. The 19th Feb. 1787 he obtained a company in the 3d foot gds; the 1st March 1794 he received the rank of Col. He served with the 1st bat. 3d foot gds. in the first campaign in Flanders. In the second campaign he was appointed to the lt. infantry company, and which was formed into a bat. with four companies of the grenadiers. On the 17th March this officer was wounded in the storming of Moveaux, at which he commanded the four companies of lt. infantry. He was afterwards present at every engagement in which the gds. were employed, except that of Boxtel, at which time he was ordered for one month on hospital duty. The 1st April 1795 he was appointed 2d Maj. in his reg. The 3d May 1796 he received the rank of M. Gen.; and was placed on the staff of the E. District, where he continued till the expedition to Holland, when he was appointed Col. of the 2d bat. 9th foot, and given the command of a brig., which landed in Holland, after the engagement of the 10th. The 7th Nov. 1799 he received the Colonelcy of the 30th foot. After the return of the expedition from Holland, this officer commanded a brig. at Norwich, which marched to Bagshot camp, and thence to Southampton, where it embarked, and landed near Ferrol, under Sir James Pulteney. The troops re-embarked and joined Sir Ralph Abercrombie, at Gibraltar, and on Sir Ralph proceeding up the

Mediterranean, this officer returned with Sir J. Pulteney, and was appointed to the staff in the S. District. Upon the breaking out of the war in 1803, he was placed on the staff of the E. District, where he continued till the 25th Sept. 1803, when he received the rank of L. Gen.; and the 4th June 1813 that of General.

87. Gen. William Loftus,

Colonel 24th Light Dragoons, and Lieut. of the Tower.

Appointed Cornet 2d June 1770; Cornet 17th drag. 29th Sep. 1770; Lieut. 28th Nov. 1776; Lieut. 3d foot gds. 10th May 1777; Capt. and L. Col. 20th Oct. 1784; Col. 1st March 1794; M. Gen. 3d May 1796; Col. 24th Lt. Drag. 14th Aug. 1802; L. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803; and Gen. 4th June 1813. This officer is Lieut. of the Tower.

In April 1775 this officer embarked with the 17th drag. for N. America, and landed at Boston in June following. He was present at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and volunteered during the action with a part of the drag. dismounted, as a reinforcement to the troops engaged. On this occasion the Com.-in-Chief was pleased to give him the rank of Lieut., in N. America. After the evacuation of Boston, he proceeded with his reg. to Halifax, and was employed at Windsor, in Nova Scotia, as an Assist. Engineer, in erecting the fort and works at that place. He re-embarked with the army at Halifax, for Staten Island, and landed with the army on Long Island, in 1776; and was in the advance under Sir W. Erskine, in the night march, previous to the action at Bedford, when Sir W. surprised different outposts of the enemy. He was particularly engaged with a squadron of his reg. at the battle of Bedford, on which occasion the officers and men received the personal thanks of M. Generals Sir H. Clinton, and Sir W. Erskine. With the latter officer Lieut. Loftus was detached with the 17th lt. drag. in pursuit of the American Gen. Woodle's corps of cav. collected at Jamaica, on Long Island, when Sir W. Erskine, at the head of the 17th drag. and 71st foot, defeated that corps, taking Gen. Woodle and many prisoners. Lieut. Loftus was at the landing of the army upon New York Islands, and actively employed with his reg. in its reduction. When the army passed Helsgate, upon the East river, and landed near Pelham's Manor, he had the honor of being selected with 20 picked lt. dragoons as Sir W. Howe's personal guard. He served at the battle of White Plains; upon which occasion he was directed by the Com.-in-Chief to lead the Hessian grenadiers across the river Brun into action, and

was wounded. In the attack and capture of Fort Washington, on York Island, he served with Ld. Percy's brig.; also in the lines of Kingsbridge, 18th Jan. 1777, and again wounded. He was in the expedition up Hudson's River, under Col. Bird, against the enemy's forts and magazines, when the whole of their stores at Peek's Kill were destroyed, and their magazines blown up; and actively employed with the army in the Jerseys during the campaign of 1777..

In 1796 he was placed as M. Gen. on the Staff of the E. District, and in 1797 removed to the Irish Staff, and appointed to the command at Cork. In 1798 he commanded a brig. at the battle of Vinegar hill; in 1800 was removed to the Staff in England, where he continued till 1803, and in 1809 he was again placed on the Staff.

88. Gen. Oliver Nicolls,

Colonel of the 66th foot.

Appointed Ens. 1st foot, 22 Nov. 1756; and Lieut. 4th March, 1760. In 1768 he went to Gibraltar; the 23rd June 1773 was promoted to a company, and in 1775 returned to England. In 1780 he went out to the W. Indies, and served on board the fleet till the capture of St. Eustatius, when he was employed by the late Sir John Vaughan to inspect and report upon the books of those who styled themselves English merchants: he afterwards was sent home with his report to the Secretary of State. The 14th March 1781 he obtained a Majority in his reg.; in Feb. 1787 a Lieut. Colonelcy, and in June 1787 he was removed to the 45th. In March 1789 he embarked to join his reg. in the W. Indies; he commanded the troops in the island of Grenada near 3 years, under the late Gen. Matthew, then Com.-in-Chief in the W. Indies. The 1st March 1794 he received the rank of Col. in the Army, the same year returned to England, and in Dec. again embarked for the W. Indies, where he was appointed Brig. Gen. and also Qr. Mast Gen. He was sent immediately after to the island of Grenada, then in a state of insurrection, and which he succeeded in restoring to order and tranquillity. The 20th May 1795 he was appointed Col. of the 4th W. India reg.; and the 3rd May 1796 he obtained the rank of Maj. Gen. and was placed on the Staff of the W. Indies. After subduing the rebellion in Grenada, he returned to England, and was appointed to the Home Staff, in which he continued till removed to the Staff of the E. Indies; and then held the chief command at Bombay. The 25th Sept. 1803 he received the rank of L. Gen. and returned to England. He was next placed on the

Staff of the Kent District; the 19th July 1807 he was appointed Col. of the 54th foot; 3rd Aug. 1808 Col. of the 66th; and Gen. 4th June, 1813.

89. Gen. Alexander Mercer,

Colonel Commandant in the Royal Engineers.

This officer entered the army as Practitioner Engr. and Ens. the 17th March 1759. The 23rd June 1762 he was appointed sub-eng. and Lieut. in the eng; the 1st April 1771 Cap. Lieut.; the 25th May 1772 Capt. The 19th March 1782 he received the brevet rank of Maj. and the 21st Sept. 1787 was appointed Lieut. Col. in the eng. The 1st March 1794 he obtained the rank of Col.; the 3rd May 1796 that of M. Gen; the 25th Sept. 1803 that of L. Gen.; and the 4th June 1813 that of Gen.

He served in the war of 1760 upon the coast of France, and also in the Mediterranean. In the American war he served under Gens. Sir Wm. Howe, Sir H. Clinton, and Ld. Cornwallis. Afterwards in the W. Indies, at Guernsey, and in this country. He was lately upon the Staff as L. Gen., and commanding eng. of the western district.

90. Gen. Sir George Hewett, Bart.

Colonel of the 61st Foot.

Appointed Lieut. 70th, 20th April 1764; Capt. 2nd June 1775; Maj. 43rd, 31st Dec. 1781; Col. 1st March 1794; M. Gen. 3rd May 1796; Col. 61st foot, 4th April 1800; L. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803; Gen. 4th June, 1813.

This officer served in America, the E. and W. Indies.

91. Gen. Philip Martin,

Colonel Commandant in the Royal Artillery.

Appointed 1st Lieut. in royal art. 1st Feb. 1759; Capt. Lieut. 7th Dec. 1763; Capt. 4th Jan. 1771; Maj. in the army 7th June 1782; Maj. royal art. 1st Dec. 1782; Col. in the army 30th May 1794; Col. royal art. 30th Aug. 1794; Brig. Gen. on the Staff at Gibraltar 30th Nov. 1796; M. Gen. 1st Jan. 1798; L. Gen. 1st Jan. 1805; and Gen. 4th June 1814.

92. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. and C. and M. P.

Colonel of the 84th Foot.

This officer entered the army the 15th April, 1774 as an Ens. in the 37th foot. At the battle of Brooklyn, Long Island, &c. he carried the colors of his corps; he was present at the reduction of Fort Washington, and York Island; also in the expedition to Rhode Island and the Chesapeake; the battles of Brandywine, Germantoun, Monmouth, New Jersey, and at the siege of Mud Island. In July 1776 he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. and on the 10th Aug. 1778 to that of Capt. Whilst holding the latter rank he was present at the attack of Washington's drag. at New Jersey, and made the whole campaign in the provinces of New York and S. Carolina; was at the siege of Charlestown, in the campaign in Virginia, and at that of York Town, where he was taken prisoner. Upon his release he returned to England, and on the 20th Feb. 1783 was promoted to the Majority of the 47th foot. After serving five years in Ireland as Maj. of that reg. he, on the 31st March 1788, obtained the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 70th. In 1793 he was appointed to command the 1st bat. of light inf. in the expedition under the late Earl Grey against the French W. India Islands, and was present at the different actions which took place during the W. Indian and S. American campaign. In 1795 he returned to England with the dispatches of the failure at Flem d'Epée, when he was appointed A.-D.-C. to the King. On the 24th Jan. of the same year he was promoted to the rank of Col. In 1796 he was appointed Brig. on the Irish Staff, and commanded the camp near Bandon. On the 1st Jan. 1798 he attained the rank of M. Gen., when he was removed to the English Staff, and commanded at Dover till he was appointed to take the command of an expedition sent to destroy the sluices and works in the canal near Ostend, in which unsuccessful operation he received a severe wound, and, with the rest of his troops, was made prisoner. Being exchanged, he returned to his former command at Dover, and the following year, 1799, he commanded a brig. in the expedition to Holland. After the termination of the campaign he resumed the command at Dover till 1800, when he was employed in the expedition to Ferrol, and subsequently accompanied Sir Ralph Abercrombie to Egypt, where he commanded the disembarkation of the 1st div. the 8th March 1801. On his return to England he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and the Order of the Bath; the Turkish Order of the Crescent was afterwards conferred on him by the Ottoman Court. On the 1st Jan. 1805 he was appointed a L. Gen. and Lieut. Gov. of Jamaica, where he remained

upwards of 3 years. On the 22nd July 1809 he embarked at Portsmouth in command of a div. of the army employed in the expedition to Walcheren. On the 24th June 1810 he succeeded to the Colonelcy of the 34th foot, and on the 4th June 1814 was appointed to his present rank.

93. Gen. Charles, Duke of Richmond, K. G.

Colonel of the 35th Foot, and Governor of Plymouth.

Appointed 15th June 1789 Lieut. Col. 35th reg.; Col. Com. 5th Aug 1799; Col. in the army 28th Jan. 1795; M. Gen. 1st Jan. 1798; Col. 35th foot 17th March 1803; Lieut. Gen. 1st Jan. 1805; and Gen. 4th June 1814. The Duke of Richmond served in the West Indies in 1794 and 1795. His Grace was formerly Gov. of Hull, and is at present Gov. of Plymouth.

94. Gen. John Adolphus Harris,

Late Lieutenant Colonel 1st battalion 60th Foot.

The 11th Jan. 1760 this officer entered the service as an Ens. in the 34th foot, in which reg. he obtained a Lieutenantcy 28th Jan. 1762. He served in the West Indies a year and a half; and was at the siege of the Havannah. The 28th Nov. 1771 he obtained a company in his reg.; he served in America from 1775 till 1784, and was severely wounded at Hubarton. The 22d Oct. 1779 he was appointed Maj. in the late 84th foot, and was on half pay from June 1784 to the 24th Sept. 1787, when he was appointed to the 60th foot in America, of which reg. he received a Lieut. Colonelcy 16th Jan. 1788. The 26th Feb. 1795 he was appointed to the rank of Col. in the army; 1st Jan. 1798 to that of M. Gen.; 1st Jan. 1805 that of Lieut. Gen.; and the 4th June 1814 that of Gen.

95. Gen. William John Arabin,

Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel 2d Life Guards.

The 23rd Jan. 1767 this officer was appointed a Cornet in 10th drag. 25th Oct. 1770; a Lieut.; 23d Jan. 1778 a Capt. in the 2d troop of horse gds.; in which reg. he succeeded to a Majority 23d May 1782. The 25th Jan. 1788 he was appointed Sup. Lieut. Col. in the 2d reg. of life gds.; the 26th Feb. 1795 he received the rank of Col. in the army; the 1st Jan. 1798 that of M. Gen.;

the 1st Jan. 1805 that of Lieut. Gen.; and that of Gen. the 4th June 1814.

This officer served with the imperial army in Brabant; and he since received an injury in his foot whilst on duty.

96. Gen. George Don,

Colonel of the 96th Foot, and Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar.

Appointed Ens. 51st foot 26th Dec. 1770; Lieut. 3d June 1774; Maj. by brevet 25th Nov. 1783; Maj. 59th 21st April 1784; Lieut. Col. 9th April 1789; Col. 26th Feb. 1795; M. Gen. 1st Jan. 1798; Col. 7th W. India reg. 22d Nov. 1799; L. Gen. 1st Jan. 1803; Col. 96th 10th Oct. 1805; Lieut. Gen. 4th June 1814.

This officer went in 1805 with the Expedition to Hanover; he was formerly Lieut. Gov. of Jersey, and at present Lieut. Gov. of Gibraltar.

97. Gen. Sir John Francis Cradock, K. B.

Colonel of the 43rd Foot.

In 1777 this officer was appointed to a Cornetcy in the 4th reg. of horse; in 1779 to an Ensigncy in the 2d gds.; and in 1781 to a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Capt. In 1785 he received the Majority of the 12th light drag.; in 1786 that of the 13th foot; and in 1789 was appointed Lieut. Col. of the latter. He served with the 13th in the W. Indies upon the expectation of a war with Spain, and on his return was appointed Qr. Mast. Gen. to the army in Ireland. He went a second time to the W. Indies in the command of a bat. of gren., under Sir C. Grey, and was present at the reduction of the Islands of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe, and at the siege of Fort Bourbon. In 1795 he was appointed Col. of the 127th foot; and 1st Oct. Assist. Qr. Mast. Gen. in Ireland; he was frequently employed in many of the disturbed counties of that kingdom. In 1797 the 107th foot was reduced and this officer remained on half pay till appointed to the command of the 2d bat. 54th, and upon the reduction of that bat. he was again placed on half pay, and in 1783 appointed to the 71st foot. The 1st Jan. 1798 he received the rank of M. Gen.: he served as Qr. Mast. Gen. in Ireland during the rebellion, and was under the command of Ld. Lake at the affair with the rebels at Vinegar hill, and in the subsequent movements in the county of Wexford. He attended Ld. Cornwallis in his march against the French force that landed at Killala

under Gen: Humbert, and was wounded in the action at Ballynanich, when the French and rebel force were defeated and laid down their arms. He was afterwards appointed to the staff in the Mediterranean under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; he accompanied the army to Egypt, and was in the actions of the 8th, 13th and 21st March 1801. He was second in command of the division of the army that proceeded to Cairo under Ld. Hutchinson, and was at the action of Rhamanie, 9th May 1801; and at the surrender of Cairo and Alexandria. At the peace of Amiens he returned to Ireland as Qr. Mast. Gen. He was next appointed Com. in Chief of the E. India Company's forces at Madras with the local rank of Lieut. Gen. The 1st Jan. 1805 appointed Lieut. Gen. in the army. Upon the departure of Ld. Lake from India Sir John remained nearly a year in the command of all the forces in that Peninsula.

In 1808 he was appointed to command the forces in Portugal, and was superseded by Sir Arthur Wellesley while conducting the army against Marsh. Soult, at Oporto. He was next appointed to command the fortress at Gibraltar and subsequently the forces at the Cape of Good Hope. In the latter appointment he was succeeded by Gen. Ld. Charles Somerset. The 4th June 1814 he received the rank of Gen.; he was appointed Col. of the 43d reg. 7th Jan. 1809.

98. Gen. Lord Charles Fitzroy,

Colonel of the 48th Foot.

Appointed Ens. 3d foot gds. July 1782; Capt. 43rd foot in 1787; and from 1787 to 1789 on half pay. At the close of the latter year his Lordship was appointed to a company in the 45th, from which he was removed to a company in the 3d foot gds. He served with the brig. of gds. in Flanders during the whole of the campaigns of 1793 and 1794. He was present at the siege of Valenciennes, and at every action in which the gren. bat. was engaged. The 26th Feb. 1795 his Lordship was appointed A. D. C. to the King, and Col. in the army; M. Gen. 1st Jan. 1798. He served on the staff in Ireland from Feb. following, till removed to the staff in England in April 1799, where he remained, with the exception of the year of peace, 1802, till the 1st May 1809. The 1st Jan. 1805 he obtained the rank of Lieut. Gen., and was appointed Col. of the 48th foot; and 4th June 1814 Gen.

99. Gen. Napier Christie Burton,

Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the 60th Foot.

In Aug. 1775 this officer entered the army as an Ens. in the 22nd foot, from which he was removed to the 3rd foot gds. in Feb. 1776. In March 1779 he was ordered to America, and on arriving at New York, in August following, he joined the brigade of gds. and did duty with it; in Sept. he obtained a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Capt. During the winter of 1779–80 he was in the action of Hackensack in the Jerseys; in the spring of 1780 in the actions of Elizabeth-town and Springfield; in Aug. he accompanied the gds. to Portsmouth in Virginia, and from thence to S. Carolina. In Feb. 1781 he was in the action crossing the Catabaw river; afterwards in that of the Yadkin river; in that of Guilford House; at the affair of Cross Creek; and the siege of York-town, in October, where he was taken prisoner, and soon after exchanged. The 13th Oct. 1789 he obtained his Company, with the rank of Lieut. Col.: he served with the gds. in Flanders, and was at the actions, in the spring of 1795, at Cateau and Landrecy. The 25th Feb. 1795 he received the brevet of Col.; and in Aug. 1796 was appointed a Brig. Gen. on the Staff in Guernsey. The 1st Jan. 1798 he received the rank of M. Gen.; in March he was placed on the Staff of the Eastern District; and in the same month of the following year he joined his reg. In May 1799 he was appointed to the Staff in Canada, and returned in Jan. 1802. In Aug. 1803 he was appointed to the Staff of the N. W. District, where he continued till 1st Jan. 1805, when he received the rank of Lieut. Gen. In Aug. 1806 he was placed on the Staff in Ireland; and 4th June 1814 he obtained the rank of Gen.

100. Gen. Richard Rich Wilford,

Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

The 4th Oct. 1770 this officer received a Cornetcy in the 2nd drag. gds.; he joined the reg. in Dec. 1770 at Gibraltar, and remained there till Dec. 1775 when he returned to England. The 16th Dec. 1771 he had been promoted to a Lieutenantcy; and in the spring of 1777 he was appointed A.-D.-C. to Gen. Burgoyne, and joined the army in America before Ticonderoga; and was present in the actions of 19th Sept. and 9th Oct. of that year. In May 1778 he returned to England; in 1780 he was on duty in London during the riots, and for his conduct received the thanks of the Ld. Mayor and Common Council. In April 1782 he was

again appointed A.-D.-C. to Gen. Burgoyne, then Com.-in-Chief in Ireland; 20th Aug. following he was promoted to a troop in his reg. from which he exchanged into the 9th drag.; and 5th May 1783 obtained the Majority of the 3rd drag. He continued on duty in Ireland as A.-D.-C. until the 31st Oct. 1789, when he received the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 8th light drag., and exchanged to the 3rd drag. gds. 2nd April 1794. The 17th May 1794 he joined the army of the Duke of York in Flanders, and was present at the battle near Tournay on the 23rd.

Lieut. Col. Wilford continued on the continent, in command of the 2nd and light brigade of cav., until 8th Sept. 1794, when he was appointed Brig. Gen. in the W. Indies. He embarked 14th Oct. in command of six reg. of light cav. destined for St. Domingo, and was present at several partial attacks on the out-posts at Port-au-Prince; in Oct. 1796 he returned to England. The 28th Feb. 1795 he was appointed A.-D.-C. to the King, and Col. of the York hussars. In March 1797 he was appointed Brig. on the Irish Staff, where he continued during the Rebellion; and 1st Jan. 1798 M. Gen. In Aug. he returned to England, and was placed on the Staff in command of the light brig. of cav. and continued so till 1802. At the peace the York hussars were reduced and M. Gen. Wilford placed on half-pay; 2nd April 1804 he was appointed to the 25th light drag. In 1803 he was placed on the Staff of the W. District, and remained there till promoted to Lieut. Gen. 1st Jan. 1805. The 20th Nov. 1813 he obtained the Colonelcy of the 7th drag. gds. The 4th June 1814 he was appointed Gen. He is a Member of the "Board of Claims."

101. Gen. Edward Morrison,

Colonel of the 13th Foot, and Governor of Chester!

In Jan. 1777 appointed Ens. in the Coldstream gds. and shortly after employed as Assist. Qr. Mast. Gen.; in Sept. 1780 he succeeded to a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Capt.; and from Nov. 1781 to June 1783 he served as A.-D.-C. to the Com.-in-Chief in the W. Indies. He was promoted to a Company, with the rank of Lieut. Col. in Jan. 1790; and in 1793 appointed Dep. Qr. Mast. Gen., but obtained permission to join the 1st bat. of the Coldstream reg. in Flanders in 1794. He received the brevet of Col. 26th Feb. 1795; was appointed Col. of the Leicester fencibles in Nov. 1800; and in Jan. 1805 of a bat. in the 60th; 1st Jan. 1798 M. Gen.; in April following to the Staff in Ireland, where he commanded the Limerick District during the Rebellion; appointed to the Staff in England in July 1803; 1st Jan. 1805

Lieut. Gen.; 8th May 1809 Lieut. Gov. and Com. of the Forces at Jamaica; and Gen. 4th June 1814. This officer is Gov. of Chester.

102. Gen. Sir Charles Asgill, Bart.

Colonel of the 11th Foot.

Sir Charles Asgill entered the service 27th Feb. 1778 as an Ens. in the 1st foot gds., in which reg. he obtained a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Capt. 3rd Feb. 1781. In the year 1781 he was ordered out to S. Carolina in America, and from thence joined the army under the command of the Marquess Cornwallis, and having served the campaigns was taken prisoner, with the army at the siege of York Town in Virginia, in Oct. 1781, and sent up the country, where he remained until May 1782, at which period all the captains of that army (amounting to 13) were ordered by Gen. Washington to assemble, and draw lots, that one might be selected to suffer death, by way of retaliation; the lot fell on Sir Charles Asgill, and he was in consequence conveyed, under a strong escort, to the place intended for his execution in the Jerseys, where he remained in prison enduring peculiar hardships for the space of six months, expecting daily that his execution would take place. He was unexpectedly released from his confinement by an Act of Congress, passed at the intercession of the court of France; the particulars of which are detailed in the Histories of the American War, and in the Memoirs of the Baron De Grimm. He returned to England on parole, and shortly after went to Paris to make his acknowledgments to the Queen of France for having saved his life. He was soon after appointed Equerry to H. R. H. the Duke of York; he received a Company in his reg. with the rank of Lieut. Col. 3rd March 1790; towards the end of 1793 he was ordered to the continent, and joined the army under the Duke of York. He served the campaign in Flanders, and was present during the whole of the retreat through Holland in the severe winter of 1794, and then returned to England.

The 26th Feb. 1795 he received the rank of Col.; and the same year he commanded a bat. of the gds. at Warley Camp intended for foreign service. In 1797 he was appointed Brig. Gen. on the Staff of Ireland. The 1st Jan. 1798 he received the rank of M. Gen. and he was very actively employed during the rebellion of that year. The 9th May 1800 he was appointed Col. of the 46th foot. At the peace in 1802 he returned home, and a few months after was appointed to the Irish Staff, and placed in the command of the garrison of Dublin, and occasionally of the

Camps of Instruction which were formed on the Curragh. The 1st Jan. 1805 he arrived at the rank of Lieut. Gen.; in Feb. 1806 he was appointed Col. of the 5th W. India reg.; 30th Oct. following, Col. of the 85th foot; 25th Feb. 1807 Col. of the 11th, for which reg. he raised a 2nd bat. in the space of six months. He continued on the Staff till 1812; and 4th June 1814 was promoted to the rank of Gen.

103. Gen. Thomas Garth,

Colonel of the 1st Dragoons.

This officer entered the army 12th Aug. 1762 as a Cornet in the 1st drag. He served the campaign of 1762 in Germany, in the allied army, under the command of H. Ser. H. Prince Ferdinand. In 1765 he obtained a Lieutenantcy; and in 1775 he was appointed Capt. in his reg. In 1779 he exchanged into the 20th light drag. and went to the W. Indies in the intended expedition to the Spanish main which failed, having been anticipated by Lieut. Gen. Sir James Dalling, Lieut. Gov. of Jamaica. In 1792 he returned to this country, and was reduced to half-pay with the other officers of the 20th light drag.: the same year he obtained the Majority of the 2nd drag. gds. In 1794 he was appointed Lieut. Col. of the 1st drag. and served the campaign of that year in Flanders. He was present at the greater part of the actions from 17th April to the close of the campaign. He was next appointed Col. of the Sussex fencibles, and afterwards, on the death of Ld. Fielding, to the late 22nd light drag. (raised by Ld. Sheffield.) The 7th Jan. 1801 he was appointed Col. of the 1st drag. He received the rank of M. Gen. 1st Jan. 1798; that of Lieut. Gen. 1st Jan. 1805; and that of Gen. 4th June 1814.

104. Gen. Vaughan Lloyd,

Colonel Commandant in the Royal Artillery.

Appointed 1st Lieut. royal art. 28th Sept. 1759; Capt. Lieut. 23rd May 1764; Capt. 25th May 1772; Maj. 1st Dec. 1782; Col. 6th March 1795; Brig. Gen. 1st Sept. 1795; M. Gen. in the army 1st Jan. 1798; Col. Com. in the art. 14th Oct. 1801; Lieut. Gen. 1st Jan. 1805; and Gen. 4th June 1814. This officer served as a Brig. Gen. in the W. Indies.

105. Gen. James Earl of Rosslyn,

Colonel of 9th Light Dragoons.

Appointed Cornet 1st troop of horse gds. in 1778: Lieut. 38th foot and 2nd royal N. Brit. drag. in 1778; and Lieut. 21st light drag. in 1779; Capt. 19th light drag. in 1780; and Capt. 14th light drag. in 1781. In 1782, his Lordship served on the Staff in Ireland as A.-D.-C. to the Ld. Lieut., and was subsequently appointed Assist. Adj. Gen. in that country; 28th Aug. 1783, he obtained the Majority of the 8th light drag.; and 14th March 1792, the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 12th light drag. In 1793, he served with his reg. at Toulon and afterwards as Adj. Gen. to the forces in the Mediterranean under Sir D. Dundas, and Sir C. Stuart. He was present at the siege and reduction of the forts near St. Fiorenza, and at the siege of Calvi in 1794. The 28th May 1795, his Lordship obtained the rank of Col. being appointed A.-D.-C. to the king. He was employed as Brig. Gen. and Adj. Gen., to the British army in Portugal from Nov. 1796, to the end of 1797. The 1st Jan. 1798, he was appointed M. Gen. and employed in that rank in Portugal, from whence he went to Minorca: was present at the reduction of that island, and continued in the command after the departure of Sir C. Stuart six months, viz. to the end of 1799; when he returned to England, and was appointed Col. of the Sussex Fen. Cav., which was reduced in 1800. Ld. R. was next placed on the Staff of N. Brit.; where he remained from Nov. 1800 to 25th Dec. 1801; and from June 1803 to 1st Jan. 1805, when he was appointed Lieut. Gen. and placed on the Staff in Ireland. He was removed from the latter 24th June 1806 to the Staff in N. Brit. In 1806 he was also appointed to serve in Portugal; in 1807 he was employed in the siege of Copenhagen, and in the subsequent expedition to Zealand. The 1st Aug. 1801, Ld. R. received the Colonelcy of the 9th light drag., and 4th June 1814, the rank of Gen. His Lordship served in 1814, on the Staff at Canterbury.

106. Gen. Andrew Cowell,

Late Lieutenant Colonel of 2nd Foot Guards.

Entered the army as an Ens. in the Coldstream gds. in 1778; he received his Lieutenantcy with the rank of Capt. in 1781; the brevet of Maj. in 1788; of Lieut. Col. in 1790; of Col. 21st Aug. 1795; of M. Gen. 18th June 1798; the Lieut. Colonelcy

2nd foot gds. 19th Nov. 1800; the rank of Lieut. Gen. 30th Oct. 1805; and of Gen. 4th June 1814.

This officer has frequently held different district Staff appointments, but he has never been employed on foreign service.

107. Gen. Joseph Dusseaux.

Appointed Lieut. and Qr. Mast. 6th foot 12th Jan. 1770; Maj. late 86th 23rd Aug. 1779; Maj. 97th 10th April 1780; Col. in the army 21st Aug. 1795; M. Gen. 18th June 1798; Lieut. Gen. 30th Oct. 1805; and Gen. 4th June 1814.

108. Gen. Colin Mackenzie,

Colonel of the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion.

This officer's first commission was a 2d Lieutenantcy in a new-raised reg., the 85th, dated in June 1762. The reg. was reduced at the peace of 1763; and he remained on half-pay till the year 1770, when, paying the difference, he became 1st Lieut. in the 21st or Rl. N. Brit. Fuzileers, which he immediately joined at Philadelphia, and after three years embarked at Quebec with his reg. for England. In 1775 he raised a company for the late 71st, Gen. Fraser's reg., at his own expense, and served with that reg. in the American war, till, in 1779, he purchased a Majority in the 92d reg. With this reg. he served in Jamaica till sent home with dispatches, and was reduced with it in 1783. He was appointed Lieut. Col. by brevet in 1790; and in 1795 Lieut. Col. 15th foot; Col. in the army 21st Aug. 1795; and Brig. Gen. in the armament under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, with which he served in the W. Indies during all that war, and, having been appointed M. Gen. 18th June 1798, returned home in the year 1799. The 21st March 1805 he was appointed Col. of the 9th Vet. Bat; the 30th Oct. 1805 he received the rank of Lieut. Gen.; and the 4th June 1814 that of Gen.

109. Gen. John Dixon.

Appointed Ens. 34th foot 14th Jan. 1761; Lieut. 14th Oct. 1761; Lieut. 47th foot 8th May 1764; Capt. 68th, 12th June 1765; Maj. late 81st foot 10th Nov. 1780; Lieut. Col. 12th Jan. 1795; Col. 21st Aug. 1795; M. Gen. 18th June 1798; L. Gen. 30th Oct. 1805; and Gen. 4th June 1814.

This officer served as a Capt. in the W. Indies, and his conduct was such as to obtain him the following honorable testimonial:—
"Montserrat. At a meeting of the Dep. Gov. and Council in "Plymouth, on Monday the 20th June 1768. Present, The Hon. "Mich. White Esq. Dep. Gov., T. Caines, A. Wyke, A. Gordon "and J. R. Frye, Esqs. It was unanimously agreed, that the "thanks of this Board be given to Capt. John Dickson, Com-"mander of the detachment 68th reg. in this Island, for the "services he hath rendered this community during the time of the "late disturbances on account of the insurrection of the Negroes, "and that a copy of this resolution be presented to him by the "Secretary.

Signed by command,
TERRY LE GAY, Sec."

110. GEN. JOHN MONEY.

THIS officer was an Ens. in the Norfolk Militia in 1760; and in 1762 appointed Cornet in the 6th drag.; Capt. in the 9th foot in 1770; Maj. in the 9th, 10th Feb. 1780; Lieut. Col. by brevet 18th Nov. 1790; Col. 21st Aug. 1795; M. Gen. 18th June 1798; Lieut. Gen. 30th Oct. 1805; and Gen. 4th June 1814.

In 1761 he was at the battle of Felinghausen, and in various skirmishes as a volunteer with Elliot's lt. drag. he served in Canada with Gen. Burgoyne's army; and was present at the affair of Trois Rivieres; and at the head of the Qr. Mas. Gen.'s department. He was also in the action of the 19th Sep. 1778; and in that of the 8th Oct. following, when he was taken prisoner.

This officer has since embraced every occasion of being employed in foreign service; and when the people in the Austrian Netherlands took offence at Joseph the 2d's violation of their constitution, guaranteed by this country and Prussia, he went to Brussels and offered his services, which were not accepted: this was in the month of Feb. 1790. He then returned to England, and in the month of Oct. following (after the patriot army had suffered various checks and was not a little dismayed) some of the leading men in the Congress were informed by a friend of Gen. Money's, that they had rejected the offer of service of a British officer who had seen much service, and might have been of use to them. A letter was then written to him, at their request, to return to Brussels. He found their army out of spirits, consisting of between 20 and 30,000 men, in a position covering Namur, (the worst position an army could possibly be in,) with a large navigable river in its rear, and only one bridge to retreat by. He pointed out

to the committee, then at Namur, the dangerous situation of their army, and that the true military position was on the left banks of the Meuse: this they unanimously agreed was the proper position for them, acting as they were, on the defensive, and so late in the season as the month of Nov., the order for the army to retire was issued. They retired; but no camp was given them, or villages assigned for quarters for the respective regiments, and it proving a rainy day, one half of the army, at least, deserted to their respective homes; and such was the indignation excited against Gen. Schonfeld at Brussels, that he did not think it prudent ever after to enter the town. This Gen. was a Prussian, and it was said was sent by the King of Prussia to command the patriots. He had to oppose him Marshal Bender, with 11,000 of the Emperor's best troops. On the day the army crossed the Meuse, Gen. Money left Namur, and on his arrival at Brussels, waited on the Congress as he was ordered: he obtained a very flattering reception; and was saluted by the leading men as the "saviour of their country," and had a commission immediately given him as M. Gen., and was sent off to supersede an officer, a French Col., at Tirlemont, who commanded there a corps of 4 or 5,000 men, horse and foot, whose loyalty to their cause they had reason to suspect, as M. Gen. Money found; for he was preparing to march off into Holland, with all the cannon, military chest, &c. and with as many men as would follow him. His project, however, was defeated. Marshal Alvinzi was at this time at or near Liege and Huy; his force by report amounted to 11,000 men, with which he advanced by Joydoigne, on Tirlemont; but showing demonstrations that Louvain was his object, and to cut M. Gen. Money off from Brussels. To prevent which, he retired on Louvain, where a large reinforcement joined him; but he soon found that a great part of the patriots, as they styled themselves, were more inclined to serve the Austrians than their Congress, and there was a moment that he expected to have been made prisoner, and delivered up to Marshal Alvinzi; even his A.-D.-C., the Comte de Piper, was detected in giving a passport to a spy. This Comte de Piper was a Swede, whose life M. Gen. Money saved, it being menaced by the people of Louvain. To state briefly the result of this revolt, the remains of the grand army, at Namur, retired upon Brussels; the troops under M. Gen. Money's command did the same, after having been informed that Namur was in the hands of the Austrians. His post at Ham was the same evening attacked, and the advance of the Austrians met with a check, and lost, as was reported, in killed and wounded, 4 or 500 men, the patriots very few: but a post being abandoned by the latter, on the left of the main body, the whole retired precipitately at dark on Louvain. The confusion

in the town was great, and M. Gen. Money ordered the whole to retire on Brussels, and followed at five in the morning, but first directing the municipality of the town to keep their gates shut, and forward, as soon as he was departed, a deputation to Marshal Alvinzi, and request of him to send regular troops to take possession of the town. The French Colonel, before mentioned, went off into Holland with the military chest. M. Gen. Money retired the next day on Brussels, where he met Gen. Keoler, a British Lieutenant of Artillery. The Congress, on the approach of the two Marshals, abandoned Brussels, and the troops retired on Ghent, where they were disbanded.

111. Gen. Thomas Murray,

Colonel of the late 7th Royal Veteran Battalion.

This officer entered the service the 2d Oct. 1765 as Ens. in the 45th foot; the 22d Sep. 1769 he received a Lieutenantcy in the same reg.; the 26th Feb. 1780 a company in the 16th; the 17th Feb. 1781 a Majority in the late 84th, disbanded in 1783. He received the rank of Col. the 21st Aug. 1795; that of M. Gen. the 18th June 1798; and was appointed Col. of the 7th vet. bat. the 25th Dec. 1802, after having remained on half pay twenty years. The 30th Oct. 1805 he received the rank of L. Gen.; and the 4th June 1814 that of Gen.

112. Gen. Sir George Beckwith, K.B.

Colonel of the 2d West India Reg.

This officer entered the army as an Ens. in the 37th foot the 20th July 1771; the 7th July 1775 he was appointed Lieut.; and on the 1st Jan. 1776 embarked with his reg. for N. America; on the 29th Jan. he was appointed Adj. to his reg., and having sailed for America with several regiments under the command of the late Marquess Cornwallis, in March following he was separated from the army and driven into Plymouth: he sailed again in May, and joined the expedition off Cape Fear, in N. Carolina, in June, when he found himself appointed Adj. to a bat. of grenadiers, with which he served during the operations against Charlestown in this year, which failed. Early in Sept., the corps from S. Carolina joined Gen. Sir Wm. Howe, and the body of the army at Staten Island, near New York. He served with the grenadiers of the army at the battle of Brooklyn, upon Long Island, the 27th Sept. 1776; in the action at the landing upon York Island; at that of

the White Plains; at the storming the heights of Fort Knyphausen; and embarked soon after for Rhode Island with the corps detached there, which closed the campaign. In Feb. 1777, he rejoined the body of the army in the Jerseys, where he remained until the opening of the campaign. The 2d July he purchased the Capt. Lieutenantcy, and embarked with the fleet for the Pennsylvanian campaign. He served at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, remaining under canvas until Jan. 1778, when the army retired into winter quarters in Philadelphia. In May 1778, he succeeded to an effective company, and much at the same time was appointed A.-D.-C. to Lieut. Gen. Knyphausen, who commanded the Hessian troops: he served in that capacity at the battle of Monmouth, in Jersey, in the course of the march of the army to New York, at the commencement of the French war. In Dec. 1779, the late Gen. Sir H. Clinton proceeded against Charlestown, S. Carolina, leaving Gen. Knyphausen in the command at New York. During this severe winter, all the bays, creeks, and rivers, being frozen, the islands became united with the continent, and all the British posts were laid open to the enemy. Gen. Washington profiting from this circumstance, attacked Staten Island with about two thousand men, but after remaining nearly one day and a night in a central position with respect to the three British posts in that island, he found it necessary to retire. This attempt led to several excursions, in all of which the enemy suffered considerable loss. In Sept. 1781 this officer was ordered by Sir H. Clinton to accompany Brig. Gen. Arnold to the attack upon New London, in which service Fort Griswold, a strong field work, having 26 pieces of heavy cannon, was carried by assault by the 40th and 54th regs., with the loss of 10 officers and 200 men killed and wounded. The 30th Nov. 1781, this officer obtained the brevet of Major.

Gen. Knyphausen having resigned the command of the Hessian troops in 1782, Maj. Beckwith continued for a few weeks with his successor, Gen. Losberg, and was appointed in June 1782 A.-D.-C. to the late Ld. Dorchester, by whom he was employed in the arrangements which took place with Gen. Washington, for the British withdrawing from that country, in the autumn of 1783, and embarked with the rear guard of the army, upon the final evacuation of the American States, in Nov. In the course of this war, Maj. Beckwith, on several occasions, was entrusted with the command of small detachments, chiefly night service. In 1786 he accompanied Ld. Dorchester to Canada, as A.-D.-C., by whom he was employed sometimes professionally and frequently politically in the American States. 18th Nov. 1790 he received the brevet of Lieut. Col.; and in 1793, was appointed Adj. Gen. to the forces in N. America; 25th Aug. 1795, he re-

ceived the brevet of Col. and in 1796, quitted America with Ld. Dorchester. In April 1797, he was appointed a Col. upon the Staff in Bermuda, to the civil government of which he also succeeded, and repaired to his duty there in the spring of 1798; the 18th June 1798, he received the rank of M. Gen., and was placed as a Gen. officer upon the Staff in Bermuda where he continued until the peace of Amiens, and returned to England in the spring of 1803. At the commencement of hostilities against France, in the summer of that year, he was put upon the Staff in the E. District under the late Lieut. Gen. Sir James Craig. In the autumn of 1804, he was removed to the Staff in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and appointed Gov. of St. Vincent's: he arrived at Barbadoes in March 1805, with the 15th, 90th, and 96th regs. On the death of Sir W. Myers the Com. of the forces in Aug. 1805, the command of the army devolved upon M. Gen. Beckwith, who repaired immediately to Barbadoes, where he remained until the arrival of the late Lieut. Gen. Bowyer, in March 1806, as Sir William's successor, with the local rank of Gen. The 30th Oct. 1805, this officer received the rank of Lieut. Gen., and immediately was placed on the Staff as second in command, and returned in April 1806 to his former station at St. Vincent's. In Nov. 1806 he was appointed Col. of the 6th gar. bat., having held the rank of Capt. in the 37th, 29 years. In June 1808 Gen. Bowyer retired from the command of the army in the W. Indies, and which devolved on this officer a second time. In Oct. 1808 he was appointed Com. of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands. Prior to this event the Island of Mariegalante had been taken possession of by the navy, and was held as a naval garrison. Gen. Erneuf, Gov. of Guadaloupe, having taken his measures to regain possession, collected in various parts of Grand Terre and the bay of Point-a-Petre a number of canoes, in which he passed over small parties during the night, concealing the craft amongst the brushwood, and even under water, until he had collected a force, under Col. Cambriel, of 12 officers and 230 regular troops, with one or two field pieces, and a quantity of arms, ammunition, and accoutrements for the inhabitants. Thus prepared they attacked the naval garrison, forced it into a small work, which they maintained, having abandoned the rest of the island. On an intimation of these proceedings the two flank and one bat. company of the 1st W. India reg. were detached in a 74, and arrived in time to save the garrison. The enemy were driven from post to post to the northern extremity of the island, where he surrendered. The black troops on this service lost 1 private killed, and 2 wounded; and returned to Barbadoes with their prisoners, 1 field-piece, and between two and three hundred stand of arms. In Jan. 1809 L.

Gen. Beckwith conducted the operations against Martinique at the head of 10,000 men; that valuable island surrendered in 24 days. In the summer of the same year the enemy having taken refuge in the Saintes, small islands forming a part of the government of Guadaloupe, he detached M. Gen. Maitland with a considerable corps to effect a landing to cooperate with the fleet to destroy the enemy's squadron with shells, or to force him to sea. The latter object was effected the first night with two mortars, but the ships escaped, one 74 excepted, which fell into the Admiral's hands after a long chase to leeward, and the whole garrison, which was numerous, surrendered as prisoners of war. In the course of this year Lieut. Gen. Beckwith received the military order of the Bath, and the Colonelcy of the 2nd W. India reg. the 31st Aug. In Jan. 1810 he attacked Guadaloupe with about 7000 men formed into five brigades, and in eight days compelled the enemy to capitulate. A small corps was immediately detached to St. Martin's and St. Eustatius, which fell with little opposition, and by these events the enemy was deprived of all his W. India possessions in twenty-one days from the British taking the field.

The 4th June 1814 Sir G. Beckwith received the rank of Gen. He has never been on half pay.

113. Gen. Thomas Roberts.

This officer entered the army in 1771 as a Cornet in the horse gds.; in 1773 being desirous of active employment he negotiated the purchase of a company in the 38th foot, to which he did not succeed; in 1780 he obtained a troop in the horse gds.; in 1794 he effected an exchange into the line, and a large force being immediately required for foreign service, he suggested to Mr. Pitt that the principal inhabitants of the manufacturing towns should be invited to promote the recruiting service in the places under their influence. The idea being adopted, 10,000 men were shortly raised, 2,000 of which were recruited by this officer and formed into the 111th reg. of which he was appointed Col. In the course of a year the 111th reg. was drafted into the 99th foot, and this officer was placed upon half pay. On the 18th June 1798 he was promoted to the rank of M. Gen., and in 1804 was placed upon the home staff, in which situation he continued till the 30th Oct. 1805, when he was appointed Lieut. Gen., and on the 4th June 1814 Gen.

114. Gen. George James, Earl Ludlow, K.B.

Colonel of the 38th Foot, and Lieutenant Governor of Berwick.

Appointed Ens. 1st foot gds. in May 1778, and in Feb. 1781 went to America with a detachment of his reg. In March following he was appointed Lieut. and Capt. He joined Ld. Cornwallis's army in Virginia and served at the siege and surrender of York Town, where he was made prisoner. The 24th Nov. 1790 he was promoted to a company with the rank of Lieut. Col., and in 1793, at the conclusion of the siege of Valenciennes, joined the army in Flanders. He served in the different actions of the remainder of that and the following campaign till wounded, 17th May 1794, in the vicinity of Roubaix, when having lost his left arm he returned to England. The 21st Aug. 1795 he obtained the rank of Col.; and the 18th June 1798 that of M. Gen. He was placed on the staff of the home district, and afterwards, in 1800, sent in command of the 2d brig. of gds. to Ireland, whence he sailed in Aug. of that year with the army under Sir James Pulteney in the expedition to Ferrol. He afterwards proceeded to the Mediterranean, and landed with his brig. on the morning of the 8th March 1801 in Egypt. He was engaged in the battles of the 13th and 21st of that month, and also in the approach to the Westward of Alexandria, immediately previous to its surrender, where he commanded a brig. of the line. In Dec. 1801 he returned to England, and in 1803 was placed on the staff. The 10th Oct. 1805 he received the Colonelcy of the 38th foot; and the 30th of the same month, the rank of Lieut. Gen. In 1805 he commanded a division of the army in the expedition to Hanover under Ld. Cathcart, and returned in March 1806; in 1807 he again sailed in the expedition under Ld. Cathcart to the Baltic, and returned to his staff appointment in England after the capture of Copenhagen at which he was present. He resigned his staff appointment 24th Feb. 1809; and the 4th June 1814 received the rank of Gen. His Lordship is Lieut. Gov. of Berwick.

115. Gen. Richard, Earl of Cavan, K. C.

Colonel of the 58th Foot, and Governor of Calshot Castle.

Appointed Ens. 2d gds. 2d April 1779; Lieut. and Capt. 27th July 1781; Capt. and Lieut. Col. 30th Nov. 1790; and subsequently 3rd, 2nd and 1st Maj.; Col. in the army 21st Aug. 1795; M. Gen. 18th June 1798; Col. Com. 68th foot 18th June 1801;

Col. 2nd W. India reg. 27th Sept. 1805; Lieut. Gen. 30th Oct. 1805; Col. 58th foot 1st July 1811, and Gen. 4th June 1814.

This officer served on the continent of Europe and in Egypt, where he commanded a brig. His lordship is Gov. of Calshot.

116. Gen. Sir David Baird, Bt. K. B. & C.

Colonel of the 24th Foot.

This officer obtained an Ensigncy in the 2nd foot 16th Dec. 1772. He joined the reg. at Gibraltar in April 1773 and returned in 1776 with the reg., when he obtained three months leave of absence. In 1778 he obtained his Lieutenantcy; and the 24th Sept. 1778 a company in the 73d, which corps he joined at Elgin, from whence he marched to Fort George, and embarked for Guernsey. In 1779 he embarked for the E. Indies, and arrived at Madras in Jan. 1780. In an action with Hyder Ally on the 10th Sept., he was severely wounded in four places, taken prisoner and put in irons. He remained a prisoner at Seringapatam three years and a half. In March 1784 he was released, and in July joined the reg. at Arcot. In 1785 the reg. changed its number to the 71st. In 1787 he embarked with the reg. for Bombay, and returned to Madras in 1788. The 5th June 1787 he received the Majority of the 71st, and in Oct. obtained leave of absence and came to Britain. The 8th Dec. 1790 he obtained the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 71st; and in 1791 he returned to India, and joined the army under the Marquess Cornwallis. He commanded a brig. of Seapoys, and was present at the attack of a number of Droogs, or hill forts, and at the siege of Seringapatam in 1791 and 2; and likewise at the storming of Tippoo Sultaun's lines and camps on the island of Seringapatam. In 1793 he commanded a brig. of Europeans, and was present at the siege of Pondicherry. The 21st Aug. 1795 he was appointed Lieut. Col. In Oct. 1797 he embarked at Madras with his reg. for Europe: in Dec. he arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, when he was appointed Brig. Gen., and placed on that Staff in command of a brig. The 18th June 1798 he was appointed M. Gen. and removed to the Staff in India. He sailed from the Cape for Madras in command of two regs. of foot and the drafts of the 28th drag. and arrived in Jan. 1799. The 1st Feb. he joined the army forming at Velore for the attack of Seringapatam, and commanded a brig. of Europeans; on 4th May he commanded the storming party with success; and, in consequence, was presented by the army, through Lieut. Gen. Harris Com.-in-Chief, with Tippoo Sultaun's state sword, and a dress sword from the field officers serving under his immediate command

at the assault. In 1800 he was removed to the Bengal Staff, and commanded a brig. &c. at Dynypore. In 1801 he was appointed to command an intended expedition against Batavia, but which was sent to Egypt. He landed at Cosier in June with the army, crossed the desert and embarked on the Nile; he arrived at Grand Cairo about the month of July, from thence at Rosetta, and joined Lieut. Gen. Sir John, now Ld. Hutchinson's army a few days before the surrender of Alexandria. In May 1801 he was appointed Col. of the 54th reg.; in 1802 he returned across the desert to India, in command of the Egyptian Indian army. He was removed to the Madras Staff in 1803, and commanded a large division of the army forming against the Mahrattas. He marched into the Mysore country where the Com.-in-Chief, Lieut. Gen. Stuart, joined, and afterwards arrived on the banks of the river Jambudra, in command of the line. M. Gen. Wellesley being appointed to the command of the greater part of the army, this officer proceeded into the Mahratta country; and finding that his services could be of no further use, he obtained permission to return to Britain. He sailed in March with his staff from Madras, and was taken prisoner by a French privateer; in Oct. he was re-taken as the ship was sailing into Corunna. He arrived in England 3rd Nov. having given his parole that he should consider himself as a prisoner of war. M. Gen. Baird and staff were exchanged for the French Gen. Morgan and his staff. In 1804 he was placed on the Staff in England; 30th Oct. 1805 he was appointed Lieut. Gen. and commanded an expedition against the Cape of Good Hope. He arrived 5th Jan. 1806; made good the landing on the 6th; on the 8th attacked the Dutch army and beat them; on the 10th the castle and town of Cape Town surrendered; on 18th Gen. Jansens surrendered the colony. In 1807 he was recalled. He sailed on 18th Jan. on board a transport, and arrived 12th April at Portsmouth. On 19th July he was removed from the 54th to the 24th reg. and placed on the Foreign Staff under Lieut. Gen. Ld. Cathcart, and commanded a division at the siege of Copenhagen, where he was twice slightly wounded. He returned with the army in Nov.; and in 1808 was placed on the Irish Staff, and commanded the camp on the Curragh of Kildare.

In Sept. he embarked at the Cove of Cork, in the command of a division consisting of about 5000 inf. for Falmouth, where he received reinforcements, and sailed for and arrived at Corunna, in command of about 10,000 men, in the beginning of Nov. and formed a junction with the late Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Moore's army. He commanded the 1st division of the army; in the battle of Corunna, 16th Jan., he lost his left arm. He was appointed Gen. 4th June 1814.

117. Gen. the Hon. Frederic St. John.

This officer entered the army in 1778, he served as a subaltern in the W. Indies until 1781; then as a Capt. in Jersey and Guernsey till the peace in 1783; as a Lieut. Col. he commanded the 2nd or Queen's reg. in Gibraltar and in England, and subsequently as Brig. and M. Gen. in Ireland throughout the rebellion. He received the rank of Col. 21st Aug. 1795; and that of M. Gen. 18th June 1798; he commanded the stations at Clonmell and Cork, and the advanced post stationed at Bandon and Bantry Bay, he received the thanks of Marquess Cornwallis for his services, through his private Secretary and Adj. Gen. Sir E. B. Littlehales, and Gen. Hewitt, as also the thanks of all the persons of property unanimously voted in the county of Tipperary, both catholics and protestants.

Subsequently he served as a Gen. officer in command of the principal depot in India, (Cawnpore) four years. He formed the army at Cawnpore, for the purpose of entering on the Mahratta war, and when that army was reviewed by Marquess Wellesley, he received the most marked public thanks in his orders, for having made it efficient both in movement and discipline beyond his utmost hopes. He likewise served the two campaigns against the Mahrattas as second in command under Gen. Lake, making six years service in India; that service included seven sieges and two general actions, exclusive of more trifling affairs. In every instance the Brit. were successful, and this officer received the public thanks of the Com. in Chief, the Gov. Gen. Marquess Wellesley, and of both Houses of Parliament for his services to the close of the war in India. Soon after his arrival in England, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Gen. 30th Oct. 1805, since which period he has remained unemployed.

118. Gen. Lord Charles Henry Somerset,

Colonel 1st West India Regiment, Governor and Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

Appointed Col. 103rd foot 21st Aug. 1795; M. Gen. 18th June 1798; Col. Com. 4th foot 5th Aug. 1799; Lieut. Gen. 30th Oct. 1805; Col. 1st W. India 5th Jan. 1814; and Gen. 4th June 1814. This officer served for some time as one of the Paymaster Gens. of His Majesty's forces, and in 1814 was appointed Gov. and Com. in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

119. Gen. John Despard,

Colonel of the 5th West India Regiment.

This officer was appointed Ens. in the 12th foot, the 12th of April 1760, and joined his reg. in Germany the following July, a short time before the battle of Warburgh. He served the campaign of 1761, and was present at the battle of Fellinghausen; the 12th July 1762, he was appointed Lieut. by purchase in the same reg., and continued therein until the conclusion of the war and the return of the British troops to England; when being a sup. Lieut. he was reduced upon half-pay; after waiting four years in expectation of being placed upon full pay without purchase, he effected an exchange with a Lieut. of the royal fusileers. In March 1773, he embarked with that reg. for Quebec, and the following year was sent to England on the recruiting service; in March 1775, having raised a sufficient number of recruits to complete the reg., he embarked with them at Gravesend and arrived at Quebec the 17th of May following. A few days afterwards the fusileers were ordered to march to the frontiers of Canada, in consequence of the American rebels having surprised and taken the small detachments at Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and St. John's upon the Sorell river near Lake Champlain. The rebels having retired with the prisoners, the fusileers took post at St. John's with a detachment of 150 men, and a proportionate number of officers, and were employed in constructing a redoubt and strengthening the post until Sept. when the rebels advanced with a corps of 7000 men, and besieged that redoubt, and another constructed by a detachment of the 26th reg. The siege continued seven weeks and four days, the three last weeks the troops on two thirds allowance of provisions, and being reduced to three days allowance, and the ammunition nearly expended, and without hopes of relief, were under the necessity of surrendering to the rebels on the 5th of Nov. 1775. In Dec. 1776, he was exchanged with the reg., and joined the army under the command of Sir W. Howe at New York; March the 25th 1777, he was appointed Capt. Lieut. of the fusileers, and shortly afterwards Capt. of a company in the same reg. He served the campaign of 1777 in the light inf., and was at the assault and taking of Fort Montgomery on the N. River. In June 1778, he was appointed Maj. to a corps raised by the Earl of Moira in America, the formation and discipline of which was solely under his direction, (the Lieut. Col. being employed on the Staff); he had the honor of receiving the Com. in Chief's thanks, for the good order, appearance, and discipline of the reg. when reviewed

and inspected by him, about four months after their formation; in Dec. 1779, he was appointed Dep. Adj. Gen. to the army, and sailed with the fleet and army for S. Carolina, and was present at the siege and surrender of Charlestown; he continued in S. Carolina as Dep. Adj. Gen. to the army left there under the command of the Marquess Cornwallis, and accompanied his Lordship in all his campaigns in S. and N. Carolina and Virginia, until the surrender of his army at York Town, to the combined forces of France and America. In July 1782, he returned to England on parole, and joined the fusileers as Capt. and Brevet Maj. on their return from America after the conclusion of the war. In June 1788 he was appointed Maj. of the fusileers, and in 1790, he sailed with that reg. for Gibraltar; in 1791 he returned to England, and in July 1791 was appointed Lieut. Col. of the fusileers: he again joined that reg. in 1793 at Quebec. In 1794 he was ordered to England by H. R. H. the Duke of Kent to superintend the recruiting of the reg. and the following year he joined again at Halifax, Nova Scotia; he was promoted to the rank of Col. the 21st of Aug. 1795; in May 1798 was placed on the Staff of the Severn district as Brig.; on the 18th June 1798 he was appointed M. Gen. and continued on the Staff; in June 1799, he was removed to the command in Dorsetshire; in Aug. 1799, he was appointed to the Staff of Nova Scotia, and the following spring sailed for Halifax, and from thence was ordered to Cape Breton to command the troops stationed there, and to preside in the civil administration of the government, in which situation he remained upward of seven years, and returned to England in Aug. 1807, having been relieved at his own request. The 30th Oct. 1805, he received the rank of Lieut. Gen.; and the 4th June 1814, that of Gen. The 29th Dec. 1809, he obtained the Colonelcy of the 5th W. India reg.

120. Gen. William Wemyss, M. P.

Colonel of the 93d foot.

This officer entered the army the 25th June 1777 as an Ens. in the Coldstream reg. of gds. In 1779 having raised a reg. of Sutherland Highlanders, as fencibles, 1100 rank and file, he held the temporary rank of Col. from the 8th Feb. but on its reduction, at the termination of the American war, 1783, he returned to the rank he would have had if he had continued in the guards, viz. that of Capt., his commission being dated the 13th Feb. 1781. The 25th April 1786 he received the rank of Maj. and was appointed Dep. Adj. Gen. in N. Britain. The 29th Sept. 1791 he received the rank of Lieut. Col. In 1793 he raised another reg. of

Sutherland Highlanders as Fencibles. In June 1798 this corps volunteered its services to Ireland, and remained in that country until affairs resumed a settled appearance. He received the rank of Col. in the army the 21st Aug. 1795. The 18th June 1798 that of M. Gen. and was placed by Ld. Cornwallis on the Irish Staff. In 1800 he raised the 93rd reg. or Sutherland Highlanders, 1000 rank and file, and from June 1803 to Oct. 1805 he was employed on the Staff in N. Brit. His commission as Col. of the 93d is dated the 25th Aug. 1800. The 30th Oct. 1805 he received the rank of Lieut. Gen. and the 4th June 1814 that of Gen.

121. GEN. H. S. H. W. F. H. HERED. PRINCE OF ORANGE, K. B.

Commander of the forces in Flanders.

His S. H. was appointed a Col. in the army 17th Oct. 1811; M. Gen. 13th Dec. 1813; Lieut. Gen. and Gen. in 1814. He served as extra A. D. C. to Ld. Wellington in the war in the peninsula until his promotion to the rank of M. Gen., and was frequently most honorably mentioned in his Lordship's dispatches. The Prince of Orange is at present commander of the forces in Holland and the low countries.

Lieutenant Generals.

122. Lieut. Gen. William Souter Johnstone,
Late of Royal Marines.

Appointed 2d Lieut. 31st Jan. 1755, 47th Comp. R. Mar.; 1st Lieut. 31st Dec. 1755, 16th do.; Capt. 2d April 1758 11th do.; Capt. 17th Oct. 1764 30th do.; Maj. 27th July 1775; Lieut Col. 23d Aug. 1779; Lieut. Col. and Capt. 1st Aug. 1783; Col. 18th Nov. 1790; Col. Com. 30th Dec. 1791; do. 31st Jan. 1793; M. Gen. 3d Oct. 1794; Col. Com. 15th Feb. 1795; L. Gen. 1st Jan. 1801.

The above commissions were in the R. Mar. and all except that of Lieut. Gen. are in the name of Souter; the commission for Lieut. Gen. is in the name of W. Souter Johnstone, the Gen. having taken up the name of Johnstone at that time by authority from the Herald's Office. The King's license for his taking the name of Johnstone was granted in 1799, he being so entitled from his claim to the title and estate of Marquess of Annandale.

In 1759 this officer was at the siege of Quebec under the command of Gen. Wolfe. About 1760 was stationed at Gibraltar, where he remained three years under the command of Admiral Sir C. Saunders. In 1775 he was ordered to America, and was engaged in the battle of Bunker's Hill, where he was severely wounded in the leg; he then had the command of 2 batts. in Halifax where he remained for three years. About 1794 in the absence of the Gov. of Portsmouth he for some time commanded at that Port. He has also been Commandant of Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Chatham in succession for several years. At the death of Gen. Tupper, Gen. Johnstone was appointed Commandant at the Admiralty. In 1802 he was appointed President of a general court martial for the trial of Lieut. Gen. Harrie James, and soon after was removed from his situation at the Admiralty and placed on the retired list.

123. Lieut. Gen. Charles Tarrant,

Late of Engineers in Ireland.

This officer was appointed Eng. in Ordinary and Capt. in the Eng. in Ireland 27th Jan. 1762; he attained the rank of Col. in the army 1st March 1794; Col. in the Irish Eng. 1st April 1796; M. Gen. 3d May 1796; and Lieut. Gen. 25th Sept. 1802.

124. Lieut. Gen. Henry Read,

Late of the 1st Life Guards.

Appointed 21st Jan. 1768 Sub. Brig. and Cornet in the 1st troop of horse gds. now 1st life gds.; Brig. and Lieut. 31st Dec. 1770; Exempt and Capt. 24th Dec. 1777; Guidon and Maj. 9th July 1781; Lieut. Col. 4th Feb. 1793; Col. in the army 26th Feb. 1795; M. Gen. 1st Jan. 1798; and Lieut. Gen. 1st Jan. 1805.

This officer has not seen any foreign service.

125. Lieut. Gen. Archibald Robertson,

Late of the Royal Engineers.

Appointed Sub. Eng. and Lieut. in the Eng. 8th June 1763; and Eng. Extraordinary and Capt. Lieut. 2nd Feb. 1775; Maj. in the army 3rd April 1780; Col. in the army 21st Aug. 1795; M. Gen. 18th June 1798; and Lieut. Gen. 30th Oct. 1805.

126. Lieut. Gen. the hon. Henry Astley Bennett.

This officer was appointed Ens. in the Coldstream gds. 17th Oct. 1774; Lieut. in May 1778; Capt. 16th light drag. 24th Jan. 1780; Maj. in the army 15th May following; Capt. and Lieut. Col. 1st foot gds. 26th Jan. 1791, from which he exchanged into the 85th foot in Aug. 1798; Col. in the army 21st Aug. 1795; M. Gen. 18th June 1798; Lieut. Gen. 30th Oct. 1805. He commanded the gren. bat. of the 1st foot gds., in 1794, in Flanders, and was engaged in several of the important operations of that campaign.

127. Lieut. Gen. the hon. Robert Taylor,

Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

Appointed Lieut. 2nd reg. of horse, 1st Oct. 1784; he received the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 5th drag. gds. 28th Feb. 1792; was appointed Col. in the army 3rd May 1796; M. Gen. 1st Jan. 1801; and Lieut. Gen. 25th April 1808. He served with the 5th drag. gds. in Flanders under the Duke of York.

128. Lieut. Gen. George Milner,

Late Lieutenant Colonel of the 3rd Foot Guards.

Appointed Ens. 3rd foot gds. in Feb. 1776; Lieut. and Capt. in Nov. 1778; and Capt. and Lieut. Col. in April 1792. He served in Flanders part of the year 1793, and was at every action in which the gds. were engaged in 1794. The 3rd May 1796 he received the brevet of Col.; and 1st Jan. 1801 was appointed M. Gen. From Feb. 1800 to Jan. 1802 he served on the Staff in Jersey, and from the latter period till he received the rank of Lieut. Gen. on the Staff in England. In May 1801 he was appointed Maj. in the 3rd gds.; 16th Jan. 1806 Lieut. Col.; and 25th April 1808 Lieut. Gen.

129. Lieut. Gen. George, Marquess of Huntly,

Colonel of the 42nd Foot.

Appointed Ens. in the 35th, and Lieut. in 1790; in 1791 Capt.; and in 1792 Lieut. and Capt. in the 3rd gds. His Lordship embarked with his reg. in Feb. 1793 for Holland, and was present in the actions of St. Amand, Famars, Lannoi, and Dunkirk, and at the siege of Valenciennes: on the army going into winter quarters he returned to England. In the beginning of 1794 Ld. Huntly raised the 100th, now 92nd foot, and went with it to Gibraltar. In 1795 it was ordered to Corsica, and his Lordship served in that island above one year; he received the brevet of Col. 3rd May 1796; and was next appointed Brig. Gen. in Ireland, where he served during the Rebellion. In 1798 he embarked for Holland; was at the landing at the Helder, and actively employed till the 2nd Oct. when he was wounded. The 1st Jan. 1801 his Lordship received the rank of M. Gen.; in May 1803 was appointed on the Staff in N. Britain, where he served three years; 3rd Jan. 1806 Colonel of the 42nd foot; and 25th April 1808 Lieut. Gen.

In the expedition to Walcheren, in 1809, his Lordship commanded a division of the army.

130. Lieut. Gen. the hon. Edward Finch,

Colonel of the 22nd Foot.

Appointed Cornet in the 11th light drag. in 1778, and removed to the 20th in 1779; and in the latter year promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 87th foot. In Jan. 1780 he went to the W. Indies, and served there and in N. America till 1782, when he returned to England and obtained a Lieutenantcy, with the rank of Capt. in the 2nd foot gds.; and 3rd Oct. 1792 a Company with the rank of Lieut. Col. He served the campaigns in Flanders with the brigade of gds.; 3rd May 1796 was appointed Col. in the army; and in 1799 commanded the 1st bat. of his reg. in the expedition to the Helder, and a brig. of light cav. and afterwards of inf. in the campaign in Egypt. The 1st Jan. 1801 he obtained the rank of M. Gen.; and the 18th June following was appointed 1st Maj. in his reg. In 1806 he commanded the 2nd brig. of gds. at Bremen, and in 1807 in the expedition to Copenhagen. The 25th April 1808 he was appointed Lieut. Gen.; and 18th Sept. 1809 Col. of the 22nd foot.

131. Lieut. Gen. Isaac Gascoyne, M.P.

Colonel of the 7th West India Regiment.

Appointed Ens. in the 20th foot 8th Feb. 1779; Ens. in the Coldstream gds. in July 1780; Lieut. and Capt. 18th Aug. 1784; Capt. and Lieut. Col. 5th Dec. 1792; Col. by brevet 3rd May 1796; Lieut. Col. 16th foot 7th Jan. 1799; M. Gen. 29th April 1802; Col. of the 7th W. India reg. 10th Oct. 1805; Lieut. Gen. 25th April 1808.

This officer served with the gds. the campaigns in Flanders, and was present in the most material actions. He was severely wounded in the affair at Lincelles, and subsequently, in 1794, whilst commanding the covering party on the retreat of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army from Mouvaix to Roubaix. The effects of which wound, in his head, he still occasionally suffers from.

132. Lieut. Gen. Francis, Lord Seaforth.

At the commencement of the French revolution the British government found it necessary to increase the military force of the

country by raising some additional corps, and Ld. Seaforth, at the head of a numerous and powerful clan, was among the number of those supporters of the throne who were first called upon to fulfil so gratifying a duty. In four months after his standard was erected, his reg. the 78th was completed. His Lordship received the rank of Col. in the army 3rd May 1796; M. Gen. 29th April 1802; Lieut. Gen. 25th April 1808.

Ld. Seaforth has not been on foreign service.

133. Lieut. Gen. the hon. Sir Bry. T. Henniker, Bt.

Late Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Dragoons.

This officer was appointed Lieut. Col. of the 9th drag. 31st March 1793; Col. in the army 3rd May 1796; M. Gen. 29th April 1802; and Lieut. Gen. 25th April 1808.

134. Lieut. Gen. David Douglas Wemyss,

Governor of Tynmouth.

In 1776 this officer obtained an Ensigncy in the 49th foot, and the following year sailed for America, and in 1778 for the W. Indies. He was present at the taking of St. Lucie and in two naval engagements. In 1780 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy; in 1781 the 49th was on account of its reduced state, drafted, and he came home; in 1782 he was promoted to a company, and in 1783 placed on half pay. The following year he paid the difference between full and half pay, and received a company in the 3rd foot, which corps he joined at Kingston in Jamaica in 1786, and remained on that service till 1789, when, from ill health, he was permitted to return home. In 1790 he was promoted to a Majority in the 37th, and served with it in 1793 in Flanders; he was present at the affair of Saltaine and Famars, siege of Valenciennes, and in the same year, 1793, he received the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 18th or Rl. Irish; he was at the taking of Corsica, the sieges of Fiorenza, Bastia, and Calvi. In 1795 he was appointed Gov. of Calvi, and its dependencies, in the siege of which he had been wounded; the 3rd May 1796 he had the brevet of Col. On the evacuation of Corsica Col. Wemyss went with the troops to Portoferajo, and was appointed to the command of an expedition to open a communication with the coast of Italy, and to oblige the French to fall back upon Leghorn. The enemy were driven from Piombino, Campelia, Castiglioni, and Grossetta. On the evacuation of the Mediter. in 1797 he

sailed for Gibraltar, and remained there on the Staff till 1799. In 1798 he was appointed Brig. Gen. On his return to England he was placed on the Staff of the expedition under Sir C. Stuart destined for the W. Indies, 1800, and in April sailed with the 1st division, but was shortly after ordered to Gibraltar, where he remained till 1802. The 29th April 1802 he was appointed M. Gen. and in April 1803 Commander of the forces in Ceylon from whence he returned in 1806. He received the rank of L. Gen. the 25th April 1808, and subsequently the appointment of Gov. of Tynmouth Castle and its dependencies.

N. B. A correct memoir of this officer is given in the Royal Military Panorama, Vol. iv. p. 493.

135. Lieut. Gen. The Hon. John Leslie,

Late Lieut. Col. 1st Foot Guards.

Appointed Ens. 1st Foot Gds. 22d July 1778; Lieut. and Capt. 22d May 1781; and in June 1783 A. D. C. to the Hon. M. Gen. Leslie, with whom he remained till Oct. 1788. In 1793 he accompanied the army to Holland, and returned in April of that year, being promoted on the 25th, to a company with the rank of Lieut. Col. In Oct. 1794 he joined the brig. of gds. in Flanders and remained with it till the return of the army to England in May 1795. The 3rd May 1796 he obtained the rank of Col., the 3rd Majority in the 1st Foot Gds. 14th May 1801; 2nd Majority 21st Aug. 1801; and 1st Majority 16th April 1804; M. Gen. 29th April 1802; and the 23rd April 1803 placed on the Staff of the home district, where he continued till his promotion to the rank of Lieut. Gen. 25th April 1808. The 21st Oct. 1813 he was appointed Lieut. Col. in the 1st Foot Gds.

136. Lieut. Gen. Henry Wynyard,

Colonel of the 64th Foot.

This officer was appointed Ens. in the 1st foot gds. in June 1779; and in May 1793 Lieut. with the rank of Capt. In Feb. of the latter year he embarked with the brigade of gds. for Holland, and advanced with the army through Flanders. In May following he returned to England having been promoted to a company with the rank of Lieut. Col. In Nov. 1794 he rejoined the British army in the neighbourhood of Arnheim, and after the retreat of that winter embarked for England at Bremer Lee. The 3rd May 1796 he received the brevet of Col., and early in 1798 was appointed to the

command of a flank bat. formed from the grenadiers of the brig. of gds., and in Aug. 1799 landed at the Helder under Sir R. Abercrombie. He was present in every action upon that expedition except the last; in that of the 19th Sept. he was wounded. The 29th April 1802 he received the rank of M. Gen. and in May 1803 he was placed upon the staff of Great Britain and appointed to the command of a brig. of gds. in the S. district. In Sept. 1806 he sailed with a brig. of gds. and other troops destined for Sicily, in which island he was placed in command upon the Southern coast. In Jan. 1808 he arrived in England with the force under Sir J. Moore, and was again placed upon the staff in the S. district. The 25th May 1808 he was appointed Lieut. Gen.; in June to the staff of Ireland, and to the command of the S.W. district; and 15th Sept. to the Colonelcy of the 64th foot. Lieut. Gen. Wynyard is now serving on the staff at Edinburgh.

137. Lieut. Gen. William Thornton, M.P.

This officer received his commission as Ens. in the 1st foot gds. the 6th Nov. 1778; the 18th March 1782 that of Lieut. and Capt.; and the 25th April 1793 that of Capt. and Lieut. Col. He was appointed Col. in the army by brevet the 3rd May 1796; M. Gen. the 29th April 1802; 3d Maj. in his reg. 16th April 1804; Lieut. Gen. 25th April 1808; and 2d Maj. in his reg. the 15th Sept. 1808, from which he retired the 29th July 1812, keeping the rank of Lieut. Gen. in the army.

He served with the gds. in Flanders, Holland and Germany in the years 1794 and 1795, and was on the staff in various parts of England from 1803 as M. Gen. until he obtained his present rank of Lieut. Gen.

138. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Stuart, K.B. and C. Count of Maida.

Colonel of the 20th Foot, and Lieutenant Governor of Grenada.

In Jan. 1779 this officer obtained an Ensigncy in the 3rd gds. being then in the 18th year of his age, and he shortly afterwards proceeded to America, where he received a severe and dangerous wound while serving under the late Ld. Cornwallis in Carolina, from the effect of which his health is understood even at this distant period never to have perfectly recovered. During the Peace which followed that disastrous war this officer, excepting between two and three years' residence on the continent, was on duty with his reg. in London. At the breaking out of the war in 1793 he

embarked as a Lieut. and Capt. with the gds. for Holland. He was soon afterwards promoted to a company with the rank of Lieut. Col. and ultimately commanded one of the battalions of that corps on different services upon the continent under the Duke of York. In the year 1796, having obtained the brevet of Col. the 3d May, he was selected by the late Sir C. Stuart to serve as a Brig. Gen. with the British auxiliary force which was sent at that period, under the command of that Gen., to Portugal, from whence he afterwards, in 1798, accompanied the same officer in the successful enterprize against Minorca, where he obtained the command of the celebrated Minorca, afterwards Queen's German reg. The expedition to Egypt in 1800 and 1801, in which a part of the troops at Minorca were taken to assist, now brought this officer upon a more conspicuous theatre. On the memorable 21st of March, on the plains of Alexandria, a crisis had occurred in which the fate of the battle hung for a time in awful suspense: the reserve composed of the 28th, the 42d, the 58th regiments, the flank companies of the 40th and other select corps under the command of Generals Moore and Oakes, occupied a strong and principal point in advance upon the right of our foremost line. The principal force of the enemy was brought against this division, which after the most heroic and intrepid resistance (in which the 42d alone lost upwards of 300 men) seemed to be bending at last under the weight of overwhelming numbers, when Brig. Gen. Stuart in opportunely bringing up the foreign brig., which he commanded, fixed the issue of the doubtful conflict. The enemy were gloriously repulsed. The invincible standard (as it has been called) and which the assailants no doubt expected to have planted within the British lines, remained a trophy to his own brave reg., and which was led by himself on this auspicious day; and he received in the public orders of the Com. in Chief, as well as in the united acknowledgments of the entire Egyptian army the most flattering record of his services on this triumphant occasion.

Extract of General Orders: Camp before Alexandria, March 23rd, 1801.

"The support afforded to the Reserve by Brig. Gen. Stuart, with the foreign brig. was as gallant as it was prompt, and entirely confirmed the fortunate issue of this brilliant day."

At the close of the Egyptian campaign, Brig. Gen. Stuart returned to England, but was immediately selected by the British Ministry to proceed upon a political mission to Constantinople; and from thence to return again to Egypt, to assume the command of a certain proportion of the British forces, which still retained the occupation of Alexandria, and which was not finally withdrawn until the spring of the succeeding year.

The conduct of this officer in this interval, during which the whole of Egypt, except that portion still occupied by the British troops, was torn to pieces by a civil war which had now broken out with the bitterest rage between the Turks and Mamelukes, obtained him the approbation of his Majesty's Government, while at the same time the Aigrette and the great Order of the Crescent were the pledges of acknowledgment which he received from the Grand Signior, in double remuneration of his conduct during the above delicate conjuncture, as well as of his services during the operations of the preceding campaign.

The 29th April 1802 he received the rank of M. Gen. During the period of the threatened invasion in the years 1804 and 1805, by which Great Britain was kept in such constant and lively alarm, M. Gen. Stuart was employed with a brig. upon the Kentish coast, from whence he was again, in 1805, called by his Majesty's Ministers, to accompany the late Sir James Craig in an expedition to the Mediterranean; and having been, ultimately, left by that officer (who was compelled to return to England on account of ill health) in command of the troops in Sicily, which island was then menaced with an invasion from the opposite coast; he formed the design of cutting off the division under Gen. Regnier, who was making preparations and dispositions in Calabria for this object; and in the progress of his operations in this enterprize confirmed the superiority of British troops over their boasting enemy in the battle of Maida. The following letter from the British Minister at Palermo, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, will convey a striking picture of the impressions excited by this event among the Sicilian people.

Palermo, Aug. 5th, 1806.

Sir—I enclose herewith the copy of a letter of the 3rd of Aug. which I have this day received from Sir John Stuart. By the surrender of Cotrone, and the retreat both of Gen. Regnier and Gen. Verdier from Upper and Lower Calabria, those provinces are now restored to their legal sovereign; and if the enemy can be prevented from taking possession of them again, the security of Sicily must be considered as fully established during the course of the war from any attack from the opposite coast of Calabria. As government will have received through the proper channel, an official account of the glorious success of the British arms, it would ill become me to enter into the detail of the particular events, which through the skill and ability of the officers, and the undaunted courage of the soldiers, have in one short month driven with disgrace so superior a force from their strong holds in the Southern Peninsula of Italy. The battle of Maida upon the 4th of July, will long be recorded

in this part of Europe, as a memorable proof of the superiority of British courage and discipline over an arrogant and cruel enemy.

"Of the 9000 men which Gen. Regnier commanded in the province of Calabria ulterior, not more than three thousand are left to attempt their retreat towards Apulia; the remainder are all either killed, wounded, or made prisoners. Every fort along the coast, all the stores, ammunition, and art. prepared for the attack upon Sicily, are become the prey of the victors; and what perhaps may be considered of still more consequence than these advantages, an indelible impression is left in this country of the superior bravery and discipline of the British troops.

"There is not to be found in the annals of military transactions, an enterprise prepared with more deliberate reflection, or executed with greater decision, promptitude, and success, than the late invasion of Calabria by Sir J. S. I trust therefore you will not think me presumptuous, for venturing to add my testimony of the high sense entertained by this court of the merits of the British general, and of his gallant army, who on the fertile plains of Maida have added new trophies to those, which the same troops had formerly earned from the same enemy, on the sandy regions of Egypt."

Right Hon. C. J. Fox. (Signed) HUGH ELLIOT.

The battle of Maida was to be considered more by the impressions which it operated, than by the scale upon which it was fought. It was a kind of episode in the military occurrences of the times. The operations in general upon the continent were at a stand; the successes of Buonaparte in Europe had obscured in some degree from the public mind, the recollection of our triumphs in Egypt; and an opinion seemed to establish itself that the French troops were invincible. It was the fortunate lot of this officer to break the prevalence of this impression; "the prowess of the rival nations was once more brought to trial before the world, and the superiority was greatly and gloriously confirmed to be our own." Such were the terms in which this officer himself premised his picture of the conflict; the nation received the communication of this victory, with almost unprecedented signs of rapture. The highest remuneration that a British officer can receive was bestowed upon him, in the approbation of his sovereign, and in the unanimous thanks of the two houses of parliament.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Ld. Chancellor, Ld. Erskine, with which the sentiments of the Lords were transmitted to this officer and his gallant army.

Lincoln's Inn Fields, Dec. 23rd. 1806.

Sir,—I am commanded to communicate to you the unanimous

vote of the Lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, which I have the honor to enclose. Nothing from myself can add to so distinguished a testimony of your merit, yet I cannot forbear from expressing the satisfaction I feel in making the communication. Reflecting upon the disasters that have fallen upon powerful princes, and populous territories under the pressure of the vast armies of France, I recollect at the same time, that they were not defended by British soldiers, and that when the triumphal monuments of Paris shall record the victories of Austerlitz and Jena, it shall appear upon the less ostentatious journals of a British Parliament, that upon the plains of Maida, her choicest battalions fell beneath the bayonets of half the number of our brave countrymen, under your direction, and that of the officers who were your glorious companions. To them also and to all the soldiers who were employed with you, I enclose the same unanimous thanks.

M. Gen. Sir John Stuart, K. B. (Signed) ERSKINE.

Sir J. S. was, on this occasion, created by his Majesty a Knight of the most honorable military Order of the Bath; the title and feudal honors of Count of Maida were granted to him and to his heirs by the King of the Two Sicilies; Parliament voted him a pension of £.1000 a year for life; a medal was struck and granted by his Majesty to be worn by himself and other generals and commanding officers, (as a first instance in the British army) to commemorate the action; and the City of London voted him their freedom with a sword.

Sir John Stuart returned, after the above service, to England, but was not long suffered to remain in an inactive state. The 25th April 1808, he received the rank of Lieut. Gen., and was selected in the same year to return again to Sicily, with the appointment of Comm.-in-Chief, in the Mediterranean; a diversive expedition to the coast of Naples in 1809, by which Gen. Murat was prevented from taking any part with the French during their war with Austria, which broke out at that period; and the expulsion of the French from the Ionian Islands by a division of his army detached under Brigadier, now Maj. Gen. Oswald, were the first material occurrences of his command: but an important event brought him again in a more prominent manner before the public eye, in consequence of the attempt of Gen. Murat, in the summer of 1810, to possess himself of the kingdom of Sicily. To detail the particular circumstances that marked the pursuit of this enterprise, would be going beyond our limits: we shall briefly state, that a formidable flotilla, consisting of upwards of one hundred heavy gun-boats, a considerable number of others more lightly armed, and about four hundred transport boats of different sizes, calculated for

the reception of every description of force, were collected about the end of May, under a range of forts along the Calabrian shores, destined to convey the usurper himself, with an army of upwards of 35,000 regular troops, which were assembled between Scylla and Reggio, across the narrow channel which divides Sicily from the continent. Four months were employed by the enemy in successive embarkations and various demonstrations for this object: and towards the end of Sept., about 4000 men, headed by Gen. Cavignac, effectually made good their passage under cover of the night, and landed about seven miles to the southward of Messina. These adventurers, however, were not long permitted to retain their footing; they were attacked as soon as morning broke by a division of the British troops posted in that direction, as well as by the Sicilian peasantry, who, with great spirit, rushed down from their mountains to rally round their allies. This conflict was short: the whole of the invaders, with their commander at their head, soon began to precipitate themselves in disorder and confusion towards their boats, which, nevertheless, a part only of the fugitives succeeded in gaining; about eighteen hundred men with a Col., sixty officers, a standard, and other trophies, were left in the hands of the British Gen.; and Murat, at length disappointed and discomfited in all his objects in which he had exhausted considerable treasures, as well as a prodigious number of lives, and daily seeing his gun-boats beaten or captured by the superior skill and bravery of the British and Sicilian flotillas under his immediate view, at length withdrew with disgrace and humiliation from the further prosecution of an enterprize in which his premature and ostentatious declaration to the world had so fully manifested his confidence of his own success. The Prince Regent, in his first address to Parliament subsequently to this event, expressed his gracious consideration of the important defence of Sicily by the British Gen. and the army under his orders; while the subjoined letter, from the royal hand of his Sicilian Majesty, manifested at the same time the impression entertained by that sovereign of the services to which he had been indebted. The badges of the illustrious order of St. Gennaro, and other honorable distinctions, were also conferred upon this officer from the same royal source, and were further tokens both to the Sicilian people and to the British Nation of the estimation attached by his Sicilian Majesty to the services of this officer.

Palermo, Oct. 1810.

"To General Stuart, Count of Maida.

"General—It is with the most lively emotion that I received the standard taken by your brave troops from the common enemy, who had dared, on the 18th of September, to attempt a footing on

on this part of my dominions, defended by the valorous army of my ally, commanded by one of her most distinguished generals. And by the attachment of my Sicilian subjects, the success of that memorable day, which will make an epoch in the annals of Sicily, and of which the trophy which you have sent me, will recal for ever the glorious recollection, is for me a certain pledge that the efforts of our enemies will fail for ever before the bravery of the British army, seconded by the loyal co-operation of my faithful subjects; and would inspire me with the greatest confidence in your loyalty and talents, if that was not already acquired by you. Believe that this sentiment equals my acknowledgment and esteem which I have for you. I pray God, General, to preserve you in his holy care. Signed, Ferdinand."

After the termination of the above service, Sir J. Stuart was prompted, from objects of private concern, to solicit His Majesty's permission to resign the command, of which he had now accomplished all the important duties, and which being permitted, he returned to England. He has since been employed on the home staff; the 29th Dec. 1809, he received the Colonelcy of the 20th foot. He is also Lieut. Gov. of Grenada.

139. Lieut. Gen. Duncan Campbell,

Colonel of the 91st Foot.

Appointed Ens. in the Royals, in Oct. 1780; 30th June 1781, Lieut. in an independent company; 13th Jan. 1782, Lieut. in the Royals; 3d Jan. 1783, Capt. in the 45th; 19th March 1783, Capt. in the 1st foot gds., with the rank of Lieut. Col.; 25th April 1793, brevet Lieut. Col.; and 10th Feb. 1794, Lieut. Col. of the 98th; now 91st reg. In May 1795, this officer embarked with his reg., and was present at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, in Sept. The 3d May 1796, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of his reg.; and from Aug. 1796, to Feb. 1798, he served at the Cape as Brig. Gen.; and in Ireland, from June 1800, to his promotion to the rank of M. Gen. 29th April 1802. He served as M. Gen. on the staff, in Ireland, from March 1803, to June 1804, when he was removed to the staff of Great Britain, and continued on it till 24th June 1806. The 25th April 1808, he was appointed Lieut. Gen.

140. Lieut. Gen. Thomas Grosvenor, M. P.

Colonel of the 65th Foot.

This officer was appointed, 1st Oct. 1779, Ens. in the 3d gds.; and Lieut. with the rank of Capt. 20th Oct. 1784. In 1793, he accompanied his reg. to Holland; and was in the affair at St. Amand; after which, being promoted to a company, he returned to England. In 1794 he rejoined the 1st bat. of the 3d reg. gds. at Nimeguen, and accompanied the army in the retreat into Germany, in the memorable severe winter of 1794. The 3d May 1796, he received the rank of Col. In 1799 he went with the expedition to the Helder; and was wounded in the affair at the lines of Zuip; he commanded the gren. bat. of gds. at the battle of Alkmaer, which drove a French bat. of gren. into the wood under Alkmaer, called the Rampin Boss; and took prisoners the French Col. Comm. and many men. In the summer of 1779, he accompanied the gds. to Ireland, and was for some time in quarters at Bandon: he soon after sailed with the 3d gds. from Cork, and joined the expedition off Ferrol; he was next appointed with the rank of Brig. Gen. 27th Aug. 1800 to the command of the lt. troops, that were directed to obtain a landing on the Spanish Coast, in the attempt upon Cadiz: he returned soon after to England upon a misunderstanding with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and conceiving an injustice done him in regard to his rank. The 29th April 1802 he received the rank of M. Gen. and was appointed to serve under Lieut. Gen. Simcoe, in the West of England; from which he was removed to the London district, under Gen. Ld. Harrington, and from thence to the E. district, under Ld. Chatham. In 1805 he served as M. Gen. in the expedition to Copenhagen, and was attached to the division commanded by Sir David Baird. He commanded the piquets and out-post at the siege of Copenhagen, on the day of the sortie, when the Danes made an unsuccessful attempt on the besieging batteries. The 25th April 1808, he received the rank of Lieut. Gen.; and in 1809 he sailed from Harwich with several regiments to join the expedition in the Downs, for the Island of Walcheren: he joined the grand army at the mouth of the Scheldt; and at the siege of Flushing, was next in command to Sir Eyre Coote: he suffered severely from the Walcheren fever.

The 25th Feb. 1807 this officer was appointed Col. of the 97th foot, and the 8th Feb. 1814 removed to the 65th foot.

141. Lieut. Gen. John Calcraft,

Late first Major 2d Foot Guards.

The 12th Feb. 1781, appointed Ens. in the 2d foot gds.; and Lieut., with the rank of Capt. 14th July 1785. From Feb. to May 1793, he served on the continent, and was present in the action at St. Amand. The 25th April 1793 he received the brevet of Lieut. Col.; and again served on the continent from July 1794 to May 1795. The 3d May 1796 he received the brevet of Col.; and in May 1798 commanded the light inf. bat. of gds., in the expedition to Ostend, when he was taken prisoner and detained till Nov. 1798. The 18th June 1801, he was appointed 2d Maj. of the Coldstream gds.; and the 4th Aug. 1808, 1st Maj.; the 29th April 1802, M. Gen. From 14th May 1803, to 9th May 1808, he served on the staff of the Western district; and the 25th April 1808 was appointed Lieut. Gen.

142. Lieut. Gen. John, Lord Niddry, K. B.

Colonel of 92d foot.

Appointed Cornet in the 10th light drags. 28th May 1784; Lieut. in the 100th foot 24th Dec. 1785; 26th April 1786 Lieut. in the 27th foot; 31st Oct. 1789 Capt. in the 17th drags.; 25th April 1792 Maj. in the 2d foot; 24th April 1793 Maj. and 26th Lieut. Col. in the 25th foot. He received the brevet of Col. 3rd May 1796; 27th Aug. 1799 the Colonelcy of the North Lowland Fen.; 29th April 1802 was appointed M. Gen.; 3rd Oct. 1805 Col. of the 6th Batt. 60th; 3rd Jan. 1806 Col. of the 92d; and 25th April 1808 L. Gen. For his services he was created a Kt. of the Mil. Order of the Bath, and the 3d May 1814 a peer of the realm.

This officer served as Maj. at Gibraltar; as Lieut. Col. in the W. Indies where he was appointed Adj. Gen. 5th Oct. 1795; as Col. and Dep. Adj. Gen. on the expedition to the Helder, and as Adj. Gen. in the campaign in Egypt. He was in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st March 1801. As Maj. Gen. he served on the Home Staff; and as Lieutenant General in Sweden, in the Walcheren expedition, in Portugal, and in Spain. He was present in the action of Coruna in Jan. 1809, and in Oct. 1814 was appointed second in command in the peninsula where he continued till the termination of hostilities.

143. Lieut. Gen. Charles Barton,

Lieut. Col. and Col. in 2d Life Guards.

Appointed Sub Brig. and Cornet in the 2d Life Gds. 14th May 1779; Brig. and Lieut. 18th Jan. 1781; Maj. and Lieut. Col. 31st May 1793; Col. in the army 3rd May 1796; M. Gen. 29th April 1802; Lieut. Col. and Col. in the 2d Life Gds. 14th June 1805; Lieut. Gen. 25th April 1808. This officer having been constantly in the Life Gds. from the time of his entering the army, has not seen any foreign service.

144. Lieut. Gen. James, Lord Forbes, M. P.

Colonel of the 54th foot.

Lord Forbes commenced his military services in June 1781 as Ens. in the Coldstream Reg. of Gds., and obtained his Lieutenantcy in the same corps in 1787. In April 1793, being senior Lieut. he joined the 1st batt. of the Coldstream Reg. then serving in the army under the Duke of York in Flanders; and commanded a company of that batt. at the battle of Famars, and during the siege of Valenciennes; at the storming of which place he led the portion of the Coldstream Reg. which, in conjunction with the other troops appointed for that duty, formed the storming party under the orders of M. Gen. Leigh. He was present at every action of consequence, (including the siege of Dunkirk,) which took place under the Duke of York, and afterwards under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; at Lincelles, Mouveaux, Tournay, Vaux, Cateau, Nymeguen, Fort St. André, &c. until the return of the Brig. of Gds. to Britain, after the retreat of the army through Holland and Westphalia, during the severe winter of 1794-5. His Lordship obtained the Capt. Lieutenantcy of the Coldstream Reg. with the rank of Lieut. Col. in Aug. 1793, after the action at Lincelles, in consequence of the death of Lieut. Col. Bosville, who fell on that occasion. Ld. Forbes succeeded to a company in the month of Oct. in the same year, by the death of Lieut. Col. Eld, who was killed at Dunkirk, and he obtained the brevet rank of Col. the 3rd May, 1796. In 1799, Ld. Forbes, then commanding the grenadier company of the Coldstream Reg. accompanied the force under Sir Ralph Abercrombie destined to attack the Helder; and was present in every action but one, which took place in that country during that short but active campaign.

The 29th April 1802 Ld. Forbes received the rank of M. Gen. and in the same year was placed on the Staff in command of the

troops stationed at Ashford in Kent, where he remained two years, and was then removed to the more important charge of the garrison at Dover, where he continued 3 years, occasionally commanding in the Kent district in the absence of Sir David Dundas, and of Ld. Ludlow; and on the appointment of Sir John Stuart in 1808 to be Commander of the forces in the Mediterranean, Ld. Forbes was named second in command of that army, (then consisting of 17,000 men, which was afterwards increased to about 20,000) and accordingly proceeded in the early part of that year to Sicily, where soon after his arrival, he received the rank of L. Gen. 25th April 1808. Ld. Forbes remained three years and a half in that country, and was recalled to Britain, (soon after the discomfiture of the attempt at invasion by Gen. Murat) in consequence of the resignation of Sir John Stuart, and the appointment of a junior officer to the command of the army in Sicily. On his return to England, Ld. Forbes was placed on the Staff in Ireland where he now remains in command of the Cork district. His Lordship was appointed Col. of the 3rd garrison batt. in 1806, and was removed to the command of the 94th Reg. in 1808, and to that of his present Reg. the 54th, the 18th Sept. 1809. His Lordship is one of the representative peers of Scotland, to which situation he was first elected in 1806.

145. Lieut. Gen. Henry, Earl of Uxbridge,

Colonel of the 7th Hussars.

Lord Uxbridge, when Ld. Paget, at the beginning of the revolutionary war in 1793 raised the 80th reg. of foot, or Staffordshire volunteers, a fine body of young men, principally on the estates of his father. On 600 men being raised his Lordship was presented, 12th Sept. 1793, with a Lieut. Colonelcy in the army; and on 400 more being added he was offered a Colonelcy, which he refused on the grounds of his not having then been on foreign service. At this period the excellent regulations, since framed by the present Com.-in-Chief, were not in force, and his Lordship's nomination to the permanent rank of Field Officer militated against no existing rule of promotion. Three months after the letter of service, his Lordship with his reg. embarked for Guernsey, and from thence, in 1794, joined H. R. H. the Duke of York in Flanders; and in the retreat his Lordship, being senior field officer, was entrusted with the command of Ld. Cathcart's brigade, the latter officer having a separate corps to which his attention was necessarily directed. His Lordship received a commission as Lieut. in the 7th foot 11th March 1795; as Capt. in the 23rd

foot 25th March; as Maj. in the 65th 29th May; and as Lieut. Col. in the 16th light drag. 15th June 1795. The 3rd May 1796 his Lordship obtained the rank of Col. The 6th April 1797 he was removed from the 80th to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 7th light drag., and accompanied the Duke of York in the expedition to Holland, and in command of the cavalry. In the general attack made on 2nd Oct. 1799 his Lordship was attached to the division under the command of the Russian Gen. de Hermaun, and posted on the sand hills. Late in the evening of that day the enemy's cavalry, having been defeated in an attempt which they made upon the British horse art., were charged by the cav. under this officer, and driven with considerable loss nearly to Egmont-op-Zee. In the retreat of that army his Lordship with the cav. protected the rear; and some skirmishing having taken place, whereby several pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the enemy, he with one squadron made an attack upon the force of Gen. Simon, amounting to above six times that of his Lordship's, totally repulsed them, obtained back the British, and with them several pieces of the enemy's cannon.

The 16th May 1801 his Lordship was presented with the Colonelcy of his reg. the 7th drag. The 29th April 1802 he obtained the rank of M. Gen.; and 25th April 1808 that of Lieut. Gen. His Lordship went to Portugal in 1808, but was unattached and not engaged; he subsequently with two brig. of cav. consisting of the 7th, 10th, 15th, and 18th reg. of hussars, followed the division sent under the command of Sir David Baird, in 1808, to co-operate with Sir John Moore in Spain. He disembarked his forces at Coruna, amidst innumerable difficulties from the want of forage, the apathy of the people of Spain, and the tardy supplies they afforded, very different from what either the men or horses had been accustomed to, and proceeded in the route Sir David Baird's division was directed to take: and on 20th Dec. his Lordship's division effected a junction with the army under Sir John Moore.

His Lordship was stationed with his division of cav. 12 miles from Sahagun; at the latter place a body of the enemy's horse, amounting to 700, had been posted, which he proposed by a rapid movement, to cut off from the main body of the French army; and in which he succeeded on the morning of the 21st.

In the retreat of Sir John Moore, his Lordship with his cav. brought up the rear, and he was frequently exposed to imminent danger. Skirmishes daily took place, but the dispositions of the cav. enabled the British troops to reach Coruna with a loss comparatively trifling, when all circumstances are taken into consideration. At Majorga an attack was executed on a considerable force

of the enemy, by the 10th hussars under Col. Leigh, in which the British were successful, and 100 of the French made prisoners. At Benevente, on 29th Dec., his Lordship's division was attacked in the morning by the chasseurs of Buonaparte's imperial guard; the picquets, which were along the Esla river, having been driven in, he reinforced them with the inlying picquets, amounting to 250 men; these, under the orders of Lieut. Cols. Otway of the 18th and Quintin of the 10th hussars, with a part of the German hussars, kept in check six squadrons of the imperial gds. His Lordship, having arrived on the spot, found them engaged in a very sharp skirmish; he immediately sent for the 10th hussars, and gave orders to M. Gen. the Hon. now Lord, Charles Stewart to attack with the picquets the instant he had formed the 10th hussars in a second line. This attack was conducted in such a manner that the imperial gds. were overthrown, with the loss of Gen. Le Febvre, several officers, and 100 men who were made prisoners, and many killed, wounded, and drowned. On the 31st his Lordship reached Carçabalos, and advanced to Villa Franca, where he arrived on 3rd Jan. and continued moving on gradually to Corunna, protecting the British retreating columns. His Lordship commanded a division of inf. in the expedition of 1809 to Walcheren.

N. B. A correct memoir of this officer is given in the Royal Military Panorama, vol. i. p. 497.

146. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Doyle, B't. K. B. and C,
Colonel of the 87th Foot.

Appointed to an Ensigncy in the 48th, the 21st March 1771, and to a Lieutenantcy in 1773. He served in Ireland four years, and was there wounded when upon duty. In 1775 he was removed to the 40th foot, and served with it in America; he was present at the battles of Brooklyn, Haerlem Heights, Fort Washington, Whiteplains, Springfield, and Iron Hill; at the surprise of Gen. Wayne's corps, Brandywine, Germantown, Chesnut Hill, and Chew's Stone-house. In 1778 he received a Company in the "Volunteers of Ireland Corps," (afterwards 105th reg.) and was present at the battles of Monmouth, Camden, Hobkirk's Hill; the defeat of Gen. Marion on the Wateree; the capture of Fort Sullivan, and the siege of Charlestown, and twice wounded. The 21st March 1781 he was promoted to the Majority of the 105th. He served in America altogether seven years and a half. In 1784 the 105th was disbanded, and Maj. Doyle remained upon half pay until 1793, when he raised the 87th, of which his commission as Lieut.

Col. was dated the 18th Sept. of that year. He served in the campaign in Flanders, and commanded the advanced post at Alost, and received two wounds. The 3rd May 1796, he was appointed Col. of the 87th, and the 18th Oct. was sent in the command of a secret expedition to Holland as Brig. Gen. He served as Brig. Gen. in Gibraltar, Minorca, Malta, Turkey, and Egypt, four years; and was present at the battles of the 8th, 13th, and 21st March 1800. He commanded in the successful attacks of the Green Hill redoubts, and also an enterprise against a French convoy in the Desert of Lybia, which he captured. The 29th April 1802 he was appointed M. Gen. and the 25th April 1808 Lieut. Gen., during which period, and to the present time, he has commanded the forces at Guernsey and Alderney.

Lieut. Gen. Sir John Doyle has served in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; he has been present at twenty three battles and sieges, besides a number of affairs of posts. He has received seven wounds, and public thanks on nine different occasions, including those of both Houses of Parliament.

147. Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Brownrigg,

Colonel of the 9th foot, and Commander of the forces at Ceylon.

The 22nd Nov. 1775 this officer was appointed Ens. in the 14th foot, a detachment of which he joined at Halifax in the early part of 1776; he proceeded from thence to join the body of the reg. at New York, which being drafted in the spring of 1776, he returned to England. The 6th June 1778 he received a Lieutenantcy and the same year was appointed Adj. to his reg. and in 1780 embarked with it on board the Channel fleet where it was appointed to serve as Marines. In 1781 the reg. was disembarked, and this officer proceeded with it to Jamaica in 1782, where he remained until the beginning of 1784. The 10th March 1784 he received a company in the 100th foot, from which he exchanged to the 35th in Oct. of that year, and in June 1786 into the 52nd. The 19th May 1790 he received the brevet of Major, and was appointed Dep. Adj. Gen. to an expedition then fitting out to act against the Spaniards in S. America, but which never proceeded to its destination. He exchanged into the 49th. In the latter end of this year he was appointed Comm. and Paymaster to the detachments of regiments on foreign service, assembled at Chatham barracks, in which situation he continued till Dec. 1793, when he was appointed Dep. Qr. Mast. Gen. to the army serving in Flanders. The 25th Sept. of the same year he had been appointed Lieut. Col. of the 88th foot; he was present in all the actions in which the British forces took part dur-

ing the campaign of 1794, and on the retreat of the army through Holland and Westphalia in the winter of that year. He was appointed Military Secretary to the Duke of York, on H. R. H. being nominated Com.-in-Chief of the army, when he returned to England; and in June 1795 exchanged to a company in the Coldstream gds. The 3rd May 1796 he received the brevet of Col. He accompanied the Duke of York to Holland in 1799 and continued as Secretary to H. R. H. until March 1803, when he was appointed Qr. Mast. Gen. to the forces. The 25th June 1799 he was appointed Col. Comm. of the 6th bat. 60th; the 29th April 1802 M. Gen.; and the 3rd Oct. 1805 Col. of the 9th foot. The 25th April 1808 he received the rank of Lieut. Gen., and accompanied the expedition to the Scheldt in July 1809; he was present at the siege of Flushing, and the subsequent operations in S. Beveland. In 1813 he was appointed Gov. and Com.-in-Chief of the forces in Ceylon. He has never been on half pay.

148. Lieut. Gen. William Knollis,

Late 1st Major 3rd foot guards.

This officer entered the service the 13th Dec. 1778 as an Ens. in the 3rd gds., and received a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Capt. in March 1786. He joined the army in Flanders the 9th May 1793, and was present at every action the gds. were engaged in, including the siege of Valenciennes, till the army went into winter quarters at Ghent; he was also present at the succeeding campaign, and in every action till Aug. 1794. In Dec. 1793 he obtained a company in his reg. with the rank of Lieut. Col. He served with the gren. bat. of gds. in the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was at all the actions that corps was engaged in. The 3rd May 1796 he was appointed Col. by brevet; and the 29th April 1802 M. Gen. He was on the Staff, commanding a brig. of Volunteers in the London district; and subsequently of the Militia brig. till the 25th April 1808, when he received the rank of Gen. The 16th Jan 1806 he was appointed 1st Maj. of the 3rd foot gds.

149. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Edmund Phipps,

Col. Comm: 3rd batt. 60th foot.

Appointed Ens. 85th foot, 17th March 1780; Lieut. 88th foot, Dec. 14th 1780; and Lieut. in the 93rd, 23rd Feb. 1781. He served in Jamaica as Ens. and Lieut., and returned to England with

the 93rd reg. June 24th 1781. The 13th June 1782 he obtained a company in the 93rd, which he exchanged for a Capt. Lieutenantcy in the 1st foot gds. 21st Oct. 1784. In Sept. 1782 he volunteered his services to Gibraltar, and landed there the 18th Oct. following; he was appointed A.-D.-C. to Gen. Elliott the Gov.; and likewise did duty as Capt. with the 59th reg. At the peace of 1783 he was reduced on the half pay of the 93rd; in Feb. 1784 he was appointed A.-D.-C. to the Duke of Rutland, then Ld. Lieut. of Ireland, in which situation he continued till the death of his Grace 24th Oct. 1787. The 12th May 1793 he joined the gren. bat. of the gds. at Tournay, and was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk. The 9th Oct. 1793 he was promoted to a company, with the rank of Lieut. Col. in the 1st foot gds. and the 23rd Nov. following returned to England. The 3rd May 1796 he received the rank of Col; and the 29th April 1802 that of M. Gen. The 17th Dec. 1803 he was placed on the Staff in Yorkshire, and the 24th June 1804 removed to the London District; the 12th Aug. following to command the garrison at Portsmouth, and returned to the London District 12th Nov. 1804. The 25th June 1806 he was appointed to the Western District, where he continued till his promotion to the rank of Lieut. Gen. 25th April 1808.

This officer was appointed a Member of the Clothing Board 31st May 1805; and Col. Comm. of the 3rd bat. 60th reg. 25th Aug. 1807. He likewise holds the situation of Clerk of Deliveries at the Board of Ordnance.

150. Lieut. Gen. William Cartwright,

Colonel of the 3rd Dragoons.

This officer was appointed to a Cornetcy in the 10th drag. 22d Feb. 1769; to a Lieutenantcy the 24th March 1775; the 26th Dec. 1778 Capt. Lieut. in the King's Own drag.; 29th June 1779 Capt. in the 10th drag.; 10th May 1806 Maj.; and 4th Dec. 1793 Lieut. Col. The 15th Dec. 1796 he was appointed A. D. C. to the King, and received the brevet of Col., and in 1799 he had the command of a brig. of cav. under orders for foreign service. The 29th April 1802 he received the rank of Maj. Gen. and was employed on the staff in England from 25th May 1802 to 9th May 1808; 1st in the inspection of cav. regiments, chiefly in the W. district, previous to a reduction in their establishment; 2d in the command of the cavalry and other corps on the coast of Kent; 3d in command of the cav. in the home district; 4th in command of a brig. of cav. in Kent destined for foreign service.

The 13th Dec. 1804 this officer was appointed Col. of the 23d light drag., from which he was removed to the King's Own drag. 13th Nov. 1807; and the 25th April 1808 appointed Lieut. Gen. Lieut. Gen. Cartwright has been since appointed a Member of the "Board of Claims."

151. Lieut. Gen. Ferdinand, Baron Hompesch.

This officer was appointed Col. in the British service 8th Oct. 1796; M. Gen. 29th April 1802; Lieut. Gen. 25th April 1808.

152. Lieut.-Gen. H. S. H. William, Duke of Brunswick Oels.

His Serene Highness was appointed Lieut. Gen. the 1st July 1809; and on his corps being taken upon the British establishment, his commission as Col. of it was dated the 25th Sept. 1809. He quitted England for Brunswick during the late successful operations of the allied forces on the continent, and where H. S. H. remains at this period.

153. Lieut. Gen. George Elliot,

Colonel Commandant in the Royal Marines.

This officer entered the marines in the year 1755; the 18th March 1757 he was appointed 1st Lieut.; the 18th April 1771 he obtained a company; in 1782 a Majority; 24th April 1795 Lieut. Col.; 26th Jan. 1797 Col. in the army; M. Gen. 21st Sept. 1803; Col. Com. in royal mar. 21st Dec. following; and Lieut. Gen. 25th Oct. 1809.

The services of this officer have been in America and up the Mediterranean; and he was present at the battle of Bunker's Hill. He has never been wounded or on half pay.

155. Lieut. Gen. Baldwin Leighton,

Colonel of the 1st Garrison Battalion.

This officer purchased a Lieutenantcy in Capt. Jenkins's independent company, which formed with other companies the 96th reg. the 12th July 1760. In March 1761 he sailed for the E. Indies, and after doing garrison duty for some time in Fort St. George, he

took the field and was at the siege of Madura and two small forts. After an active campaign, his Majesty's troops were ordered home in consequence of the peace, in the year 1763. In the year 1765 this officer arrived in England, and was placed on half pay. On the 4th Feb. 1768 he purchased on to full pay in the 46th reg. The 12th Dec. 1770 he purchased a Capt. Lieutenantcy and the 14th March 1772 a company. In 1775 he was appointed Capt. of gren., and in Oct. sailed with the reg. for N. America, and was in the action of Brooklyn on Long Island, the taking of New York, and in the action on York Island, in the action of White Plains, the storming of Fort Washington, the taking of Rhode Island, the action of Brandywine, the action near Monmouth Court House, when he was severely wounded, besides, in many skirmishes, night attacks and foraging parties. In Nov. 1778 his health was much impaired from the fatigue and hardships incident to an officer's life, upon active service, and he was therefore ordered to England, to the command of a recruiting company. On the 12th June 1782 he obtained the rank of Maj. in the army, and on the 20th Dec. 1787 he purchased the Majority of the reg. In March 1792 he went in command of the reg. to Gibraltar, and on the 12th Oct. 1793 he obtained the rank of Lieut. Col. in the army. In Nov. 1794 he sailed in command of the reg. to the W. Indies; the 27th March 1795 he succeeded to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 46th; and in the beginning of the year 1795 he was ordered from Martinico to St. Vincent's in command of the 46th reg. and was senior officer in the island. Here he was actively employed, against the French and Charaibs, who carried on a cruel and savage war; the 46th reg. was engaged with them, together, and in detachments, 13 times, and in the short period of eight months, suffered a loss of 400 men, out of 520. In 1796 the few remaining men of the reg. were drafted, and the officers, and non-commissioned officers came to England in Oct. On the 26th of Jan. 1797 this officer was appointed Col. in the army, the 11th Oct. 1798 he was appointed Brig. Gen. in Portugal, and commanded a brig. of the British auxiliary army. When the Spaniards invaded Portugal he served a campaign in that country. In 1802 he returned from Portugal; on the 25th Sept. 1803 he was appointed M. Gen., and the same day placed on the home staff at Sunderland and Newcastle on Tyne. In Jan. 1807 he was placed on the staff in the island of Jersey; on the 18th Sept. 1809 he was appointed Col. of the 3rd, now the 1st, gar. bat.; on the 25th Oct. 1809 he was appointed Lieut. Gen. and placed on the staff, and in command of the island of Jersey, during the absence of Gen. Don, who was ordered to the island of Walcheren. In the latter end of May 1810 he was relieved by Gen. Don, and quitted Jersey, upon

which he received a very handsome letter from the Adj. Gen. notifying to him the Com. in Chief's approbation of his conduct, during his command in the island of Jersey. Since the latter period this officer has not been employed.

155. Lieut. Gen. John Coffin,

Colonel of the New Brunswick Fencibles.

This officer having served in America with the King's American fencible reg. (for the services of which corps vide Gen. Fanning's statement p. 70.) was appointed a Col. in the British army 26th Jan. 1797; M. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803; Lieut. Gen. 25th Oct. 1809; and Col. of the New Brunswick Fencibles 25th March 1813.

156. Lieut. Gen. Richard Armstrong.

This officer served with the Queen's late American Rangers in America, and was appointed Col. in the army 26th Jan. 1797; M. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803; and Lieut. Gen. 25th Oct. 1809.

157. Lieut. Gen. John Murray.

This officer was a Capt. in the army the 21st Jan. 1778; Brig. Gen. in the W. Indies 9th Nov. 1796; Col. in the army 26th Jan. 1797; Brig. Gen. in Nova Scotia 18th Jan. 1798; M. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803; and Lieut. Gen. 25th Oct. 1809.

158. Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Green,

Colonel of the 37th Foot.

Appointed Capt. 31st foot, Nov. 3, 1774; Maj. in the army 19th March 1783; Lieut. Col. 30th foot 19th Feb. 1794; Col. in the army 26th Jan. 1797; Brig. Gen. on the Staff of the Leeward Islands 11th Oct. 1798; M. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803; Col. of the York light inf. vol. 16th Jan. 1804; Lieut. Col. 16th foot 29th Aug. 1808; Lieut. Gen. 25th Oct. 1809; and the 17th Feb. 1814, Col. of the 37th foot.

159. Lieut. Gen. William St. Leger,

Late Lieut. Col. of the 24th Dragoons.

This officer entered the service at the age of 16, the 30th of May 1775, and soon after sailed for Boston in the Triton frigate: she lost all her masts and after a variety of bad weather, in which from a putrid fever 40 seamen perished, she got back in 6 weeks to Plymouth. In 1776 he sailed a second time for America; where he joined the 17th light drag. as cornet, and with that reg. served the five following campaigns, under the command of Sir W. Howe and Sir H. Clinton, in 1779. He obtained by purchase a Lieutenantcy in the 17th light drag. after serving on the expedition to Danbury, in New England; under the com. of Maj. Gen. Tryon and Sir W. Erskine, whose joint approbation he received; having repeatedly charged the enemy with the small detachment which as Cornet he commanded. In 1780 he was promoted to a company in the 86th foot, and proceeded without loss of time to join his reg. in the W. Indies; where he remained during 1781-2, and 3, till peace with France was concluded; at that period he returned to England and purchased a troop in his former reg., the 17th light drag. In 1789 he purchased a Majority in the 6th drag. gds., which had been so converted at the time from one of the regs. of horse then in Ireland. In 1793 he was appointed Lieut. Col. of the 93rd foot; in Nov. 1794 the Earl of Westmoreland then Ld. Lieut. of Ireland, who had witnessed the exertions of Maj. St. Leger with the 6th drag. gds., granted him a letter of service, under which he raised a drag. reg. the late 31st, in little more than three months, without levy money, and on the reduction of that reg. he was appointed to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 27th now 24th light drag., which he joined 3 months after, in the E. Indies. The public records have spoken highly of his services in that country, particularly under the command of the late Ld. Lake, where he commanded the British and native cavalry for a considerable length of time; in the affairs of Coel and Allyghur, the battle of Delhi, and at the taking of Agra; at the battle of Delhi, Col. St. Leger received the particular thanks in public orders of the Com. in Chief Ld. Lake, having repeatedly charged the enemy at the head of his own brig., and lost in killed and wounded, nearly 100 men and 200 horses. The loss of the enemy by our cav. was very considerable. Col. St. Leger commanded the cav. at the sieges of Sarsney, Cachoura, Allyghur, and Bidgeghur; he remained in the command of it, till his return to England in 1804. He was appointed 25th Sept. 1803 M. Gen., and placed on the Staff in this country in 1804. In 1807 he returned to India where he also served on the Staff as M. Gen., and

remained in that situation till his return to Europe in 1811, as Lieut. Gen. (which commission was dated 25th Oct. 1809) having commanded the army in the field during the time of his stay, and the army of Bengal at two different periods for 10 months, during the absence of the Com. in Chief.

160. Lieut. Gen. Richard Northey Hopkins.

This officer was a Capt. in the 32nd foot 12th Nov. 1778; and Lieut. Col. in the same reg. 5th Nov. 1793; Col. in the army 26th Jan. 1797; M. Gen. 25th Sep. 1803; and Lieut. Gen. 25th Oct. 1809.

161. Lieut. Gen. Thomas Hartcup.

Late Lieut. Col. in the Royal Invalid Engineers.

Appointed Practitioner Eng. and Ens. 26th Feb. 1763; Sub. Ens. and Lieut. 4th Dec. 1770; Ens. Extraordinary and Capt. Lieut. 4th March 1776; Lieut. Col. in the Royal Invalid Eng. 27th Nov. 1793; Col. in the army 26th Jan. 1797; M. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803; and Lieut. Gen. 25th Oct. 1809.

162. Lieut. Gen. Patrick Sinclair.

This officer was appointed Lieut. 27th July 1760; Lieut. in the 15th foot 24th Oct. 1761; Capt. in ditto; Maj. in the late 84th foot 12th June 1782; Lieut. Col. in the army 12th Oct. 1793; Col. 26th Jan. 1797; M. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803; and Lieut. Gen. 25th July 1810.

163. Lieut. Gen. George Fead,

Colonel-Commandant in Royal Artillery.

This officer entered the service the 8th June 1757 as Lieut. Fire-worker in the royal Art., and immediately proceeded to America. In 1758 he was present at the siege of Louisbourg, and was subsequently in the same year taken prisoner at Newfoundland, exchanged and sent to England. He went out to America a second time, and served on that continent between five and six years, part of which period he was at Pensacola; the 21st March 1760, he had received the rank of 2nd Lieut.; 23rd May 1764, that of 1st Lieut.; and 1st Jan. 1771, that of Capt. Lieut. He served from 1774 at Minorca, upwards of seven years, and commanded the royal Art. under the

late Gen. Murray, at the greater part of the period of the siege of that place, during which he was wounded severely and lost the sight of an eye by the bursting of a shell. The 7th July 1779, he received a company in the Art.; and the 19th March 1783 the brevet of Maj. In 1790 he went to Newfoundland a second time, and remained there nearly two years; the 16th Nov. 1794, he was appointed Maj. in the Art.; he served in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, under the Duke of York, and 5th Dec. of the former year was appointed Lieut. Col. in the Art. In 1799 he went out to Jamaica, and commanded the royal Art.; 2nd Oct. 1799, he was appointed Col. en second in the Art.; 28th June 1805 Col. Com.; 25th Sept. 1803, M. Gen.; and 25th July 1810 Lieut. Gen.; and afterwards Lieut. Gov. of Port Royal. Gen. Fead's services abroad are nearly thirty years: he has had nine sons in the service, four of whom have been killed, and died, while serving abroad against the enemy.

164. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bt.

Colonel Commandant in the Royal Artillery.

Appointed Lieut. Fireworker in royal art. 1st Jan. 1759; 2d Lieut. 1st Aug. 1762; 1st, 20th Dec. 1765; Capt. 29th Jan. 1773; Maj. 19th March 1783; Lieut. Col. royal Art. 5th Dec. 1793; Col. in the army 26th Jan. 1797; Col. in the royal Art. 12th Nov. 1800; M. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803; Col. Comm. royal Art. 1st June 1806; and Gen. 25th July 1810.

165. Lieut. Gen. Gother Mann,

Col. Commandant in Rl. Engineers, and Insp. Gen. of Fortifications.

Appointed Practitioner Eng. and Ens. in the rl. Eng. 27th Feb. 1763; Sub Eng. and Lieut. 1st April 1771; Eng. Extra and Capt. Lieut. 2d March 1777; Lieut. Col. 5th Dec. 1793; Col. in the army 26th Jan. 1797; Col. in the Eng. 18th Aug. following; M. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803; Col. Comm. rl. Eng. 13th July 1805; Lieut. Gen. 25th July 1810; and subsequently Insp. Gen. of fortifications.

166. Lieut. Gen. John Pratt,

Colonel of the late Rl. Irish Artillery.

Appointed Lieut. Fireworker in the royal reg. of Art. in Ireland

28th Jan. 1771; Capt. 14th Feb. 1779; Lieut. Col. 20th May 1795; Col. in the army 26th Jan. 1797; Col. in the late royal Irish art. 31st May 1800, (allowed to retire on half pay); M. Gen. 25th Sept. 1803; Lieut. Gen. 25th July 1810.

167. Lieut. Gen. Forbes Champagne,

Colonel Commandant in 95th Foot.

In 1773, this officer obtained an Ensigncy in the 4th foot, and served in America; he was present at the battle of Lexington, and in Boston, at the time it was blockaded by the rebels. In 1775, he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 4th, and the same year removed to the 1st bat. light inf. He was employed in the expedition against New York; was present at the action in Long Island; at the landing and action on York Island; at the action on Frog Neck; and at the action and taking of Fort Washington: he was also at the landing in the Jerseys, and at the several actions in that province, in which his bat. was engaged: he was present in the expedition to Philadelphia, and at the action on landing; at the battles of Brandywine, German Town, Monmouth Court House, and several others of less importance.

In 1779 he was promoted to a company in the 23d foot; and in 1780, removed to the mounted light inf. In the expedition to S. Carolina, he was present at the siege of Charlestown; at the battles of Camden, Guildford Court House, and at every other in which Ld. Cornwallis was engaged in the two Carolinas, and Virginia. After serving 7 years in America, Capt. Champagné returned to England, and in 1793 obtained the Majority of the 80th, and the same year the Lieut. Colonelcy. He served with the 80th in Holland; and was at the siege of Nimeguen, and the whole of the ensuing winter campaign. In 1795 he was removed to the 20th foot; the 26th Jan. 1797, he received the brevet of Col.; and during the rebellion in Ireland in 1798, he was employed as Brig. Gen. In 1799 he joined the army at the Helder, and returned to Ireland the same year; in 1800 he was placed on the staff of the S. W. district; the 25th Sept. 1803, appointed M. Gen.; in 1806, to the command of the W. district, and to the Colonelcy of the 8th gar. bat.; in May 1807, to the staff of the army in the E. Indies, where he served for a considerable period. The 31st August 1809, he was appointed a Col. Comm. in the 95th foot; and the 25th July 1810, Lieut. Gen.

168. Lieut. Gen. Josiah Champagne,

Colonel of the 41st Foot.

This officer received, 28th Jan. 1775, an Ensigncy in the 31st foot; in March 1776 he embarked with his reg. and landed in America in May, and remained on active service till the peace, when he returned to England. The 11th July 1777 he obtained his Lieutenantcy; in April 1783 a company in the 99th foot; and in March 1784 a company in the 3d foot. Capt. Champagné joined his corps in May of the latter year in Jamaica, and in 1785 went with the expedition to the Spanish Main; he continued in the W. Indies 5 years, and then returned to England. In 1793 he again embarked for the W. Indies, under the late Sir C. Grey, but proceeded to the relief of Nieuport; the 18th Sept. was appointed to a Majority in the 80th foot; and the 19th Dec. to a Lieut. Colonelcy. In 1794 he again went to the continent, and returned with the army in 1795; he twice embarked in the latter year in command of his reg. for the coast of France: the misfortune at Quiberon prevented the first expedition from proceeding beyond Plymouth; the second, under M. Gen. Doyle, took possession of Isle Dieu, and remained on that service till Jan. 1796, when he returned to England. In March 1796 Lieut. Col. C. embarked in command of his reg. for the Cape of Good Hope, and at the close of this year sailed with the reg. for the E. Indies. The 26th Jan. 1797 he was appointed Col. by brevet; and in 1800 to the command of an expedition against Batavia, with the rank of Brig. Gen. but which was subsequently countermanded. In 1801 he was appointed second in command to the army that sailed from India for Egypt; in 1803 he returned to England; and the 25th Sept. of that year was appointed M. Gen.; and the 25th July 1810 L. Gen.; the 25th Feb. 1810, Col. of the 41st foot.

169. Lieut. Gen. Sir Harry Calvert,

Colonel of the 14th Foot, and Adjutant General.

The 24th April 1778 this officer was appointed 2d Lieut. in the 23d foot; and in March 1779 embarked to join that corps in N. America. The 2d Oct. 1779 he was appointed Lieut. and embarked from New York for the siege of Charlestown; he served

during that siege and the ensuing campaigns, which terminated with the surrender of Charlestown, and was present at the different actions that occurred with the exception of that of Camden. The 23d Nov. 1785 he obtained his company; and the 19th Feb. 1790 exchanged it for a Lieutenantcy in the Coldstream gds., with the rank of Capt. In 1793 Capt. Calvert embarked with the brig. of gds. for Holland, and was soon after appointed A.-D.-C. to the Duke of York, in which capacity he served during the years 1793 and 1794, and was present at the sieges and actions in which the British troops were engaged during that period, with the exception of the affair at Lincelles, when he was in England, having been charged with the dispatches announcing the surrender of Valenciennes; he was likewise present at the battle of Wattignies, fought between the Imperial army under Prince Coburg, and the French under Gen. Jourdan, towards the close of the campaign of 1793. The 1st July 1793 he received the brevet of Maj.; the 25th Dec. a company, with the rank of Lieut. Col.; the 29th April 1796 he was appointed Dep. Adj. Gen.; the 26th Jan. 1797 Col. by brevet; the 9th Jan. 1799 Adj. Gen.; 17th Jan. Lieut. Col. of the 63d foot; 6th Aug. 1800 Col. of the 5th W. India reg.; 25th Sept. 1803 M. Gen.; 8th Feb. 1806 Col. of the 14th foot; and the 25th July 1810 Lieut. Gen.

170. Lieut. Gen. George Cockburn.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 1st foot guards in May, 1781; Captain Lieutenant in the 105th foot in May 1784; Captain Lieutenant 65th foot in April 1785; Captain in the 15th foot in February 1787; Captain in 5th or royal Irish dragoons in March 1790; which commission was antedated to November 1789; Major royal Irish independent Invalids in November 1790; Major 92nd foot in November 1793; Lieutenant Colonel 92nd foot 31st December following; Colonel by brevet 26th January 1797; Major General 25th September 1803; and Lieutenant General 25th July 1810. This officer was Aid-de-Camp to Lord Heathfield at the siege of Gibraltar in 1782; after the peace of 1783, and till 1793, he was in Prussia, Germany, and France (at such periods as he could obtain leave of absence from regimental duty,) attending the chief military exercises at Potsdam, Magdeburg, Silesia, and in the Austrian states. In January 1806, he was placed on the Staff in England as Major General, on which he remained till the spring of 1810, when he was removed to the Mediterranean Staff, and

sent to Sicily, and on the notification of his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant General in November 1810, his Staff situation ceased; but he did not return to England till September 1811, since which time he has not been employed.

171. Lieut. Gen. Edward Dunne.

This officer was appointed Ens. in the 26th reg. 9th Sept. 1780; he proceeded to join in America, but before he reached Carolina the British army was taken at York Town; 24th Dec. 1783 he was reduced on half-pay; and 21st April 1784 he exchanged to full pay of the 56th; 24th May following he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 74th; and 24th June again reduced on half-pay, from which he exchanged to the full-pay of the 14th light drag. 28th Dec. The 6th July 1785 he obtained a Company in the 44th; 30th Sept. 1791 a Majority in the 7th drag. gds.; and 31st Dec. 1793 a Lieut. Colonelcy in the latter reg. The 26th Jan. 1797 he received the brevet of Col.; and in March 1798 was appointed Brig. Gen. on the Staff in Ireland, and served during the rebellion of that year; he was removed to the command of the light column of the N. District in Ireland, and remained there till July 1799, when he embarked for Holland. The 24th Oct. 1799 he was appointed Col. of the Pembroke fen. cav. and reduced on half-pay 31st Aug. following. The 25th Sept. 1803 he received the rank of M. Gen. with which he served, on the Irish Staff, for some years; and 25th July 1810 was appointed Lieut. Gen.

172. Lieut. Gen. James Drummond,

Colonel of the late 7th Garrison Battalion.

The 10th Oct. 1776 this officer was appointed Ens. in the 40th foot; he served in America, in the campaign of 1777 in the Jerseys, and was in the different actions; he was at the battle of Brandywine, the surprising of Wayne's brig., the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, and the retreat from Philadelphia. The 10th Aug. 1778 he was appointed Lieut. in the 43rd, and whilst holding that rank was at the taking of Washington's drag. &c.; at the siege of Charlestown, and was constantly with the army till the peace of 1783. The 17th Jan. 1787 he was appointed to a

Company; 19th Sept. 1793 embarked for the W. Indies; 2nd Dec. obtained a Majority; and 31st Dec., in the same year, a Lieut. Colonelcy in his reg. He commanded the 43rd at the sieges of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe, and was made prisoner on the French retaking the latter place in 1794; in 1795 he made his escape and returned to England. The 26th Jan. 1797 he received the brevet of Col. and returned to the W. Indies; 29th May he was appointed Brig. Gen. and sent to command at the island of St. Lucie, where he remained till Aug. 1798, and then returned home. In Dec. he was placed on the Irish Staff, where he remained till 1802; in May 1803 he was appointed a Brig. Gen. in Guernsey; 25th Sept. 1803 M. Gen. and removed to the Portsmouth District; 16th March 1804 to the Staff at Malta, and on his arrival at the latter place to the Staff at Gibraltar, where he continued for a considerable period. The 14th June 1807 he was appointed Col. of the 7th garrison bat.; and 25th July 1810 Lieut. Gen.

173. Lieut. Gen. William Dowdeswell,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 60th Foot.

The 6th May 1780 this officer was appointed Ens. in the 1st foot gds.; in 1782 A.-D.-C. to the late Duke of Portland then Ld. Lieut. of Ireland; 4th May 1785 he received a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Capt. in his reg.; and in 1793 he joined the army under the Duke of York at Tournay. In the action at Lincelles Capt. Dowdeswell commanded a Company, and was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk. The 8th Feb. 1794 he succeeded to a Company with the rank of Lieut. Col.; and in Nov. 1797 was appointed Gov. and Com.-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands, from whence he returned to England in July 1801. The 25th June 1797 he received the brevet of Col. and the 18th Jan. 1798 a Lieut. Colonelcy in the 60th foot; and 24th Feb. 1803 was removed to the 86th. In 1802 Col. Dowdeswell was appointed Private Secretary to Lieut. Gen. Ld. William Bentinck, then Gov. of Madras; 25th Sept. 1803 M. Gen.; and 1st Oct. 1804 to the Staff of the Bengal army, which he joined 31st Dec. 1804, and was immediately given the command of a wing thereof. In the latter situation he continued during the active operations then carrying on against the Mahratta chiefs beyond the frontiers of the British territories, and including the siege of the fortress of Bhurtpore. In Oct. 1805 he was detached by Ld. Lake in command of a separate divi-

sion of the army, consisting of 8000 men, to co-operate with his Lordship in preventing the incursions of the enemy, and protecting that portion of the E. India Company's territory called the Doab, and remained in the field till hostilities ceased. On the return of the army into cantonments the M. Gen. was appointed to the command of the station at Cawnpore and its dependencies. On Ld. Lake's departure for England in Feb. 1807, this officer succeeded, by the appointment of the supreme government of Bengal, to the chief command of the troops, in which he continued till compelled to return to England, where he arrived in Nov. 1808. He received the thanks of the government in India for his conduct. The 2nd June 1808 he obtained a Lieut. Colonelcy in the 60th foot; and 25th July 1810 was appointed Lieut. Gen.

174. Lieut. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie,

Late Lieutenant Colonel of the 36th foot.

Appointed Ensign in the 1st foot in June 1787; Lieutenant in 1790; Captain in the 42nd in 1792; and Major in the 78th in 1793. He served with Ld. Moira's army in the expedition of that year to the relief of Ostend. In 1794 he was appointed Lieut. Col. in the 78th, from which he exchanged to the 36th 22d May 1797. In 1795 he accompanied Sir James Craig as second in command to the Cape of Good Hope. He received the brevet of Col. 26th Jan. 1797, and was appointed Brig. Gen. under Ld. Cornwallis in Ireland in 1800, and in the same year Brig. Gen. under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the Mediterranean; he remained with that rank at Minorca in consequence of the brigade he commanded being composed of regiments whose services were limited to Europe. The 25th Sept. 1803 he was appointed M. Gen. and placed on the staff of Great Britain; he was from thence removed to the staff of Ireland; and subsequently to the Mediterranean. The 25th July 1810 this officer obtained the rank of Lieut. Gen., and was again placed on the staff in Ireland, from which he retired at the peace with France in 1814.

175. Lieut. Gen. George Moncrieffe,

Colonel of the Cape Reg.

Appointed Ens. in the 10th foot in May 1775; Lieut. in 1776; and Capt. in the 81st in 1777. This officer served as a subaltern three years in America; he was at the taking of Fort Washington, landing on Rhode Island, and battle of Brandywine. In 1793 he received the brevet of Maj.; and in Feb. 1794 was appointed Lieut. Col. in the 90th, he served at Gibraltar 3 years; in 1793 he served at Toulon, and in 1794 again went to Gibraltar. He was present at the taking of Minorca, and from thence was ordered to Malta, and appointed to a corps of Maltese raised by M. Gen. Graham; he remained there till the surrender, and some time after returned to Minorca, where he continued until it was ceded to Spain. He was next ordered to the W. Indies, from whence he shortly returned on account of ill health; in 1809 he was appointed to the staff of the E. district; and afterwards to the staff of the expedition to Walcheren. The 25th Sept. 1803 this officer was appointed M. Gen.; 25th July 1810 Lieut. Gen.; and 27th April 1811 Col. of the Cape reg.

176. Lieut. Gen. Thomas Meyrick,

Late Lieutenant Colonel of the 21st Foot.

Appointed Ens. in the 2d foot in Aug. and Lieut. in the 6th foot in Nov. 1779; Capt. in the 28th in Feb. 1781. The latter reg. Capt. Meyrick joined at Antigua, and in Dec. 1782 embarked with Gen. Prescott for the relief of St. Kitts; he was present in the three engagements of the latter month off St. Kitts, between Sir S. Hood and Adm. De Grasse's fleet; he afterwards landed on that island with the troops, and was in all the actions that took place until the re-embarkation. The 1st Jan. 1794 he obtained a Majority in the 82d; 10th Feb. 1794 a Lieut. Colonelcy in the 99th; and 20th Sept. following exchanged into the 21st foot, which corps he joined immediately in the W. Indies. The 26th Jan. 1797 he received the brevet of Col.; in May 1798 he was Brig. Gen. in Ireland, and continued there till the peace in 1802, and was re-appointed the 15th Feb. following; 25th Sept. 1803 he received the rank of M. Gen. and was removed to the Brit. staff 17th Oct. in

the same year; and in March 1804 was again placed on the staff of Ireland, where he is at present serving. The 25th July 1810 this officer received the rank of Lieut. Gen.

177. Lieut. Gen. Thomas, Lord Lynedoch, K.B.

Colonel of the 90th foot.

This officer at the commencement of the war in 1793 went up the Mediterranean with Ld. Hood's fleet, and landed with the troops at Toulon, and served as a volunteer and extra A. D. C. to Ld. Mulgrave, and obtained the particular thanks of the Gen. for his conduct. On his return to this country he raised the 1st bat. of the 90th reg. of which his commission as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, was dated the 10th February 1794; this corps formed a part of Gen. the Earl of Moira's army which was encamped on Netley common, it passed the summer of 1795 at Isle Dieu, and soon afterwards was ordered to Gibraltar. The 22d July 1795 he obtained the rank of Col. The duties of Gibraltar being only such as a strong garrison demanded, Col. Graham obtained permission to join the Austrian army, where he continued during the memorable summer of 1796. The intelligence of the military operations and diplomatic measures adopted by the continental generals and princes, were transmitted to this country by the Colonel. He was afterwards attached to the Austrian army of Italy, and was shut up in Mantua with General Wurmsur during the investment of that city. The city of Mantua continuing in a state of siege, and a mere defensive warfare not being consonant with his ideas of active service, Colonel Graham resolved to depart from the besieged garrison. On the night of the 24th of December he quitted Mantua with every elementary obstacle opposed to his undertaking, in a deluge of rain, and with only one attendant. Mantua being seated on a lake formed by the Mincio, and the regular channels of communication with the main land being in possession of the besiegers, it was only by embarking in a boat that the Colonel could effect his purpose of escape; and such was the impenetrable darkness of the night, that the vessel landed several times on the islands of the lake or river before the point he wished to reach could be discovered. Having after much difficulty obtained a landing on a desirable spot, he travelled during the night on foot, wading through mire and swamps, and in momentary danger of losing his way, with the additional apprehension of falling ingloriously by a shot from the numerous picquets posted in every part; or of

being stopped and detained as a British officer, he then wearing his uniform. At day-break he sought safety in concealment, and at night again resumed his journey; coming to a river he hired a boat, and here his life would, in all probability, have been sacrificed, had not providence driven the centinels from their posts by a heavy fall of rain, and admitted of a passage in comparative safety: at length he reached the army of the Archduke Charles.

The Continental affairs having assumed a pacific aspect, Colonel Graham returned to his native country, early in the year 1797, and in the autumn went out to his regiment at Gibraltar, from whence he proceeded to the attack of Minorca with the late Sir Charles Stuart, who on the reduction of that island gave much commendation to the exertions of Colonel Graham. After the debarkation of the troops innumerable difficulties opposed themselves to their operations: there is not in any part of Europe to be found a greater variety of natural obstacles to an invading army than in this island. Reports from deserters, and others, contradictory in their purport, rendered the General, for a short time, irresolute what course to pursue. He, however, resolved to proceed by a forced march to Mercadel, and by possessing that essential post, separate the enemy's force. To effect this object, Colonel Graham was sent with 600 men, who by dint of the utmost exertions arrived at Mercadel a very few hours after the main body of the enemy had marched towards Cindadella; here he made a considerable number of prisoners, seized several small depôts of ammunition, &c. and established his corps in front of the village. The reduction of Minorca being completed, he repaired to Sicily, there to employ himself in the service, and for the assistance of its legitimate monarch; and such were his endeavours, that he received repeated acknowledgments and tributes of gratitude and esteem from the king and queen of Naples.

At an early period following the above service, Colonel Graham, with local rank of Brigadier, besieged the island of Malta, having under his command the 30th and 89th regiments, and some corps embodied under his immediate direction. This celebrated island, once the bulwark of Christendom against Ottoman barbarism and power, the key of Egypt and the Levant, was basely yielded up to the French in 1793, by its degenerate masters. The British government wisely resolving to wrest from the French a maritime station of such importance, and more particularly when their views upon India through Egypt became so manifest, but aware that its garrison were unlike the modern knights of Malta, and considering the prodigious strength of its works, commanded a blockade as the only effectual and most humane method to pursue. Accordingly the British force above-mentioned ap-

peared before Malta in the month of September, 1798. The French garrison held out and maintained possession till September, 1800, when after a siege, or more properly speaking a blockade of two years, it surrendered. General Pigott having arrived a short time previous to its capitulation, the honor of transmitting an account of the success of the British arms devolved upon him.

After the completion of this service, Brigadier General Graham returned to England, and arrived just in time to learn the gratifying intelligence of his own regiment, the 90th, having covered itself with glory on the plains of Egypt. This fine corps formed the advanced guard of the first line on the 21st of March, 1801. Desirous to rejoin his battalion, this officer again left England and landed in Egypt, but that country being completely conquered, he soon quitted it, and travelled to Europe with Mr. Hutchinson, the brother of Lord Hutchinson, through Turkey. He made some stay at Constantinople, and peace being concluded, a short residence at Paris.

From 1803 to 1805 he served in Ireland with his regiment, but it being ordered out to the West Indies, in the latter year, he remained without actual employment till the spring of 1808. His rank, which was to have been progressive from the period of his levy, by some misunderstanding had remained stationary. Sir John Moore, being appointed to lead an armament to the shores of Sweden, and also entrusted with an important diplomatic mission to the ex-king of that country, Colonel Graham solicited permission to accompany him as Aide-de-Camp. His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, having given his consent, he embarked with that officer. The expedition proceeded to Gottenburg, where the troops continued on board the transports while Sir John Moore was endeavouring to make arrangements with the court of Sweden. Colonel Graham took this opportunity of traversing the country in all directions.

The misunderstanding between the king of Sweden and Sir John Moore having put an end to his mission, that officer was immediately ordered to Spain, whither he was accompanied by Colonel Graham, who served during the whole of the campaign of 1808. On his return to England he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and was shortly after appointed to command a division in the expedition to Walcheren; he was actively employed at the siege of Flushing, but being attacked by the fever, he returned to England.

The possession of Cadiz being about this time disputed by the Spanish patriots and the French; this officer, with the brevet rank of Lieutenant General, was sent to take the command of the British

troops in that fortress. In February 1811, he embarked in the expedition for the purpose of making a combined attack on the rear of the French army blockading Cadiz, and on the 5th March, he fought the battle of Barrosa.

In the summer of 1811, he was relieved from his duty at Cadiz, and joined the army under Lord Wellington, of which he was appointed second in command. He was present at the siege of Cuidad Rodrigo, but having a complaint in his eyes occasioned by the use of a spying-glass under a sun almost vertical, together with much writing by candle-light, he was obliged to return to England.

Early in 1813, he again quitted England for the Peninsula; he was not engaged in any action of magnitude till that of Vittoria, when he commanded the left wing of the British army. He was present in the different affairs that followed, and commanded the army employed in the siege of the town and citadel of St. Sebastian; the former surrendered to him on the 9th September by capitulation, and the citadel was taken by storm on the 31st of the same month.

The left of the British army being directed to pass the Bidassoa river, the natural boundary of France and Spain; this officer was entrusted with that service, and on the 7th October, after an obstinate resistance from the enemy, he succeeded in establishing the British army on French ground. In consequence of ill health, he resigned his command to Lieutenant General Sir John Hope, now Lord Niddry, and returned to England.

In 1814, he was appointed commander of the forces in Holland, with the temporary rank of General. The 3rd of May of the same year, after receiving the thanks of Parliament for his conduct in the Peninsula, he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Lynedoch of Ballgowan, in the county of Perth.

178. Lieut. Gen. Charles Craufurd,

Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenant Governor of Tynemouth and Cliff Fort.

Appointed to a Cornetcy in the 1st dragoon guards 15th Dec. 1778; to the Adjutantcy 4th May 1780; to a Lieutenantcy 25th April 1781; and to a troop 9th July 1783. In Feb. 1793, Captain Craufurd was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of York; he was present at the battle of Merevinden, between the Austrians and French in March, having been sent by His Royal Highness to the Prince Coburg, and at the cannonade of Tirlemont, two days previous to that battle; at three severe attacks made by the enemy in the Spring of 1793, upon General Clerfayt's position at Raimes-

and Vicogne, whilst the Duke of York's head quarters were at Tournay, His Royal Highness having sent him there to report to him upon those occasions. In May 1793, he was appointed Major by Brevet; he was at the last attack made upon the position of Raimes, and previous to the investment of Valenciennes, in which affair a part of the British were engaged; also at the battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, attack of the camp de César, battle of Cateau, the attack made upon the Emperor's position to raise the siege of Landrecy, the actions of the 17th and 18th May, at Roubaix, Lannoy, and Mouveaux; and at the actions and battles at Tournay, previous to the retreat out of the Low Countries. During these events this officer was appointed to the Majority of his regiment the 29th January 1794; Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet in February; Lieutenant Colonel in his regiment in May; and Deputy Adj. Gen. to the Duke of York's army.

In 1795 Lieutenant Colonel Craufurd was sent to the Austrian armies on the Rhine, and was present at the attack of General Jourdan on General Clerfayt, near Weilbourg on the Lakes, which obliged the latter to retreat beyond the Mayne; at the attacks upon General Jourdan's rear guard near Konigstein, and on its passage of the Lahn; the attack of General Clerfayt on the intrenched camp of Mayence; the two attacks made by the latter General upon General Pichegru's army, to complete the investment of Manheim; the siege of Manheim; two severe actions between the Archduke Charles and General Jourdan, the one near Wetylar, and the other at Altenkirch; a severe action near Rastadt between the Austrians under General Latour, and the French under General Dessaix, whilst the Archduke was in the neighbourhood of Ettlingen; a severe action at Stutgard; another at Canstadt; another near Nordlingen; another at Neumarkt; and at the battle of Amberg, where he was severely wounded.

This officer was appointed Colonel by brevet the 26th January 1797, and Colonel of his regiment the 18th September 1807; the 25th September 1803 Major General; the 25th July 1810 Lieutenant General; and subsequently Lieutenant Governor of Tynemouth and Cliff Fort.

179. Lieut. Gen. George Henry Vansittart.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the late 95th foot, 21st February 1794; Colonel in the army 26th January 1797; Major General 25th September 1803; Colonel 1st garrison battalion 25th February 1805; and Lieutenant General 25th July 1810.

This officer has served in Gibraltar, at Toulon, at the Cape, as Brigadier General in the West Indies, and on the Staff in England and Ireland.

180. Lieut. Gen. the Honorable Charles Fitzroy,

Colonel of the 25th Foot.

Appointed Cornet 11th Dragoons 27th August 1779, and in 1782, Aid-de-Camp to General Richard Whyte at Jersey; and Lieutenant in a newly raised corps; the 26th March 1783 Captain Lieutenant in the 96th foot, and on the reduction of that regiment at the peace of that year, he was placed on half-pay. In 1787, he was appointed Captain in the 66th, and the 9th July 1788, Lieutenant and Captain 1st foot guards. He served the campaign of 1793 in Flanders, and was at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk. The 21st February 1794, he obtained a company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in his regiment, and in May returned to England; the 26th January 1797 he received the rank of Colonel, and 1799 commanded the grenadier company of the 1st foot guards, in the expedition of that year to Holland; he was afterwards appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King; and 25th September 1803 Major General. He served on the Staff in the Eastern, and in 1804 was removed to the Western District. The 25th March 1805, he received the Colonelcy of the 25th foot, and the rank of Major General 25th July 1810.

181. Lieut. Gen. Francis Hugonin,

Colonel of the 4th Dragoons.

Appointed 30th March 1768 Cornet in the 4th dragoons; Lieutenant 30th August 1761; Captain 22nd December 1775; Major 27th April 1787; Lieutenant Colonel 24th February 1794; Colonel by brevet 26th January 1797; Major General 25th September 1803; and placed on the Staff of the Southern District where he continued some years; Lieutenant General 25th July 1810.

The 9th November 1808, this officer was appointed Colonel of the 4th dragoons.

182. LIEUT. GEN. FREDERICK BARON DRECHSEL,

Colonel Commandant 7th battalion King's German Legion.

THIS officer was appointed Major General in the British service 14th August 1804; Colonel Commandant 7th battalion King's German Legion, 21st January 1806; Lieutenant General 4th June 1811. Baron Drechsel served in several campaigns on the continent, previous to entering the British service.

183. LIEUT. GEN. BARON SIR CHARLES LINSINGEN.

Colonel Commandant 1st Hussars King's German Legion.

THIS officer has served His Majesty 57 years either in the Hanoverian or British service: three times he suffered reduction after the different wars; he was present in all the continental wars since the age of 14, including the seven years war, when he was on the Duke of Brunswick's staff; and twice severely wounded. In 1794, although only a Lieutenant Colonel, he commanded a considerable corps of British and Hanoverian troops: he defended Menin, in Flanders, for eight weeks: he was severely wounded in 1794, and afterwards taken prisoner. When the French, in 1803, occupied Hanover, and the Hanoverian army was disbanded, he declined signing the convention, and was one of the first who came over to this country to re-form his regiment, now the 1st Hussars of the German legion, which served in the Peninsula, and upon every occasion obtained the Duke of Wellington's warmest praise. Lieut. General Linsingen served with all the expeditions sent from this country during the last ten years, except in Spain, where his age and other circumstances did not permit him to go; and at present, during the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, he has the command and the immediate superintendance of the whole of the German Legion. The 18th August 1804, he received the rank of Major General in the British service; and was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 1st Hussars King's German Legion; the 4th June 1811, he received the rank of Lieutenant General.

184. Lieut. Gen. George Rochfort,

Major Invalid Battalion Royal Artillery.

Appointed 2d Lieutenant in the artillery 1st January 1759; 1st Lieutenant 27th February 1761; Captain Lieutenant 3d February 1766; Captain, 25th May 1772; Major in the army 19th March 1783; Major in the Corps of Officers Retired and Seconded upon the invalid battalion of royal artillery 21st November 1783; Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Major General 1st January 1805; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1811. This officer is Chief Firemaster to the laboratory at Woolwich.

185. Lieut. Gen. John Spens.

This officer was Captain Lieutenant and Captain in the late 95th foot, 9th April 1780; Major in the army 5th April 1783; Lieutenant Colonel 1st March 1794; Colonel 1st January 1798; Major General 1st January 1805; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1811. Lieutenant General Spens has been on half pay from 1783.

186. Lieut. Gen. William Scott.

This officer was a Captain in the 17th foot 23d August 1775; Major on half pay of the 80th foot 25th October 1783; Lieutenant Colonel 1st March 1794; Colonel 1st January 1798; Major General 1st January 1805; Lieutenant General 4th June 1811. This officer has been on half pay since 1783.

187. Lieut. Gen. Robert Tipping.

This officer was Captain Lieutenant, and Captain in the 72d foot 23d December 1777; Major on half pay of the 80th foot 4th April 1784; Lieutenant Colonel 1st March 1794; Colonel 1st January 1798; Major General 1st January 1805; Lieutenant General 4th June 1811. This officer has been on half pay since 1783.

188. Lieut. Gen. Archibald Campbell,

Lieutenant Governor of Fort Augustus.

The 20th July 1773 this officer was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 36th foot; to a Lieutenantcy in December 1776; and to a company in the late 74th in December 1777, with which corps he served in America six years and a half. In April 1784 he was promoted to a Majority in his regiment, and from thence removed to the 8th foot; he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel in April 1794; as Major and Lieutenant Colonel he served in the West Indies; the 1st January 1798 he had the brevet of Colonel; in July 1799 was appointed Colonel of the late Bredalbane Fencibles; and a Brigadier General in the West Indies, where he served four years. The 1st January 1805 he received the rank of Major General and was placed on the staff in Ireland, where he commanded the Northern District three years; the 4th June 1811 he was appointed Lieutenant General.

This officer was personally present at the siege of Penobscot, in North America, 1779, where a British force of 8 or 900 men resisted the joint efforts of a strong American squadron of ships and an army of 7 or 8000 men for 20 days, and ultimately forced them to raise the siege; also at several actions of smaller note during the American war. He was at the siege of St. Lucie when it surrendered, in 1796; at the taking of the enemy's works and strong position in the Island of St. Vincent, 10th June 1796; he commanded in St. Vincent in 1799 and 1800; and also the colony of Surinam, in South America, until it was delivered up to the Dutch at the peace of Amiens. He has been subsequently appointed Lieutenant Governor of Fort Augustus.

189. Lieut. Gen. Alexander Trotter.

This officer was a Lieutenant in the 66th foot 1st June 1778; Captain in ditto.; Major 9th February 1785, (on half pay of the late 73d foot); Lieutenant Colonel 1st March 1794; Colonel 1st January 1798; Major General 1st January 1805; Lieutenant General 4th June 1811. This officer has been on half pay since 1783.

190. Lieut. Gen. Francis Fuller,

Lieutenant Colonel 59th Foot, and Commander of the Forces in Jamaica.

Appointed Ensign and Lieutenant 36th foot in 1778; and Captain in the 101st foot in 1781. In the latter year he embarked for the East Indies, and served there during the years 1782, 3, and 4. At the battle of Cuddalore in 1783 he commanded the 101st, and in 1785 returned to England, and obtained a Majority in his regiment. From that period till 1794 he was on half pay; the 30th June 1794 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 59th foot. He served on the continent in 1794 and 1795, and covered the retreat of the division of the army before Nimeguen. At the latter end of 1795 he embarked for the West Indies, where he continued to serve till 1802. At the attack of the enemy's position on the Vigie at St. Vincent's, he commanded the 59th; he covered the retreat of the army from Mount Young; and at the attack of the enemy's redoubts on the Vigie, he commanded a column. The 1st Jan. 1798 he received the rank of Colonel. He commanded a brigade at the capture of the islands of St. Bartholomew, St. Martin's, St. Thomas's, and St. Croix. The 1st Jan. 1805 he was appointed Major General, and in 1806 embarked for the East Indies where he commanded a division of the field army under the presidency of Fort William. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Lieutenant General, and is at present commander of the forces in Jamaica.

191. Lieut. Gen. Sir James Affleck, Bt.

Lieutenant Colonel of the 16th Light Dragoons.

The military career of this officer commenced the 29th February 1776 with an Ensigncy in the 43rd; in April following he went out to America; and in December 1778 received his Lieutenantcy. He remained in America till the end of 1798, when in consequence of a severe wound received at Rhode Island, he returned to England. In the spring of 1779 he again went out to America, and returned with his regiment the same year. The 15th September 1779 he received a company in the 26th, and which he exchanged for the Captain Lieutenantcy of the 23rd light dra-

goons the 16th January 1782, and sailed for India in March following. In 1786 he returned to England in consequence of ill health; and in July of that year obtained the Majority of the 19th light dragoons. In the Spring of 1789 he a second time went out to India, and in 1791 again returned from ill health.

The 1st March 1794 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and the 25th March 1795 the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 16th light dragoons; the 1st January 1798 he obtained the brevet of Colonel; and in May 1803 was appointed Brigadier General in Ireland; the 1st January 1805 he received the rank of Major General; and that of Lieutenant General the 4th June 1811.

192. Lieut. Gen. George Vaughan Hart, M.P.

Late Lieutenant Colonel 75th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 23rd August 1775 in the 46th foot, and embarked with the regiment for North America; he was personally present at the attack of Sullivan's Island, Charlestown, South Carolina, as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Vaughan; afterwards at the battles of Flat Bush and Brooklyn, Long Island, New York; as also at Fort Washington, and Lines on York Island, and Fort Lee, &c. He obtained a Lieutenantcy the 7th June 1777, and was employed as an Assistant Engineer with the advance and rear guards of the army, erecting and destroying bridges; was personally present at the battle of Brandywine, German town, and Monmouth; and in all the other actions which were fought by the army under the command of Sir William Howe at this period. He next embarked with the regiment for the West Indies; and on arriving at St. Lucie was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Grant, Commander in Chief, and was present along with Brigadier General Medows at the capture of that island. He was appointed Captain Lieutenant 3rd March 1779; Captain 10th December 1779 in the 55th. He was Aide-de-Camp to Major General Medows, present on board Commodore Johnson's ship, in the naval action at Port Praya with the French Admiral Suffrein; and in two other naval actions, on board Admiral Sir Edward Hughes's ship, the Superb, off Madras, and off Ceylon, with the same French Admiral. The 12th October 1787 he received the Majority of the 75th, and as such served in the East Indies with Sir William Medows; was part of the time Aide-de-Camp, Military Secretary, and Deputy Adjutant General, &c.; was personally present at the siege, assault, and capture of Bangalore; at the same of the

Hill Forts, of Nundy Droog, and Savan Droog; at the siege of Seringapatam, likewise at the second siege of the same fortress, under Lord Cornwallis, and conclusion of that war; at the siege and capitulation of Pondicherry. The 1st September 1795, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in his regiment; he continued in the East Indies, five years, and was afterwards placed on the staff in Ireland; was present in the East Indies, under the command of General Harris, at the battle of Mallvilly; and in bringing forward the Bombay army to the last siege, assault and capture of Seringapatam, at which he was personally present. The 1st January 1798 this officer received the brevet of Colonel; 1st January 1805 was appointed Major General; and the 4th June 1811 Lieutenant General. He is still serving on the staff in Ireland. N. B. A correct memoir of the late General Medows is given in the Royal Military Panorama, Vol. 4, p. 201.

193. Lieut. Gen. John Robinson,

Colonel of the 4th Battalion of the 60th Foot.

Appointed Lieutenant in 1774; Captain in 1779; Major in 1788 in the 1st troop of horse guards; and Lieutenant Colonel in the Suffolk Fencibles in 1794. He raised the latter corps and served during the whole of the rebellion in Ireland; he was at the battles of Naas, Vinegar Hill, and Wexford, and with the Marquess Cornwallis when the French troops under General Humbert surrendered. The 1st January 1798 he obtained the rank of Colonel; that of Major General 1st January 1805; and that of Lieutenant General 4th June 1811. The 25th February 1805 he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd garrison battalion; and 2d January 1813 Colonel of the 4th battalion 60th foot. As Major General this officer served on the staff in the Eastern district.

194. Lieut. Gen. George Warde.

Appointed Cornet in the 14th dragoons 14th March 1774; Lieutenant in 1776; and Captain of a troop in the 9th dragoons in 1778. He served as Aid-de-Camp to the late Right Hon. General Warde until 1783, and was then removed to the horse grenadiers; on the reduction of the latter he was placed on half-pay. He received in 1790 the rank of Major and Lieutenant Colonel

by brevet; and Colonel 1st January 1798. He was appointed Inspecting Field Officer in the Severn District, and in the South West District, where he continued till June 1808, when he was placed on the Staff at Bristol. The 1st January 1805 he was appointed Major General; and 4th June 1811 Lieutenant General.

195. Lieut. Gen. The hon. Sir Thomas Maitland,

Colonel of the 10th Foot, Governor and Commander of the Forces at Malta.

This officer was a Captain in the 78th foot 14th January 1778; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel 62nd foot 6th August following; Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Brigadier General at St. Domingo 18th April 1797; Brigadier General in the West Indies 1st January 1798; Colonel 10th West India regiment 6th September 1798; Major General on a particular service, the coast of France, 14th September 1799; Major General in the army 1st January 1805; Colonel 3rd garrison battalion 25th February 1805; local rank as Lieutenant General in Ceylon 31st July 1806; Colonel 4th West India regiment 19th July 1807; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1811. This officer is serving at present as Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta.

196. Lieut. Gen. Richard Bright,

Colonel Commandant in the Royal Marines.

This officer was a Captain in the Royal Marines 4th October 1775; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Major and Captain in the marines 16th February 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel and Captain in the marines 23rd November 1796; Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Colonel Commandant in the royal marines 21st December 1803; Major General 1st January 1805; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1811.

197. Lieut. Gen. James Campbell,

Captain "late Independent and Unattached Officers."

This officer was a Captain in the corps of unattached officers receiving full-pay 30th April 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st March 1794; Colonel 1st January 1798; Major Gen. 1st Jan. 1805; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1811.

198. Lieut. Gen. Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart.

Colonel of the 52nd Foot, and Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

Appointed Ensign in the 33rd foot 23rd December 1767; and Lieutenant in April 1771. In December 1775 he embarked with his regiment for America, forming part of the expedition under Lord Cornwallis. In June 1776 he was present at the attack of Charlestown. The 8th August following he succeeded to a Company, and from this period was on constant service during the whole of the American war; and in May 1784 he returned to England. In May 1786 he served as Aid-de-Camp to the Hon. Major General Bruce on the Staff in Ireland. The 18th November 1790 he received the brevet of Major; and 13th September 1791 the Majority of the 66th foot. In February 1792 he sailed for the West Indies, and took the command of his regiment at St. Vincent's, from whence he embarked with it for Gibraltar, where he commanded it until the arrival of the Lieutenant Colonel in February 1794, when he returned to England. The 1st March 1794 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel: in April he accompanied as Aid-de-Camp Sir Charles Stuart, who was appointed to command in the Mediterranean, to Corsica; in May he was appointed Deputy Quarter Master General in that island, and in June following Quarter Master General to the army in the Mediterranean. The 12th September 1795 he succeeded to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 66th foot; and the 22nd of the same month was removed to the 26th foot. He continued in his Staff appointment till June 1796, when he returned to England. The 3rd December of the latter year he received the local rank of Colonel in Portugal, and was appointed Quarter Master General to the army, which was soon after sent to that country under General the Honorable Sir C. Stuart. The 1st January 1798 he

received the brevet of Colonel; and in September following that of Brigadier General in the army destined for the attack of Minorca, where he commanded a brigade, and was personally present at the taking of that island in November following. In March 1799 he returned to England, and in May again went to Minorca. In August 1800 he joined the army in the Mediterranean under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and served during the campaign in Egypt; he was present in the different actions and wounded in that of the 21st March. In March 1802 he returned to England, and in October was appointed Brigadier General on the Staff at Malta; he continued in the latter situation till August 1804, when he was recalled to England; and on the 10th November following appointed to the Lieutenant government and command at Portsmouth, in which he remained till June 1805, when he was appointed a Commissioner of Military Enquiry. The 23rd October 1803 he received the Colonelcy of the 1st garrison battalion; the rank of Major General 1st January 1805, and the Colonelcy of the 3rd West India 24th April 1806. The 11th July 1806 he was appointed Major General on the Staff, and Quarter Master General to the army in the Mediterranean; in December 1807 he returned home with the troops under the late Sir John Moore; in March 1808 he received the command of the garrison at Malta; 30th April 1810 the local rank of Lieutenant General at Malta; and 4th June 1811 the rank of Lieutenant General in the army. The 25th January 1809 he was appointed Colonel of the 52nd foot. Lieutenant General Oakes has been personally present at three sieges, seven battles, thirteen inferior actions, and in seventeen important services. He is at present Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

199. Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bt.

Colonel of the 16th Foot, Captain General and Governor in Chief in North America.

Appointed Ensign 60th foot in September 1779; Lieutenant 47th in October 1782; Captain 60th in June 1783; Captain 25th foot in October 1784; and Major 60th foot in November 1790. This officer served as Captain at Gibraltar; and early in 1791 he took the command of the 3rd battalion of the 60th at Antigua. In March 1794 he was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 60th; and in March 1795 proceeded to Demarara, and from thence to St. Vincent's, at that time attacked by the French. He

was actively employed at St. Vincent's in suppressing the Charib insurrection, and in resisting the French invasion, and at the reduction of the Vigie commanded a column. In October 1795 he was ordered to Dominica to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Madden, 15th foot, in command of the troops; and in January 1796 he resumed the command of the 3rd battalion 60th regiment at St. Vincent's, where he was twice severely wounded, in successful attacks made to resist the enemy's progress towards the capital of that colony, after Major General Stewart's defeat at Colonery, and in consequence returned to England, where he was employed as an Inspecting Field Officer until 1797. The 1st January 1796 he obtained the rank of Colonel; and the same year he proceeded to the West Indies as Brigadier General. In August 1798 he was sent from the command of the troops at Barbadoes to St. Lucie as Commandant, and afterwards appointed Lieutenant Governor. He remained there till the peace of 1802; in July of that year arrived in England, and in November following embarked for Dominica as Governor of that colony and Brigadier General on the Staff. He served as second in command at the reduction of St. Lucie and Tobago in 1803, and at the close of the latter year he succeeded to the command of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands by the death of General Greenfield, and until the arrival of a senior officer. In February 1804 he resisted successfully, with an inconsiderable garrison, an attempt made by the French General of division La Grange and Admiral Missusy, with a formidable military and naval force, to capture Dominica. The 1st January 1805 he received the rank of Major General, and in that year returned to England and was placed on the home staff, and appointed Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth; he continued at the latter place till 16th January 1808, when he was directed to proceed to Nova Scotia, with four regiments, having the local rank of Lieutenant General. In December 1808 he sailed from Halifax with 3000 men for the West Indies, where he served as second in command at the reduction of Martinico. In April 1809 he returned to Nova Scotia with the same troops, and was subsequently appointed Commander-in-Chief in Canada. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Lieutenant General; and 17th February 1814 was appointed Colonel of the 16th foot: in the latter year he was recalled from America.

200. Lieut. Gen. William Waller,

Late Lieutenant Colonel of the 3rd Dragoons.

This officer was an Ensign in the 6th foot 16th February 1770; Captain 3rd dragoons 11th June 1777; Major in ditto; Lieutenant Colonel 1st March 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Major General 1st January 1805; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1811.

201. Lieut. Gen. Mervin Archdall,

Late Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th Light Dragoons.

The 29th June 1782 this officer entered the service as an Ensign in the 12th dragoons; in which regiment he obtained a Lieutenantcy in August 1787; a Company in January 1790; and a Majority in March 1793. In 1793 he went up the Mediterranean with his regiment, and 1st March 1794 was appointed Lieutenant Colonel to it; in 1796 he went to Portugal where he served four years. The 1st January 1798 he had the brevet of Colonel. He served in command of his regiment with the expedition to Egypt; and was present in the engagement of 13th March 1801 between Aboukir and Alexandria. On 18th of the same month, whilst leading a charge against a superior force, he lost his right arm. The 1st January 1805 he was appointed Major General, and with that rank served on the Staff in Ireland. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Lieutenant General.

202. Lieut. Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B.

Colonel of the 33rd Foot, and Lieut. Gov. of Nova Scotia.

This officer was a Captain in the army 6th March 1783; Captain 33rd foot, 23rd June 1784; Lieutenant Colonel 1st March 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Major General 1st January 1805; Colonel of the Sicilian regiment 5th February 1807; Lieutenant General 4th June 1811; and Colonel 33rd foot 1st January 1813. This officer served in the Peninsula; and is at present on the staff as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

203. Lieut. Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond,

Colonel of the 97th foot.

This officer entered the army in 1789 as an Ensign in the 1st battalion Royals with which he served in Jamaica seven months. In March 1791 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 41st; in January 1792 to a Company; in January 1794 to a Majority in the 23rd; and the 1st March 1794 to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 8th foot. He served in Holland in 1794 and 1795; he was present in Nimeguen during the siege, and at the sortie. In September 1795 he embarked for the West Indies, and returned in January 1796. The 1st January 1798 he received the brevet of Colonel, and in 1799 served in the island of Minorca; he embarked in 1800 on the expedition to Egypt, and was engaged in the battles of the 13th and 21st March; also in the battle of Rhamanie; at the surrender of Grand Cairo and Alexandria. In October 1801 he embarked for Malta; he served at Gibraltar in 1802, and was appointed Brigadier General on the staff in England in 1804. The 1st January 1805 he received the rank of Major General, and from May in that year to August 1807 he served under Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote in Jamaica. In December 1800 he was appointed to the Staff in Canada, where he still continues. He received the rank of Lieutenant General the 4th June 1811, and the Colonelcy of the 97th foot, the 8th February 1814.

204. Lieut. Gen. James Wharton,

Late Lieut. Col. 21st Light Dragoons.

Appointed Cornet 9th dragoons 29th June 1782; Lieutenant 31st May 1790; Captain 31st July 1792. He served in Ireland, and commanded the detachment that suppressed the insurrection in the county of Roscommon in 1793, for which he received the thanks of Sir John Cradock, then commanding in that district, and of the Lord Lieutenant. The 28th February 1794 he received the Majority of the 8th light dragoons; and the 1st March following the Lieutenant Colonelcy. Lieutenant Colonel Wharton served with the 8th dragoons 3 years at the Cape of Good Hope: he was appointed Colonel by brevet 1st January 1798; and in June 1801

Brigadier General. The 16th June 1803 he exchanged from the 8th to the 21st light dragoons; the 1st January 1805 was appointed Major General; and the 4th June 1811 Lieutenant General.

205. Lieut. Gen. Sir William Payne, Bt.

Colonel of the 19th Light Dragoons.

Appointed Lieutenant in the 1st dragoons 14th July 1777; and Captain 15th April 1782. He served in Flanders, and was at the principal actions in which the British were engaged. In 1794 he obtained a Majority, and a Lieutenant Colonelcy in his regiment, from which he was removed to the 3rd dragoon guards 5th October 1796; and from thence to the 10th light dragoons 12th September 1805. The 1st January 1798 he obtained the rank of Colonel, and was employed on the Staff of Ireland as Brigadier General for 3 years, and as Major General for 1 year; the latter appointment was dated the 1st January 1805, and the 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Lieutenant General. The 18th November 1807 he was appointed Colonel of the 23rd light dragoons. He next served in the Peninsula, and was present at the affairs of Albergaria Nova, and Grijon on the advance of the army to Oporto, 9th and 10th May 1809; at the capture of Oporto 11th May; at the affair at Salamonde 15th May; and the pursuit of the French into Galicia; at the battle of Talavera, and in several of the subsequent operations of the army under Lord Wellington. The 13th July 1814 Sir William was removed from the Colonelcy of the 23rd dragoons to that of the 19th.

206. Lieut. Gen. The Hon. Edward Bligh.

This officer was a Lieutenant Colonel on half pay of the late 107th foot 5th March 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Major General 1st January 1805; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1811.

207. Lieut. Gen. William, Earl Craven.

In 1793 his Lordship was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 43rd foot; and the same year to a Lieutenantcy in an independent company, and to a company in the 80th. In 1794 he was appointed Major of the 84th, and Lieutenant Colonel; his Lordship served in the campaign of 1794 in Flanders, and was present at the siege of Nimeguen, and some less important affairs; he subsequently served in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Trinidad. In 1794 Lord Craven was removed from the 84th to the Buffs, and from the latter to the 40th foot. 1st January 1798 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, and received the brevet of Colonel. In 1799 he served at the Helder, and was in most of the general actions; his Lordship subsequently served in the Mediterranean. In 1803 Lord Craven was appointed Colonel of the 9th battalion of Reserve. The 1st January 1805 he received the rank of Major General, and served on the Staff of Great Britain from the commencement of the war till 1809. He was appointed Lieutenant General the 4th June 1811.

208. Lieut. Gen. Lord W. C. Bentinck, K. B.

Colonel of the 11th Light Dragoons and Com. of the forces in Sicily.

Lord W. Bentinck entered the army the 27th January 1791 as an Ensign in the Coldstream Guards. In 1792 he received the King's leave to serve as a Volunteer with the Prussian army, under the Duke of Brunswick, about to enter France; he joined that army, but immediately returned, the Duke not permitting him to serve. The 1st August 1792 his Lordship was appointed Captain in the Scotch Greys, and the 20th February 1793 Captain in the 11th dragoons. In April 1793 he accompanied his regiment to Flanders, and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of York. He was present at the battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, and other affairs of that campaign. He returned to England when the army went into winter quarters, and accompanied Lord Moira as Aid-de-Camp in the expedition to the coast of France. In the spring his Lordship returned to the Duke of York's army, and remained until it again went into winter quarters. The 21st February 1794 he was appointed Major of the 28th foot, and the 20th March Lieutenant Colonel of the 20th dragoons, which corps was

reduced 20th September 1802. The 1st January 1795 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, and received the rank of Colonel. In May 1799 Lord Bentinck was appointed by the King to remain at the head quarters of Marshal Suwarroff's army in Italy, and where he continued till the beginning of 1801, and was present at the several battles that took place during that period. In July 1801 he went out to the army in Egypt, and returned in January 1802. In April 1803 his Lordship sailed for India as Governor of Madras, and returned in January 1808. The 1st January 1805 he was appointed Major General. In August 1808 he was appointed to the Staff of the army under the orders of the late Lieutenant General Sir H. Burrard in Portugal. His Lordship was subsequently selected to proceed on an important mission to the Supreme Junta of Spain. In the frequent conferences he had with Count Florida Blanca, he urged the adoption of such energetic measures as he conceived would prove advantageous to the Spanish cause; but he soon saw, with regret, the supineness with which the Junta beheld the gigantic efforts of Buonaparte to complete the subjugation of their country. Still there was a good disposition in the people, and a patriotism which only wanted a proper and vigorous direction. In a dispatch about the beginning of October, Lord William Bentinck observes, "I am more and more convinced that a blind confidence in their own strength, and natural slowness, are the rocks upon which this good ship runs the risk of being wrecked." His Lordship's opinion, so emphatically expressed, has proved but too correct, as the events in the Peninsula have evinced the penetration and judgment with which he viewed the actions of the Spaniards. He continued with the Junta, corresponding with his government and Sir John Moore, until the latter end of November, previous to which Mr. Frere had arrived at Aranjuez, as Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and Lieutenant General Moore, conceiving that his Lordship's services, now that he was superseded in his diplomatic character, would be useful to the army, was pleased to give him an order to join. The sense entertained of Lord William's military talents by Sir John Moore is particularly expressed in his letter to Mr. Frere of the 19th of November 1809, from Salamanca.

Lord William Bentinck accompanied the army in its retreat. At the battle of Coruna, owing to local circumstances, the right wing of the British army was placed on very unfavorable ground, and it was of the utmost consequence that this point should be maintained to the last. Lord W. Bentinck's brigade, consisting of three regiments, the 4th, the 42nd, and 50th, occupied this important point in the British position; the brigade of guards were in their

rear, and Sir John Moore directed the Honorable Major General Paget to bring up the reserve to the right of Lord William Bentinck.

Sir David Baird, leading on his division, of which Lord William's brigade formed the right, had his arm shattered with a grape shot, and was obliged to leave the field.—The French artillery plunged from the heights, and the two hostile lines of infantry mutually advanced beneath a shower of balls.—They were still separated from each other by stone walls, and hedges, which intersected the ground; but as they closed, it was perceived that the French line extended beyond the right flank of the British, and a body of the enemy were observed moving up the valley, to turn it. An order was instantly given, and the half of the 4th regiment, which formed this flank, fell back, refusing their right, and making an obtuse angle with the other half. In this position they commenced a heavy flanking fire, and Sir J. Moore watching the manœuvre, called out to them, "That was exactly what I wanted to be done." He then, accompanied by Lord William Bentinck, rode up to the 50th regiment, which had got over an inclosure in their front, and charged the French in the most gallant style.—They succeeded in driving the enemy out of the village of Elvina, with great slaughter. In this conflict, Major Napier, advancing too far, was wounded severely, and taken prisoner; and Major Stanhope also, of the 50th, unfortunately received a mortal wound. Sir John Moore then proceeded to the 42d regiment, forming the left battalion of Lord William Bentinck's brigade, and addressed them in these words: "Highlanders, remember Egypt."—They rushed on, driving the French before them, till they were stopped by a wall.—Sir John accompanied them in this charge, and told the soldiers he was well pleased with their conduct. He sent Captain Hardinge to order up a battalion of the guards to the left flank of the Highlanders; upon which the officer commanding the light company conceived, that as their ammunition was nearly expended, they were to be relieved by the guards, and began to fall back; but Sir John, discovering the mistake, said to them, "My brave 42d, join your comrades, ammunition is coming, and you have your bayonets."—They instantly obeyed, and all moved forward.—At this period, and just as he had directed the most able dispositions, Sir John Moore fell by a cannon shot. The troops, although not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed; and by the most determined bravery not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged.

The enemy, finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well-timed movement, which was made by Major General Paget with the reserve, upon the right of Lord William Bentinck's brigade, defeated this intention. The Major General having pushed forward the 95th, (rifle corps) and 1st battalion of the 52d regiment, drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid advance, threatened the left of the French position. This circumstance, with the position of Lieutenant General Fraser's division, (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

Major General Lord William Bentinck was next appointed to command a division of Sir Arthur Wellesley's army, with the local rank of Lieutenant General; and shortly after to the important situation of Minister at the Court of Sicily, and Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's forces in that island; a situation, which he holds at this moment.

On his first arrival in Sicily, finding the Court of Palermo under the influence of Buonaparte, and that the inhabitants of Sicily deprecated the Queen as the adviser of measures which would have led to the invasion of the island from the opposite coast, Lord William Bentinck returned to England, preferring to make his representations in person, instead of entering into a detailed correspondence with ministers, as to the real state of affairs, and so much confidence was placed in his Lordship's judgment, that full powers were granted him to adopt such a line of policy, as might appear best adapted to secure the independence of the island, and prevent the Queen's party from obtaining any ascendancy in the state. Her Majesty did not submit to these arrangements without manifest reluctance, and great exertions to place matters on a different footing, but in vain; and Lord William Bentinck released from their dungeons, those virtuous Nobles whom the Queen had confined, in consequence of their opposition to her views.

The 4th June 1811, his Lordship received his present rank of Lieutenant General; the 27th January 1813, he received the Colonelcy of the 11th light dragoons.

N. B. A correct Memoir of this officer is given in the "Royal Military Panorama," Vol 1. p. 401.

209. Lieut. Gen. Edmund, Earl of Cork.

Lord Cork was appointed Ensign in the 22nd foot 13th April 1785; Lieutenant in the 100th December 7th 1785, and shortly

after reduced on half pay. The 19th July 1789 his Lordship obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 54th; the 24th January 1791 was appointed Captain in an independent company, and again reduced on half pay. The 28th February 1791 Captain in the 14th foot. With the latter corps his Lordship served in Flanders in 1793 and was actively employed at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk. The 18th Sept. 1793, being appointed Major in the 87th, he returned to England, and the following year embarked with that regiment under Lord Moira. His Lordship was present at the battle of Alost, and Sir John Doyle being wounded, the command of the 87th devolved on Lord Cork. The 87th afterwards garrisoned Bergenopzoom, at the capitulation of which town his Lordship was made prisoner. The 29th March 1794 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 87th; the 7th January 1795 Lieutenant Colonel in the 11th; the 17th May 1796 to a company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the 2nd foot guards; and the 1st January 1798 Aide de Camp to the King, and Colonel by brevet. Lord Cork served with the guards in Holland in 1799 and in Egypt in 1801. His Lordship was at the taking of Alexandria, and at the different engagements that occurred with the army under Major General Sir E. Coote, west of Alexandria. The 17th September 1802 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 4th foot; and the 9th July 1803 to the 16th garrison battalion. The 17th October 1803 he was placed on the Irish staff with the rank of Brigadier General where he continued till May 1805; the 1st January of the latter year he received the rank of Major General; and the 4th June 1811 that of Lieutenant General.

210. Lieut. Gen. The Honorable Henry George Grey,

Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 26th foot 29th November 1779, from which he was removed to a Cornetcy in the 19th dragoons. He served as Aid-De-Camp to his father the late General Earl Grey at Plymouth until 1783. The 28th July 1781 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 30th foot, and from thence removed, 7th March 1782, to the 17th dragoons. As Lieutenant this officer served in Ireland, and for some time was Aid-De-Camp to the Duke of Rutland. He received a troop in the 18th dragoons 31st May 1787. In 1793 he accompanied his father to the continent, and was present at the siege of Nieuport; and afterwards as Deputy Quarter Master General, and with the

brevet rank of Major 23rd October 1793, to the West Indies. He was present at the reduction of Martinique in 1794, and returned to England with the dispatches on that occasion, which procured him the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel dated 21st April. The 1st September 1795 he succeeded to a Majority in the 18th dragoons. He served on the Staff as Assistant Quarter Master General from his return to England till September 1795, when he again went out to the West Indies in command of his regiment, with the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and served at St. Domingo until April 1797, when he came home with the 17th dragoons, of which he had been appointed Lieutenant Colonel 20th October 1796. He obtained the brevet of Colonel and was nominated Aid-De-Camp to the King 1st January 1798; and the 1st January 1805 Major General. From the latter date he served on the Staff in England till 11th July 1806, when he was appointed commander of the forces at the Cape of Good Hope with the local rank of Lieutenant General. He returned to this country in November 1811, and from that time till the 24th June 1814 commanded a district. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Lieutenant General in the army, and the 30th December following was appointed Colonel of the 13th dragoons.

211. Lieut. Gen. The Honorable Sir Edward Paget, K. B.

Colonel of the 80th Foot.

This officer was appointed Cornet and Sub Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards 23rd March 1792; Captain in the 54th foot 1st December 1792; and Major 14th November 1793. He accompanied his regiment to Ostend under the orders of Sir Charles Grey, and subsequently off Cherbourg and the French coast under those of Lord Moira. The 30th April 1794 he obtained a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 28th foot, and in June 1794 he embarked with Lord Moira, and landed at Ostend; he served the campaign in Flanders and Holland, and was present at the sortie from Nimeguen, and the action of Geldermalsen. In March 1795 he returned with his regiment to Ireland, and in June following embarked and sailed in the expedition for Quiberon, but was recalled. In September 1795 he sailed for the West Indies, under the orders of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, but was twice driven back, and finally in January 1796, landed at Portsmouth. In July 1796 he went to Gibraltar, and from this period to the end of 1801 he was stationed in the Mediterranean. He

was present in the naval action off Cape St. Vincent 14th February 1797. The 1st January 1798 he received the rank of Colonel and was appointed Aid-De-Camp to the King. He was at the capture of Minorca in 1798 under Sir Charles Stuart; he served the campaign in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Lord Hutchinson, the 28th foot being in the reserve, commanded by the late Sir John Moore. He was in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st March, and in the latter was wounded; also present at the investment of Cairo and Alexandria, and a hostage with the French army of Cairo till their embarkation at Aboukir. In October 1803 he was appointed Brigadier General on the Staff in Ireland and stationed at Fermoy; the 2d July 1804 he was removed to the Staff in England and stationed at Brabourne Lees. The 1st January 1805 he received the rank of Major General. From April to October 1805 he commanded a brigade of infantry at Eastbourne, and in the latter month embarked with it, under the orders of General Don, landed at Cuxhaven, and advanced to Bremen; he returned with the army to England in February 1806. In June following he was appointed to the Staff of the army in the Mediterranean, and placed by the late General Fox in the command of the reserve of the army in Sicily. In January 1808 he returned to England from Sicily with a part of the army under Sir John Moore, and on the 23rd February received the Colonelcy of the 80th foot. In April 1808 he accompanied Sir John Moore to Sweden, and was appointed by that officer to the reserve of his army; in June he returned with the army to England, and was immediately sent to Portugal. He was appointed by Sir Hew Dalrymple to the command of the advanced corps of his army; he served the campaign in Spain under Sir John Moore, and commanded the reserve of that officer's army, and was in the battle of Coruna, 16th January 1809. He was next appointed to the Staff of the army in the Peninsula under Sir Arthur Wellesley, with the local rank of Lieutenant General, and commanded the left wing of the army. He conducted the advance from Coimbra to Oporto, and in the action at Oporto 12th May 1809 he lost his right arm, and returned to England. He subsequently served as second in command to Lord Wellington, and was taken prisoner in the retreat of the army from Burgos in 1813. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Lieutenant General in the army.

212. Lieut. Gen. Sir Brent Spencer, K.B.

Colonel Commandant 2nd Battalion 95th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 15th foot 18th January 1778, and Lieutenant 12th November 1779. He served with his regiment in the West Indies, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Brimston Hill St. Kitts. Captain 99th foot 29th July 1783, from which regiment he exchanged to the 15th, 4th September following; and was appointed to a Majority 16th March 1791. He served in Jamaica, and was in several actions at St. Domingo; the 2nd May 1794 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and was subsequently appointed to the 115th regiment. He returned to England to join the latter corps, and the 22nd February 1795 was removed to the 40th, which he joined at St. Vincent's, and commanded it in the Charib war till that Island was subdued; he was sent to Jamaica with the 40th, and returned with it to St. Domingo. He afterwards served as Brigadier General 9th July 1797, and commanded a corps of 8000 men, (3000 British, and the remainder Colonial troops) and was successfully engaged two months in very active warfare with the enemy; and finally was left in command of the troops and evacuated the Island by order of General Maitland. The 1st January 1798 he received the rank of Colonel, and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King. In the expedition to the Helder, 1799, he commanded the 40th regiment, and was in all the actions of that campaign. At the landing in Egypt in 1801 he commanded a brigade of light troops, and was in the actions of the 13th and 21st March; he commanded the attack and succeeded against Rosetta, served throughout that campaign, and returned to England over land on the peace, when he was appointed Brigadier General on the Staff in the Sussex district. The 1st January 1808 he obtained the rank of Major General, and continued to serve on the Staff in Sussex till appointed to command a brigade at the siege and capture of Copenhagen. In 1808 he commanded a corps of 7000 men on a particular service, and joined the army of Sir Arthur Wellesley with that corps in Mondego Bay in August of the same year. He was second in command at the battles of Rolica and Vimiera, after which he returned to England on account of ill health. He subsequently served in Spain and Portugal with the local rank of Lieutenant General. The 25th November 1806 this officer received the Colonelcy of the 9th garrison battalion, from which he was removed 25th June 1808 to the 2nd West India regiment; and the 31st

August 1809 to the 2d battalion 95th foot. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Lieutenant General.

213. Lieut. Gen. Stapleton Lord Combermere, K.B.

Colonel of the 20th Dragoons.

This officer's first commission, as 2d Lieutenant in the 23d Royal Welch Fusileers, was dated in February 1790, whilst he was at Westminster school. He joined the regiment in Dublin. In 1791 he was appointed Lieutenant, and early in 1793 he purchased a troop in the 6th dragoons (or Carabineers) which regiment he joined at that time in Dublin, and in August of the same year went with the Carabineers to Flanders, where he served part of 1793, and 1794. In May 1794 he purchased a Majority in the 59th foot, and immediately after the Lieutenant Colonelcy of a regiment of Hussars, then raising by General Gwynn. He went out in 1796 in command of the 25th Light Dragoons, to the East Indies, and served during the campaigns of 1798 and 1799, and was thanked by General Harris for his conduct at the battle of Mullavilly. After the war against Tippoo Saib, he returned to England and exchanged into the 16th Light Dragoons, which regiment he commanded in Ireland. The 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel, and in 1804 he was appointed Brigadier General and 30th October 1805 Major General. He served a short campaign under General Sir J. Craig at the Cape of Good Hope. He returned to England in 1805, and was on the Staff, Commandant of a cavalry brigade, at Ipswich. In 1808 he was sent with his brigade to Portugal, which brigade he commanded the first campaign under Sir Arthur Wellesley. He was engaged at the passage of the Douro, battle of Talavera, and during the second campaign he commanded the whole of the cavalry, and remained in command of it till the end of the war. Excepting the battle of Vittoria he was in all the general actions during the war in the Peninsula, and wounded at Salamanca. He was twice thanked for covering the retreat of the army, and for an affair with the enemy's cavalry near Herena. In April 1812 he was presented with the Order of the Bath after the battle of Salamanca, and May 3rd 1814 created Baron Combermere. The 27th January 1813 this officer received the Colonelcy of the 20th dragoons.

214. Lieut. Gen. Samuel Dalrymple,

Late 2nd Major 3rd Foot Guards.

In 1772 this officer received an Ensigncy in the 3rd guards; and in 1775 a Lieutenantcy in the loyal Irish regiment, which regiment was raised and commanded by his brother, (Captain Commandant William Dalrymple) and embarked with the corps for Jamaica immediately after it was raised. In 1778 he was promoted to a company, he served on the Musquitto shore, and in the expedition to St. Juan's on the Spanish main in the year 1779, where out of 2,000 soldiers and seamen employed, only eighteen were alive eighteen months after; he embarked for England in 1780 with a constitution so impaired, that he did not recover for many years; unaware that the officers of the loyal Irish would have permanent rank, he purchased an Ensigncy in the 3rd guards; the officers of the loyal Irish got their rank made permanent a few months afterwards, as a reward for their services; he served the campaign of 1793 and 1794 as Lieutenant and Captain of a company. In March 1794, he obtained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; he served in Ireland in 1798, and on the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and did duty as Major; the 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel; he served in Ireland and commanded the battalion there, and during the expedition to Egypt, having embarked with it in August 1800 at Cork, and landed with it at Portsmouth in December 1801. He was placed on the West India Staff as Brigadier General in March 1804; the 30th October 1805 he was appointed Major General; and the 16th January 1806, 2nd Major of the 3rd guards. He was appointed by General Bowyer and confirmed by General Beckwith to administer the Civil Government of Berbice, which he held until the arrival of Lieutenant Governor Woodley, and afterwards the Government of Demerary until the arrival from England of Governor Bentinck. On the death of Governor Woodley in January 1810, he was again appointed by Lieutenant General Sir George Beckwith to the Government of Berbice, which he held for a considerable period. He received the rank of Lieutenant General the 1st January 1812.

215. Lieut. Gen. William Johnstone,

Late Captain in 3rd Foot Guards.

Appointed Ensign 35th foot 28th October 1778; and the 3rd May 1782 embarked for the West Indies, but intelligence being received of a French squadron, the vessel in which he embarked was obliged to make for Nova Scotia, where the troops encamped till December following, when they sailed for New York, where they arrived 30th January 1783. The 2nd June 1783, he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 37th foot; and in October following sailed from New York for East Florida, and was shipwrecked the 30th of the same month on St. Anastatia Island: with the loss of arms and baggage the troops reached St. Augustin's, where they remained till the province was given up to the Spaniards by treaty. In July 1784 this officer sailed from East Florida, and landed in the Bahama islands in September, from which period till the end of the following year, he was in garrison at New Providence. He then embarked for Europe having been promoted to a company in the 42nd foot, 26th August 1785. The 28th August 1789 he exchanged into the 3rd foot guards, and served with that corps the campaigns of 1793 and 4, in Flanders; he was personally engaged in all the affairs in which the battalion was concerned, more particularly in the action of Lincelles, and at the siege of Valenciennes, where he led the advance of the storming party when the covert way was successfully carried; the 20th March 1794 he was promoted to a company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; he served with his regiment at the close of the rebellion in Ireland; in Egypt at the blockade of Alexandria, and acted as Major to the 1st battalion of his regiment, when that city was invested to the westward under Sir E. Coote. The 1st January 1800 he obtained the rank of Colonel; and the 1st March 1804, was appointed Brigadier General on the Staff at Jersey; the 30th October 1805 Major General. He remained on the Staff at Jersey till the 17th September 1806, when he was removed to the Northern District; the 1st January 1812 he received the rank of Lieutenant General.

216. Lieut. Gen. Rowland Lord Hill, K.B.,

Colonel of the 94th Foot, and Governor of Hull.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 38th foot, in 1790; and in 1791, Lieutenant in Captain, now Lieutenant General, Sir John Broughton's independent company, from which he was removed to the 53rd. In 1793 he raised an independent company, and received the rank of Captain in the army, and subsequently was appointed to the 86th regiment. He obtained twelve months leave of absence, and accompanied Mr. Drake, who went out as Ministre Diplomatique, on a mission to Genoa, from whence Captain Hill, through his recommendation, proceeded to Toulon, and was employed as Aid-de-Camp to the three successive Generals commanding there, viz. Lord Mulgrave, General O'Hara, and Sir David Dundas. Captain Hill was slightly wounded at the time General O'Hara was taken prisoner, and narrowly escaped with his life: he was sent to England by Sir David Dundas with the dispatches relating to the evacuation of Toulon by the British. In 1794 he received a Majority in the 90th; and the same year a Lieutenant Colonelcy in that corps. He was employed at Isle Dieu, on the coast of France: eighteen months at Gibraltar, and some time at Malta and Minorca. He commanded his regiment on its landing in Egypt, and in the action of the 13th March the 90th was the advanced guard of Major General Craddock's brigade, forming the front. Sir Robert Wilson, in his account of the campaign in Egypt, states the conduct of the 90th in this affair to have been most honourable and praiseworthy, and that nothing could exceed the intrepidity and firmness with which they charged the enemy: Colonel Hill received a wound on the right temple, from a musquet-ball, the force of which was averted by a strong brass binding in front of his helmet; the blow, however, was so severe, that he was removed from the field of battle in a state of insensibility. The 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel, and was appointed Brigadier General on the Staff in Ireland. For his conduct in that country, he was presented with the freedom of Cork. The 30th October 1805 he received the rank of Major General, and was employed on the Staff in the expedition under Lord Cathcart, to Hanover; and early in the summer of 1808 he embarked with a brigade at Cove, to join the army destined for the Peninsula.

In the battles of Rolica and Vimiera, this officer was actively

engaged, and received for his conduct the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief: he served during the whole of Sir John Moore's advance into Spain, and retreat to Coruna, where he commanded the corps of reserve, to protect the embarkation of the troops. On arriving in England, at the beginning of 1809, he found himself appointed Colonel of the 3rd garrison battalion, from which he was removed to the 94th, 18th September of that year. He next proceeded to Ireland, to take the command of the troops in that country, destined for the second expedition to the Peninsula. In the passage of the Douro, 12th May 1809, on Lieutenant General Sir E. Paget losing his arm, Major General Hill became first in command, and completed that enterprise; and, with the exception of the early months of the year 1811, when this officer was compelled to come to England on account of ill health, he has gone through the entire service of the Peninsula contest. At the battle of Talavera, in which he was slightly wounded in the head, and commanded a division, the conduct he evinced in repulsing the enemy from the hill, to which their exertions were principally directed throughout the action, received the highest commendation, as well as his subsequently surprising a considerable corps of the enemy under General Girard, at Arroyo de Molino.

When the thanks of both houses of Parliament were voted to the army, in consequence of the victory of Talavera, Mr. Perceval, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, observed, "that the manner in which Major General Hill had repulsed the enemy at the point of the bayonet, was fresh in every one's memory;"—and the Prince Regent, in his speech, at the opening of Parliament, in 1812, made the following remark: "The successful and brilliant enterprise which terminated in the surprise, in Spanish Estremadura, of a French corps, by a detachment of the allied army, under Major General Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer, and the troops under his command; and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the Peninsula." The 1st January 1812, he received the rank of Lieutenant General, and continued with the army in the Peninsula till the termination of hostilities.

This officer received for his conduct in the Peninsula, in addition to the testimonies already mentioned, the Military Order of the Bath, the government of Blackness Castle, the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, several military badges, the freedom of the City of London, the government of Hull, and lastly, 3rd May 1814, was raised to the Peerage, by the style and title of Baron Hill, of Almaraz, and of Hawkestone, in Salop.

217. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. William Stapleton.

This officer was Lieutenant Colonel in the army 22nd May 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the late 31st dragoons, receiving full pay, 5th November 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Major General 30th October 1805; and Lieutenant General 1st January 1812.

218. Lieut. Gen. Denzel Onslow.

This officer was a Lieutenant Colonel in the late 97th foot, receiving full pay, 29th May 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Major General 30th October 1805; and Lieutenant General 1st January 1812.

219. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Murray, Bt.

Colonel of the 3rd West India Regiment.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 3rd guards 24th October 1788; and Lieutenant 25th April 1793. He was employed with the army in Flanders, as Aid-de-Camp in the first instance to Field Marshal Freytag, and subsequently to the Duke of York. He was present in the action in the woods at St. Amand; the attack on the French lines at Famar; the siege of Valenciennes; the actions during the siege of Dunkirk; the battle of Maubeuge; and the different actions in the vicinity of Cambresis. The 30th April 1794 he received the brevet of Major; and the 31st May following was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 84th. He was present in the various actions near Tournay, and during the retreat to Holland. He next served under Sir A. Clarke, and was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; and in 1799 was employed in command of a division of troops on the Red Sea. The 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel, and was employed as Quarter Master General to Sir David Baird's army in the Red Sea and in Egypt. He commanded the Bombay division of the army which joined Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley at Poona, and afterwards commanded the British army

during the war with Scindeah, and a great part of that with Holkar. The 30th October 1805 he received the rank of Major General; and from December in that year, to April 1808, was on the Staff of the Eastern district of Great Britain. He commanded the King's German Legion in the expedition under the late Sir John Moore, and in Portugal, and was present at all the actions between the British army, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the French, under General Soult, which led to the expulsion of the latter from Portugal. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Lieutenant General. He has been subsequently employed on the Staff, under Lord W. Bentinck, and took the command of the army that proceeded from Messina, under Lieutenant General Sir H. Clinton, to Alicante. Sir John Murray was appointed Colonel of the 3rd West India regiment 27th May 1809.

220. Lieut. Gen. William Twiss,

Colonel Commandant in the Royal Engineers.

This officer, in July 1760, entered the Military Department of the Ordnance; in November 1763 he obtained a Commission in the corps of Engineers; in April 1771 was promoted to a Lieutenantcy; in December 1778 to the rank of Captain; in June 1794 to that of Lieutenant Colonel; and 1st January 1800 he obtained the rank of Colonel. He was appointed Brigadier General in February 1804; 30th October 1805 Major General; 24th June 1809 Colonel Commandant in the Engineers; and 1st January 1812 Lieutenant General.

From 1762 to 1771 he did duty as an Engineer in the garrison at Gibraltar; from 1772 to the end of 1775 was employed on the new fortifications constructing for the defence of the dock-yard at Portsmouth; early in 1776 he embarked, with General Burgoyne and the army he commanded, for Canada, and landed at Quebec in June, when he was nominated Aid-de-Camp to Major General Phillips. He was with the army in pursuing the Americans up the river St. Lawrence, and was in the affair at the Three Rivers 8th June, and proceeded with the army until the Americans were driven out of Canada, and embarked in their fleet and boats on Lake Champlain in July.

He was then appointed by Sir Guy Carleton, the Commander-in-Chief, to be Comptroller of Works, and to superintend the construction of a fleet for Lake Champlain, with gun-boats and batteaux for conveying the army over the lake; and with the able

assistance of the naval department, over which the present Admiral Schank was made Commissioner; they began, in the middle of July, every necessary preparation for so arduous an undertaking, and at a time that government had neither vessel nor boat on Lake Champlain, nor the smallest building for barracks, store-houses, or work-shops. Notwithstanding all which, a numerous fleet was constructed, which fought and defeated the enemy at Valcour Island, on the 11th and 12th October, and obtained the naval superiority during the whole war. He then proceeded with the army to Crown Point, and with it returned and wintered in Canada.

In the spring of 1777, he was appointed Commanding Engineer under General Burgoyne; and in July was with the army at the investment of Ticonderoga, where the Americans had employed many thousand men, during eight months, in fortifying Mount Independence; but, from the position which the army took, these works were immediately abandoned. He served with the army the whole of the campaign, and was present at all the general actions, and was included in the convention of Saratoga, but was, with other officers, exchanged a few days afterwards and returned to Ticonderoga, when he assisted in the evacuation of that port, in November 1777.

In 1778, he was sent by General Sir F. Haldimand to Lake Ontario, to form a naval establishment on the east side of that lake; and was afterwards employed in different parts of Canada as Commanding Engineer, until the peace in 1783, when he obtained leave to return to England. In 1785, he was employed as Secretary to the Board of Land and Sea Officers, appointed under the King's Sign Manual, to report upon the defences of the dock-yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth. From 1785 to 1792, he was employed as an Engineer at Portsmouth, where many new works were constructing, particularly Cumberland Fort, at the entrance of Langston Harbour. In 1794, he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, which station he held until he succeeded to be Colonel Commandant of Royal Engineers in 1810, when, by the rules of the service, he was removed; however, during this period, he was employed on the following services: Between 1792 and 1799, in augmenting the defences on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, particularly at Dover Castle. In 1799, upon Colonel Hay of the Engineers being killed in Holland, he was sent as Commanding Royal Engineer, under the Duke of York; and remained there until the evacuation of that country was completed. In 1800, he was sent to visit the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. In 1802, he was ordered to make the tour of Ireland, and report respecting its defences. In 1803, he was again sent to the coasts of Kent and Sussex; and in 1805, was directed to carry into execution the system of detached redoubts and towns which govern-

ment had adopted for the defence of that sea-coast, and was finished about the year 1809: he was also one of the Engineers sent to report how far the same system was applicable to the Eastern Coast. In 1810, after an active service of 50 years, he obtained leave to remain unemployed, and retired into the country.

221. Lieut. Gen. The Hon. Charles Hope,

Colonel Commandant of the 5th Battalion 60th Foot.

Appointed Cornet 3rd dragoons 11th May 1785; and Lieutenant 6th June 1788. He served as Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Leslie on the North British Staff, in 1789 and 1790. The 9th March 1791, he received a Company in the 37th foot; and in March 1793, accompanied his regiment to the Continent, and served the campaigns under the Duke of York; 12th April following he succeeded to a Majority in the 37th; and 3d June 1794, to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. In October 1795, he embarked for the West Indies, and disembarked at Portsmouth 15th February 1796, after having been twice driven back by stress of weather. In 1797 and 1798, he served in Portugal, and at Gibraltar; and on his passage to England, in the latter year, he was taken prisoner and detained three months. In April 1799 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel 28th light dragoons, and 7th December following removed to the 7th dragoon guards; 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel. From 25th September 1800, to 1st May 1801, he commanded the troops in South Wales; and from 1st June to 20th October 1801, a brigade of cavalry in the North District. From 27th May 1803, to 24th April 1804, he was Brigadier General in Jersey, and afterwards in England till 30th October 1805, when he received the rank of Major General. From 9th November 1805, to 1st June 1808, he commanded the garrison of Canterbury; and afterwards a brigade of cavalry on the coast of Kent. The 1st January 1812, he received the rank of Lieutenant General; and 15th February 1813, was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 5th battalion 60th foot.

222. Lieut. Gen. Sir George Pigot, Bt.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the late 130th foot, raised by himself, 12th June 1794; Colonel 1st January 1800; Major General 30th October 1805; and Lieutenant General 1st January 1812.

223. Lieut. Gen. Frederick Maitland,

Colonel of 1st Ceylon Regiment and Governor of Grenada.

This officer was appointed Ensign 14th foot 1st September 1779, and for eighteen months served on board the Union Man of war, in the channel fleet, doing marine duty. He was present at the relief of Gibraltar by the fleet under Admiral Darby in 1781, and afterwards served 15 months at Jamaica. The 19th September 1782 he was appointed Lieutenant, and the 20th October 1784 was removed to the 30th. In 1787 he sailed for the West Indies and was there employed as Assistant Quarter Master General. The 2d December 1789 he obtained a company in the 60th foot. He was present at the attack of Tobago in 1793 and afterwards returned to England, when he received the brevet of Major, and was appointed Aid-De-Camp to the late Earl Grey, whom he accompanied first to the continent, and was present at the siege of Nieuport, in 1793, and from thence to the West Indies. He was at the attack of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe in 1794, after which he was appointed Deputy Adjutant General and received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel. The 2d October 1794 he obtained the Majority of the 9th foot, and in 1795 returned to England, and 3 months after went back to the West Indies as Secretary to Sir Ralph Abercrombie. The 1st September 1795 he received the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 9th foot, from which he was removed to the 27th, 17th November 1796. He served at the attack of St. Lucie, St. Vincent's, and Grenada, in 1796, and of Trinidad and Porto Rico in 1797, and afterwards as Secretary to Sir Ralph in Scotland and Ireland. He was in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and towards the end of that year appointed Quarter Master General in the West Indies where he served six years. The 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel and in 1801 commanded a brigade at the attack of the Danish and Swedish Islands, and the French and Dutch Island of St. Martin's. In 1804 he was appointed from the 27th to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 29th, and the same year commanded a brigade at the attack of Surinam. The 30th October 1805 he received the rank of Major General. He commanded under General Bowyer at the attack of the Danish West India Islands in 1807; and a division of the army under General Sir George Beckwith at the attack of Martinique in 1809; and the troops employed in the attack of the Saints, and the French squadron there. The 22d February 1810 he was appointed

Colonel of the 1st Ceylon regiment; and the 1st January 1812 he received the rank of Lieutenant General. This officer is also Governor of Grenada.

224. Lieut. Gen. J. Levison Gower.

Appointed Ensign 2d battalion Royals 9th February 1791, and served with the regiment at Gibraltar. Lieutenant 25th April 1792 in the 19th foot; and Captain 9th foot 16th January 1793. With the latter rank he served in the West Indies, and was present at the siege of Fort Bourbon, Martinique, in the action under General Thomas Dundas on the heights above the town of St. Pierre, and at its capture; at the siege of Morne Fortunée, and capture of St. Lucie, where the 9th regiment remained in garrison. In March 1794 he was appointed to a Majority in the New South Wales corps; and Lieutenant Colonel in the 63rd foot 2d July 1794. He joined the latter regiment in Holland, and commanded it in the sortie from Nimeguen; also in front of Bommel; in the action of Geldermalsen; and in the subsequent retreat of the army, till its return to England in 1795. In October 1795 he embarked with the 63d for the West Indies, and was at the relief of St. Vincent's in 1796, and in the several attacks made by Sir Ralph Abercrombie on the enemy's position at the Vigie, and during the subsequent service in the Charib country till he returned to England in October 1796. In 1798 he again went to the West Indies and was sent with dispatches from Jamaica to England. In May 1799 he received a company in the Coldstream guards; he served in the expedition of that year to the Helder, and in December retired on half pay. The 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel, and the 1st June following was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King. In June 1803 he received the Colonelcy of the 11th garrison battalion; in November following the rank of Brigadier General, and served on the staff in England, and in South America under Lieutenant General Whitelocke. The 30th October 1805 he was appointed Major General, and the 1st January 1812 Lieutenant General.

225. Lieut. Gen. Martin Hunter,

Colonel of the 104th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 52d foot, and Lieutenant 17th June 1775; he served in each of the above ranks in America, and was at the battles of Bunker's Hill, Brooklyn, and Brandywine; and at the attack at night on General Wayne's brigade, by the late Earl Grey, where he was wounded. In 1777 he was promoted to a company in the 52d, and accompanied that corps to the East Indies. He commanded a corps of light infantry that stormed the breach at Cannanore, 1785; he commanded the 52d regiment at the sieges of Cannanore; Pollicotcherry 1789; and Bangalore 1790, under Sir W. Medows and Lord Cornwallis; he commanded the 52d regiment at a battle near Seringapatam in 1790, under Lord Cornwallis, and at the storming of the fort of Sevendroog. The 2d November 1793 he was promoted to a Majority in the 91st foot, but commanded 52d regiment at the night attack of Tippoo's intrenched camp, under the walls of Seringapatam, by Lord Cornwallis's whole army; and was wounded in the body in one of the charges made by the 52d regiment on the advanced corps of Tippoo's army, that re-crossed the Cavary and attacked Lord Cornwallis, who had only with him a few companies of 71st regiment, and a battalion of sepoys: had not the 52d joined Lord Cornwallis at this critical period, his Lordship must have been taken prisoner. He was carried into the Sultan's redoubt, which withstood the repeated attacks of Tippoo in person, and his best troops; and there wounded in the arm. The 14th July 1794 he was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 91st foot, from which he was removed to the 60th, and subsequently to the 48th regiment. He served with, and commanded, the latter at Gibraltar. In 1796 he commanded a brigade at the capture of the island of Trinidad; and at the siege of Porto Rico under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. He commanded the 48th at the siege of Malta in 1800. He was appointed a Brigadier General in the West Indies 1801. The 1st January 1800 he received the rank of Colonel in the army. In August 1803, he received a letter of service to raise the New Brunswick regiment of fencibles; which is now nearly 800 strong. In June 1803 he was appointed a Brigadier General in America; and commanded at New Brunswick, and was three times wounded. This officer has been personally present at four battles, one night attack, by the whole army under Lord Cornwallis, and one night attack by a detachment of Sir William Howe's army, under Major Gen-

neral Sir Charles Grey; at five sieges; at the storming of two forts. The 9th July 1803 this officer was appointed Colonel of the New Brunswick fencibles, the present 104th foot; 30th October 1805 Major General; and 1st January 1812 Lieutenant General.

226. Lieut. Gen. R. Earl of Donoughmore.

His Lordship was appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the late 112th foot, receiving full pay, 21st July 1794; Colonel 1st January 1800; Major General 30th October 1805; and Lieutenant General 1st January 1812.

His Lordship raised the late 112th foot, and commanded the Cork Legion during the rebellion in Ireland.

227. Lieut. Gen. The Hon. Sir J. Abercrombie,

Colonel of the 53rd Foot.

This officer was Lieutenant Colonel in the army 22d July 1794; Lieutenant Colonel 53rd 29th July 1795; Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Major General 30th October 1805; Colonel 53rd foot 21st March 1807; Lieutenant General 1st January 1812. He has served in India, in the campaigns in Flanders, and in the East Indies.

228. Lieut. Gen. William Carr, Lord Beresford,

Colonel of the 88th Foot, and Governor of Cork.

In August 1785 this officer entered the army as an Ensign in the 6th foot. In the Spring of 1786 he embarked for Nova Scotia, and remained there four years; he received a Lieutenantcy in the 16th foot in 1789 and returned to England in 1790. The 1st January 1791 he was appointed Captain in an independent company, and in May Captain in the 69th. Between the two latter dates he was on half pay. In the beginning of 1793 he embarked at Cork for foreign service, and in the Spring was embarked with troops on board the Britannia to serve as marines. He went

with the fleet to the Mediterranean, and disembarked with the troops that took possession of Toulon; he was generally engaged in the different attacks that occurred there till its final evacuation in December, when he went to Corsica and was present at the attack and siege of St. Fiorenza, Bastia and Calvi. The 1st March 1794 he succeeded to a Majority in the 69th; the 11th August was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the late 124th, and in 1795 Lieutenant Colonel of the 88th. He returned to England in the latter year, and sailed for the West Indies with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, but the regiment put back and was drafted. The 1st January 1799 he sailed for the East Indies, and from thence by the Red Sea to Egypt in command of a brigade of the army of Sir David Baird, and having the advance across the desert, &c.; he was afterwards appointed Commandant of Alexandria, where he remained till the evacuation of Egypt. The 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel.

This officer was next sent and succeeded in cleansing the county of Wicklow of the then outstanding rebels; in 1805 he was ordered to proceed with and superintend the embarkation of a division of troops, which finally went to the Cape of Good Hope under Sir David Baird, and shared in the conquest of that colony. He was thence sent in command of a small detachment to seize Buenos Ayres and succeeded, but after some other success in the open field against the enemy, he was obliged to surrender all and the troops with him, after three days' resistance in the town and great loss, having only 1200 men against numbers that could not be well calculated, but in arms visibly, not less than 10 or 12000; the enemy's loss in the last day was 700 men. After being prisoner six months, this officer effected his escape by the assistance of the inhabitants, and in 1807 returned to England; the 9th February 1807 he was appointed Colonel of the 88th; the same year he was sent in command of the land part of the expedition, against the Island of Madeira, with the temporary rank of Major General, which having succeeded, he was appointed Governor and Commander in Chief there, and held those situations till August 1808; the 25th April 1808, he received the rank of Major General in the army. From Madeira he was ordered to join the army in Portugal, and arrived there a few days after the battle of Vimiera, when he was employed as Commissioner for arranging the difficulties, that occurred in the fulfilment of the terms of the capitulation. He afterwards accompanied Sir John Moore's army into Spain, and was at the battle of Corunc, after which he covered the embarkation of the troops, and returned to England with them. In February 1809 he was directed to proceed to Portugal, to take the chief command of the troops of the Prince Regent of Portugal,

with the rank of Lieutenant General in the Peninsula; he arrived in Portugal on the 1st March, and was appointed Marshal and Commander in Chief of the Portuguese army. He commanded 12000 men in the Upper Douro in the attack of the French in the North of Portugal; crossed that river in sight of General Loison's divisio', forced him back on Amarante, and afterwards combinedly with the army of Lord Wellington, pursued him in his retreat. Since that period he was employed in organizing and disciplining the troops of the kingdom of Portugal; he continued in the Peninsula to the close of the war; he fought the battle of Albuera; and co-operated with Lord Wellington in several of the most important occurrences. On the 12th March 1814, he entered and took possession of Bourdeaux, when the mayor and people of that town adopted the white cockade, and declared for the House of Bourbon. He received on account of his services the military order of the Bath; the title of Conde de Francoso; the government of Cork; was appointed a Lieutenant General in the army the 1st January 1812; and the 3rd May 1814, Baron Beresford of Albuera.

229. Lieut. Gen. John Evelegh,

Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers.

Appointed Practitioner Engineer and Ensign 6th May 1763; Sub Engineer and Lieutenant 1st April 1771; Engineer Extra and Captain Lieutenant 21st April 1779; Lieutenant Colonel 13th August 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Colonel Royal Engineers 13th July 1802; Major General 30th October 1805; and Lieutenant General 1st January 1812.

230. Lieut. Gen. George Porter, M. P.

Colonel of the 103rd Foot.

This officer entered the service the 11th March 1777 as a Cornet in the 4th dragoons; the 30th May 1780 he exchanged into the 1st troop of horse guards; in August 1780, obtained a Lieutenantcy in the same regiment; and in June 1783, a company in the late 89th. In 1784, he was reduced on the half pay of the latter

regiment. In 1794 he received the brevet of Major; and the 22d August of that year was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the late 117th, which regiment he raised jointly with General St. John. The 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel; and in 1803 was appointed Brigadier General on the Portsmouth district, upon which staff he remained until he received the rank of Lieutenant General, the 4th June 1813; that of Major General he obtained the 25th April 1808. The 2d January 1813 he was appointed Colonel of the 2d garrison battalion; and the 12th January 1814 Colonel of the 103d foot.

231. Lieut. Gen. Sir James Erskine, Bt.

Late Lieutenant Colonel 2nd Dragoon Guards.

Appointed Ensign 26th foot 26th February 1788; and in Jan. 1789 sailed for Canada; the 9th January 1793 he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 7th foot; and in July following returned to England. The 8th March 1793 he was appointed Captain in an Independent Company, and the 1st November following removed to the 37th. He served in the campaigns of 1793, and 4, in Flanders, and was present at the battle of Cateau, 26th April 1794; action of 10th May, on the plains of Cysoing, and in the reserve in the actions of the 17th and 18th of that month; and at the battle of Tournay. The 19th May 1794 he received the rank of Major; the 22d August the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 133d foot; and was present at the actions near Boxtel. In April 1795 he returned to England; 27th February 1796 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 15th light dragoons; in September 1799 he embarked for the Helder, and was present at the battle of Bergen, 2d October 1799. The 1st January 1800 he obtained the brevet of Colonel; and on the 25th December in the same year was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King; the 10th February 1803 he was removed to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 2d dragoon guards; the 3d March 1804 Brigadier General on the staff of Great Britain, and continued to serve on that and the Irish staff till he received the rank of Major General 25th April 1808. He commanded a district in Scotland till the 18th April 1809 when he quitted England for Portugal in command of a brigade of cavalry: he returned, from severe indisposition, 20th September 1809. The 4th June 1813 he received the rank of Lieutenant General.

232. Lieut. Gen. George Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

Colonel of the 26th Foot.

The 2d July 1788, his Lordship received a Cornetcy in the 3d dragoon guards; from which he was appointed Captain in an independent company; and the 4th January 1791 Captain in the 2d battalion Royals. His Lordship joined the battalion at Gibraltar; the 27th June 1792 was appointed Major in the 2d foot, and went in command of it to Martinique; the 22d August, 1794 he succeeded to the Lieutenant Colonelcy; in 1795 was severely wounded at the latter place, and obliged to return to England. In 1798 his Lordship served in the rebellion in Ireland; and in 1799 embarked on the expedition to the Helder, and was present in all the actions of that campaign. The 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel, and was employed in that year under General Maitland, before Belleisle, from whence he was ordered to join Sir R. Abercrombie, at Minorca; he proceeded off Cadiz, and afterwards to Egypt: he was present in the actions of the 8th and 21st March. He commanded a detachment sent to reduce the forts of Aboukir, and Rosetta, and subsequently advanced to Cairo. In 1802 his Lordship was placed in garrison at Gibraltar; in 1803 appointed Brigadier General on the staff in Scotland, which situation he held till 1805; the 25th April of which year he received the rank of Major General. In 1809 he was appointed to the staff in England; he next served in the expedition to the Scheldt, and was placed in reserve under Sir John Hope, and latterly in command at Flushing. On the evacuation of Walcheren, December 1809, his Lordship returned to England, and was afterwards appointed to the staff in the Peninsula, where he commanded the 7th division, and was engaged in several of the most important actions. For his conduct in the Peninsula, Lord Dalhousie has received the thanks of the houses of Parliament, and other honorable testimonies. His Lordship was appointed Lieutenant General 4th June 1813; Colonel of the 6th battalion 60th 30th August 1809; and Colonel of the 26th foot 21st May 1813.

233. Lieut. Gen. Thomas Baker.

This officer entered the service the 23d July 1774 as an Ensign in the 36th; the 4th March 1776 he obtained an Ensigncy in the 1st foot guards, and embarked for America, but being promoted to a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Captain the 3d April of that year, he was recalled. The 20th September 1782 he was appointed Captain in the Royals, and placed on half pay; the 10th December 1794 he was again on full pay; the 1st March of that year he received the rank of Major; and the 28th August that of Lieutenant Colonel. Whilst under orders for foreign service, in 1795, he was, by the reduction of his regiment, again placed on half pay. The 26th February 1798 he took the command of the North Middlesex supplementary militia; the 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel; the 25th April 1808 that of Major General; and that of Lieutenant General the 4th June 1813.

234. Lieut. Gen. Henry Williams.

Appointed Ensign 13th foot 25th December 1778; and Lieutenant 16th February 1779. In November 1780 he sailed with his regiment for Barbadoes, and arrived the 13th January 1781; the 16th of the latter month he embarked on board the Alfred man of war, with two companies, to do duty as marines, and debarked at the taking of St. Eustatia 3d February following. In August he embarked with the flank companies of the 13th, for Antigua; and the 24th January 1782 was sent with his corps to the relief of St. Kitt's, then attacked by a French force under the Marquess de Bouillée, and afterwards sent on board the Montague man of war, to do duty as marines, and there remained till March 1782, when the 13th disembarked at Antigua. Lieutenant Williams returned to England in July 1782. The 31st May 1788 he was appointed Captain Lieutenant in his regiment; and the 5th May 1789 obtained his company: in September of the latter year, he again embarked for Barbadoes; in March 1790 he returned to England; in February 1792, rejoined the regiment at Kingston, Jamaica; and in December came home, from ill health. The 8th May 1794 he succeeded to a Majority in the 13th; the 22d August following was appointed Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; and subsequently raised the late 120th regiment. The 24th May 1796 he was ap-

pointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Salop recruiting district, in which situation he continued till promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. The 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel; and 20th June 1804 was appointed Brigadier General, and to command the Shropshire brigade of yeomanry and volunteers, from which he was removed to the staff, at Norman Cross, 24th June 1806; and appointed Major General 25th April 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

235. Lieut. Gen. Francis, Earl Conyngham.

His Lordship was appointed Ensign in the 3d guards 6th June 1787; Lieutenant 8th dragoons 30th September 1788; Captain Lieutenant 4th dragoon guards 31st October 1790; Captain 30th November 1792; Major 108th foot 17th May 1794; Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Londonderry regiment 25th August 1794; Colonel by brevet 1st January 1800; Brigadier General on the staff in Ireland 12th November 1803; Major General 25th April 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813. His Lordship raised the Londonderry regiment.

236. Lieut. Gen. The Hon. Sir A. Hope, K.B.

Colonel of the 47th Foot, and Gov. of the Royal Military College.

This officer was Lieutenant Colonel in the army 27th August 1794; Lieutenant Colonel 14th foot 27th August 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Colonel 5th West India regiment 30th October 1806; Major General 25th April 1808; Colonel 47th foot 26th April 1813; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813. He was formerly Lieutenant Governor of Edinburgh; and on the death of Major General Le Marchant, he was appointed Governor of the Royal Military College.

237. Lieut. Gen. John Fraser,

Colonel of the Royal York Rangers.

Appointed Lieutenant 73d foot 29th September 1778; and in 1779 embarked for foreign service. He served on board the Defence, under Sir George Rodney, which ship, in the general action of the 16th January 1780, engaged and made prize the Spanish admiral's ship, Phœnix, of superior force. He served at Gibraltar in 1780, 1 and 2, during the siege of that fortress; and having received two severe wounds, (one by a splinter of the parapet of Montague Bastion, the other by a cannon shot, which carried off his right leg) it became necessary for him to return to Britain. The 25th April 1783 he obtained a company in the 76th; the 1st March 1794 the rank of Major; the 28th August 1794 Lieutenant Colonel; and the 1st September 1795 the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the royal garrison battalion. He served at Gibraltar from 1796 to 1798, inclusive, and during part of that period acted as Judge Advocate and Civil Judge. The 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel; and the 28th August following he was appointed to command the Royal York Rangers, at that period the African corps, with which he proceeded to Goree: he commanded on the coast of Africa from 1801 to 1804. In the latter year he was attacked by a very superior force, and after maintaining the contest till the enemy's number in killed exceeded the British force at the commencement of the action, he was obliged to capitulate. On being exchanged, he was appointed to command an expedition against Senegal, but which never sailed. The 25th April 1808 he received the rank of Major General. He was employed in Guernsey as Brigadier and Major General from 25th April 1806, to 25th July 1809, when he was placed on the staff at Gibraltar. He commanded that garrison until the arrival of Major General Campbell. The 4th June 1813, he received the rank of Lieutenant General.

238. Lieut. Gen. Peter Heron.

This officer commenced his military career as an Ensign in the 11th foot, 14th April 1790, and in which he obtained a Lieutenantcy the 2d September 1793. The 13th February 1794 he received a company in the 90th; the 12th September 1794 a

Majority; and the 28th October 1794 a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the same regiment. The 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel; the 25th July 1804 that of Brigadier General, and the 25th April 1808 that of Major General, and that of Lieutenant General the 4th June 1813.

This officer's service abroad has been at Gibraltar and in Sicily.

239. Lieut. Gen. Robert Lawson,

Colonel Commandant in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was a gentleman cadet in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, when he obtained his first commission as Lieutenant Fireworker in the royal regiment of artillery the 25th December 1759. He had embarked for foreign service at the period of the death of George the 2d, but that event occasioning some alterations, he afterwards re-embarked and proceeded to the attack and siege of Belleisle. During the principal part of the peace which followed he was stationed at Gibraltar, and on his return from thence he immediately embarked 1755, for North America with the troops under the Earl Cornwallis. The 28th May 1765 he obtained his commission as second Lieutenant. The 1st June 1771 that of 1st Lieutenant. He was appointed Deputy Bridge Master to the army under Sir William Howe, and succeeded to the head of that department in 1779. The 7th July 1779 he received his commission as Captain Lieutenant, and the 11th March 1782 that of Captain. He returned from America in 1783, and towards the end of the same year embarked in command of three companies of artillery to be stationed in Jamaica, where he continued three years. In January 1793 he was appointed to the command of the first troop of the royal horse artillery then raising, the four eldest of which he disciplined, and formed their manœuvres, so as to combine the dragoon with the artillery service. In this corps he became Major 5th December 1793 and Lieutenant Colonel 30th August 1794, and was employed in the command of the artillery in the North East district for a considerable time. In January 1800 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army, and soon afterwards appointed to command the artillery ordered on the expedition to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, upon which he was honored with a commission (dated 6th June 1800) as Brigadier General in that army, and in this service he was wounded severely at the battle

of Alexandria. At the conclusion of this campaign his and the Chief Engineer's services, are thus mentioned in Sir John now Lord Hutchinson's dispatch. " Brigadier General Lawson who commanded the artillery, and Captain Brice the Chief Engineer, have both great merit in their different departments. The local situation of Egypt presents obstacles of a most serious kind to military operations, on an extended scale. The skill and perseverance of those two officers, however, overcame difficulties, which at first appeared almost insurmountable." The 5th December 1801 he received his commission as Colonel en second, and on the renewal of the war and alarm of intended invasion, it was thought proper to take some measures for the defence of London, and Colonel Lawson was employed in respect to the batteries proposed for the occasion. After they were arranged and the alarm subsiding, he was ordered to Chatham Lines (where some extensive new works were carrying on) with the appointment of Brigadier General on the Staff of Great Britain. The 1st February 1808 he was made Colonel Commandant in the royal artillery; the 25th April he obtained the rank of Major General: he remained at Chatham some years, mostly in command of the garrison, until he became a Lieutenant General the 24th of June 1813.

240. Lieut. Gen. Thomas Peter,

Colonel of the Canadian Fencibles.

Appointed Ensign 26th foot 16th March 1775; Lieutenant in the 64th, 16th June 1776; and Captain 23rd foot 21st March 1778. He served in each of the above ranks in America; was at the blockade of Boston, the battles of Brooklyn and Brandywine; actions of M'Gowan's pass, Fort Washington, and Edgehill; the siege of Charlestown, and battle of Guilford. The 15th January 1794 he was appointed Major in the late 93rd foot; the 1st September 1794 Lieutenant Colonel; the 25th February 1795 he was removed to the 2d foot; and the 1st September 1795 to the 23rd foot. The 1st January 1800 he received the rank of Colonel; 16th July 1803 the Colonelcy of the Canadian Fencibles, and served with that regiment in the West Indies. He was appointed Major General 25th April 1808, and placed on the

Staff in Ireland, and subsequently removed to that of North Britain. The 4th June 1813 he received the rank of Lieutenant General.

241. Lieut. Gen. The Honorable Montague Matthew, M.P.

Colonel of the 99th Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel 13th September 1794 in the late 114th foot, raised by his father; Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Major General 25th April 1808; Colonel of the 99th Foot 6th June 1811; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

242. Lieut. Gen. J. Ramsay,

Colonel Commandant of late Chasseurs Britanniques.

This officer was a Captain and Lieutenant Colonel in the 3rd guards 16th September 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Colonel Commandant Chasseurs Britanniques 10th February 1803; Major General 25th April 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813. He served in Flanders.

243. Lieut. Gen. Sir J. D. Broughton, Bt.

This officer was Lieutenant Colonel in the late 106th foot, receiving full pay, 18th September 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Major General 25th April 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

244. Lieut. Gen. William Dyott,

Late Lieutenant Colonel of the 25th Regiment.

Appointed Ensign in the 4th foot 14th March 1781; Lieutenant 9th May 1782; Adjutant February 1785; and served six years in

North America. In April 1793 he received a Company in the 4th foot, and in June was appointed Brigade Major under Major General Hotham at Plymouth. The 19th May 1794 he received the Majority of the 103rd foot, which corps he assisted in raising and forming; and the Lieutenant Colonelcy 18th February; in May 1795 Brigade Major to the Western District.

Lieutenant Colonel Dyott, in consequence of the men of the 103rd being drafted, exchanged in September 1795 into the 28th; and 11th November into the 25th foot. With the latter regiment he served in the West Indies the campaign of 1796, and at its conclusion returned to England. In 1799 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General to the South West District, which situation he held till 1st January 1800, when he received the brevet of Colonel. In 1801 he served in Egypt until the surrender of Alexandria, when he was ordered to Gibraltar; in 1801 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King; in 1803 Brigadier General on the Windward Island Staff; but the destination of his regiment being afterwards changed to Ireland, he was removed as Brigadier General to the Staff of that country; and in 1804 to the Staff of England. The 25th April 1808 he was appointed Major General; and in December to the Staff of the army in Spain, in which situation he did not serve owing to the return of Sir John Moore's army; he was next placed on the Staff of the expedition to Walcheren, and in October was sent home with dispatches by Lieutenant General Don. The 4th June 1813 he received the rank of Lieutenant General.

245. Lieut. Gen. Sir Ronald Crawfurd Ferguson,

Colonel of the Sicilian Regiment.

This officer entered the army in 1790 as an Ensign in the 53rd regiment of foot; and the following year visited the Court of Berlin, for the purpose of acquiring a perfect knowledge of his profession. In 1791 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy, and in 1793 to a Company in the 53rd foot, and accompanied his regiment to Flanders. Early in that year the troops were landed at Antwerp, and with the 14th and 37th regiments formed into a brigade, commanded by the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie. This brigade served at Valenciennes, Dunkirk, &c. and, after the retreat from the latter place, the 53rd regiment was thrown into Nieuport. Captain Ferguson received in this campaign a severe wound in the knee.

In 1794 this officer was promoted to a Majority in the 84th foot; and upon a second battalion being raised he was appointed, in the same year, Lieutenant Colonel of the same. The next service in which he was employed was the expedition under Lieutenant General Sir Alured Clarke, Major General Craig, and Admiral Elphinstone, destined for the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, at that time in the possession of the Dutch. Lieutenant Colonel Ferguson's regiment was attached to the division under the former officer. He commanded the flank corps at the capture of this colony, and likewise at the capture of the Dutch fleet in Saldannah Bay.

The 1st January 1800 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 31st foot. The same year he was employed in the expedition under Brigadier General the Honorable Thomas Maitland, which, with some others, was destined to attack various posts on the French coast, and it was attended with partial success. This expedition was afterwards united to that under the late Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney, for the taking of Ferrol. Colonel Ferguson, with other officers, having expressed an opinion of the impossibility of success attending the armament, from the manner in which different arrangements were carried into execution, they returned to England.

In 1804 this officer received the rank of Brigadier General, and the command of the York District. The 30th October 1805 he received the rank of Major General, and was appointed to the command of the Highland brigade, consisting of the 71st, 72nd, and 93rd regiments, in the expedition under Major General Sir David Baird, for the re-capture of the Cape of Good Hope. On 4th February 1806 the squadron under Sir Home Popham's command arrived off the Cape; and on the 6th a landing was effected, Brigadier General Ferguson having the command of the landing party, which was composed of his brigade. Of this operation Sir David Baird made the following observation in his dispatch, dated Cape Town, 13th January 1806:—"The surf having considerably abated the ensuing morning, I determined, in concurrence with Sir Home Popham, to make an effort to get the troops on shore; and accordingly the Highland brigade, composed of the 71st, 72nd, and 93rd regiments, effected that object, under the command of Brigadier General Ferguson. The shore had been previously very closely inspected by the Brigadier, and by his spirited exertions and example our efforts were crowned with success." On 8th January a severe action took place, in which the enemy lost about 700, and His Majesty's troops about 210 men in killed and wounded. The enemy, whose force nearly amounted to 4000 men,

made a vigorous resistance, and kept up a hot fire of grape and musketry; but the British troops penetrated the line with fixed bayonets, and, after the first discharge of musketry, succeeded in putting the enemy to the route in every direction. A capitulation was signed on the 10th, by which the Cape Town and its dependencies were surrendered to His Majesty's arms. General Jansen, who commanded the enemy's troops, had retired with the remainder of his force, amounting to about 1800 or 2000 men, into the interior of the country.

After the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, Brigadier General Ferguson was seized with a very serious liver complaint, which obliged him to return to this country; and he continued unemployed in a military capacity till 1808, when, with the rank of Major General, he was appointed to the command of a brigade under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In the battles of Rolica and Vimiera he was actively engaged. He returned with Sir A. Wellesley and other officers to England, after the convention of Cintra, and was examined by the Court of Inquiry appointed on that business. He was presented with an honorary medal by His Majesty for his conduct, and included in a vote of thanks which the Houses of Parliament bestowed upon the officers engaged in the battle of Vimiera. The following is the reply he delivered in his place as a Member of Parliament to the vote of thanks:

"Mr. Speaker,—I beg leave to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the high and distinguished honor which this House has conferred on me. Having ever considered that the greatest reward which a soldier can attain is the approbation of his country, the thanks of this House must be received by me with gratitude and pride. I am well aware, however, that I owe not this honor to my own merit, but to my singular good fortune in commanding such officers and such men as were placed under my immediate orders, and being myself under the guidance of a General whose talents, decision, and bravery, justly secured to him the confidence of every man in his army."

The 25th January 1809 he was appointed Colonel of the Sicilian regiment; and the same year he received a command in the army under Sir David Baird, but he did not arrive at Coruna until the British troops quitted that place, and he consequently returned to this country. The following year he was appointed second in command at Cadiz. This situation he held for a few months; but the return of his liver complaint rendered it necessary for him to resign his command and repair to England. The 4th June 1813 he received the rank of Lieutenant General; and

in 1814 he was appointed second in command of the troops in Holland.

N. B. A memoir of this officer is given in the Royal Military Panorama, vol. ii. p. 395.

246. Lieut. Gen. Andrew Gammell,

Late Captain in 1st Foot Guards.

Appointed Lieutenant and Captain in the 81st foot in 1793; Major in the 104th in 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the 104th in 1795; and on that corps being drafted into the 39th, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Cambrian Fencibles; Colonel by brevet 1st January 1800; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel 1st guards 20th August 1803; Major General 25th April 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

This officer has served on the Staff as Brigadier General in England and Ireland.

247. Lieut. Gen. Robert Macfarlane,

Late Lieutenant Colonel 72nd Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the late 113th foot, receiving full pay, 19th September 1794; Lieutenant Colonel 72nd foot 13th September 1798; Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Brigadier General 18th May 1805; Major General 25th April 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

This officer is serving on the Staff in Sicily, as second in command under Lord William Bentinck.

248. Lieut. Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, K. B.

Colonel of the 78th Foot.

In August 1776, this officer entered the service as a volunteer in the 45th foot, then with the army under the late General Sir William Howe in North America. He served the campaigns of 1776, 1777, and 1778, and was present at many of the principal actions, particularly at Brooklyn and White Plains. The 11th January 1777 he received an Ensigncy in the 45th; and the 15th

August 1778 a Lieutenantcy. In November 1778 he returned with the 45th to England, and the 21st February 1783 exchanged into the 52nd, and accompanied that regiment to India; the 8th November 1788 he received a company in the 75th. He served in India from 1783 to 1796, principally in Staff situations; as Adjutant to the 52nd; Major of Brigade; Military Secretary to Sir Robert Abercromby; Deputy Quarter Master General to the King's troops in India; and afterwards Adjutant General. He served two campaigns on the Malabar coast, and in Mysore; and one campaign against the Rohillas, under Sir Robert Abercromby; he was also at the first siege of Seringapatam under Lord Cornwallis. The 30th April 1794, he had received the brevet of Major; the 22nd September 1794 that of Lieutenant Colonel; and the 2nd September 1795, the Majority of the 75th foot.

Sir Samuel returned to England in 1797, the 1st January 1800 he received the brevet of Colonel and the 25th September 1800, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th. The same year he was appointed to the command of a corps to be taken from the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of the 61st regiment, a troop of cavalry, and a company of artillery. It was destined to attack the French posts, at Cozier and Suez in the Red Sea, and was afterwards to be reinforced from India. In November 1800 he sailed from England, and the beginning of 1801 from the Cape with the troops under his orders; he found General Baird with the Indian army at Judda, and was appointed Adjutant General of it. He landed at Cozier with it, and crossed the desert to Upper Egypt, and from thence down the Nile to Alexandria; he was present at the surrender of the latter, and was afterwards appointed Adjutant General of Egypt, where he remained till the middle of 1802, when he returned to England. In August 1803 he was appointed Commandant of the Isle of Thanet, and continued in that command as Colonel and Brigadier General till the middle of 1806, when he was appointed Colonel of the 103rd foot the 25th June, and to serve as Brigadier General in South America, where he arrived at the end of that year, and assumed the command of the troops. The beginning of 1807 he landed near Monte Video, attacked and defeated the enemy, repulsed them again in a general sortie from the town, and took that fortress by assault. He continued in command in South America, till the arrival of Lieutenant General Whitelocke, and was present at the attack on Buenos Ayres. In October 1807 he returned to England; and the 25th August 1808 he received the rank of Major General.

Sir Samuel Auchmuty embarked for Madras the 11th of May 1810, being appointed Commander in Chief of the forces under the Presidency of Fort St. George; he arrived there the 27th of

September of that year. He sailed from Madras the 30th of April 1811, in command of an expedition against the Island of Java; landed there the 4th of August, took Batavia on the 8th of that month, and assaulted and carried the enemy's works at Cornelis, on the 28th. He again defeated the enemy on the 18th of September near Samarang, and on the 18th the Island surrendered by capitulation. He left Java on the 8th of October 1811, and landed at Cannanore on the Malabar coast, on the 16th of November, from whence he proceeded by land to Madras. On the 6th of March 1813, he embarked at Madras for England, and landed at Deal, the 16th of August of that year.

The 4th June 1813, Sir Samuel received the rank of Lieutenant General.

249. Lieut. Gen. John G. Crosbie.

This officer was a Captain in the 67th foot 1st May 1783; Lieutenant Colonel in the 22nd foot 28th September 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Major General 25th April 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

250. Lieut. Gen. Edward Stack.

This officer was Lieutenant Colonel in the late Irish brigade 1st October 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Major General 25th April 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

251. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. J. Brodrick.

The 1st November 1782 this officer received an Ensigncy in the 1st foot guards; in which he was appointed Lieutenant with the rank of Captain in 1789. In September 1793 he joined the guards at the siege of Dunkirk, and did duty with them till the 14th May 1794, when he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Sir R. Abercrombie, and as such was present in the actions of 17th and 18th May; at that of Boxtel, and at the taking of Fort St. André. The 4th November 1794 he succeeded to a company in his regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and returned to England; in April 1799 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel

Commandant of the 2nd battalion Albanians, intended to be raised under the orders of the late Major General Villettes. The plan failing from the reluctance of the Albanians to enlist under the terms offered, the levy was stopped in November 1800, and in consequence this officer was placed on half-pay. About this period he was appointed Brigadier General in Minorca, and on General Fox's proceeding to Malta as Commander of the Forces in 1801, he remained in command of the troops and in the execution of the civil duties, till the arrival of Major General Clephane, after the signature of the preliminaries of peace, when he obtained leave to return to England; the 1st January 1801 he received the brevet of Colonel.

On the renewal of war in 1803, he was appointed Colonel on the Staff, with the command of Dover Castle, and the forts between Dover and Sandwich. The same year he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 11th battalion of reserve; in November 1803 he was appointed Brigadier General in Guernsey, and in September 1804 Brigadier General in Malta. When Sir James Craig's expedition reached that place, Brigadier General Brodrick was appointed to command the reserve of his army, and afterwards to that of the citadel of Messina. In September 1805 he returned to England, and on the reduction of the garrison battalions, was placed on half-pay; the 25th April 1808 he received the rank of Major General, and in August was placed on the Staff of the army in Spain and Portugal, and was sent on a mission to the Northern army of Spain; in November he was appointed to the command of the troops in Coruna, where he remained till the return of the British army in 1809. In the latter year he was appointed to the command of the royal regiment of Malta; and the 4th June 1813, he received the rank of Lieutenant General.

252. Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Warde,

Colonel of the 68th Foot.

In March 1783 this officer was appointed Ensign in the 1st regiment of guards; in 1792 Lieutenant and Captain; in 1793 he landed in Holland with the first troops, and was wounded in storming the outworks at the siege of Valenciennes. He came home, and returned when recovered early in July 1794, and acted as Adjutant to the 3rd battalion of guards; he returned in November on being promoted to a company, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He served in the expedition to Ostend, as Lieutenant Colonel with

Sir R. Abercromby at the Helder, and was present in all the actions; the 1st January 1801 he received the brevet of Colonel, and was appointed Brigadier General in 1804, he served under Lord Cathcart at Copenhagen in 1807, and was appointed Major General the 25th April 1808; he commanded the 1st brigade of guards, in the force under Sir David Baird sent to Coruna in 1808, and returned after that battle. He went out to India in 1809, and as second in command under Lieutenant General Abercromby to the Mauritius in 1810, where he remained in command of the troops after the capture; he was afterwards acting Governor for three months; he was subsequently appointed to the command of the forces; and the 1st January 1813, Colonel of the 68th foot; and Lieutenant General the 4th June 1813.

253. Lieut. Gen. James Durham.

This officer was appointed Cornet in the 2nd dragoon guards the 22nd June 1769; Lieutenant in March 1775; and Captain in March 1779. In 1783 he was placed on half pay of the late 82nd foot, and remained so till 1793, when he was appointed Lieutenant in the late 94th. Whilst on half pay he served as Aid-de-Camp to the Marquess of Townsend. The 1st September 1794 he received the brevet of Major; and having raised the Fifeshire Fencibles, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel to that corps the 22nd October 1794. In April 1803 he was again placed on half pay; the 1st January 1801 was appointed Colonel by brevet; Colonel of the 6th garrison battalion in January 1803, and reduced in February 1805. From March 1804 to December 1808 he served as Brigadier and Major General in Ireland. The 25th April 1808 he received the rank of Major General, and in December was placed on the Staff in Scotland; the 4th June 1813 he obtained the rank of Lieutenant General.

254. Lieut. Gen. the Honorable D. Leslie,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 48th foot.

Appointed Ensign 59th foot 1st August 1775; Lieutenant in 1777; and Captain 1st May 1780. In September 1782 he accompanied his regiment to the relief of Gibraltar, where he remained nearly ten years. In 1781 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to

Lieutenant General Leslie, in which situation he continued till that officer's death in 1794. The 1st March in the latter year he received the brevet of Major; and early in 1795 was appointed Aid-de-Camp to General Lord Adam Gordon, and 25th October of that year Lieutenant Colonel of the Loyal Tay Fencible Infantry. In 1796 he proceeded with his regiment to Ireland, and was in that country during the whole of the rebellion, and until December 1801, when the regiment returned to Scotland and was disbanded 28th June 1802. The 1st January 1801 he had the brevet of Colonel; and 9th July 1803 the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 48th foot. He served as Brigadier General on the Irish Staff from the 29th February 1804 to the 25th June 1806, when he was removed to the Staff of North Britain, where he continued after being appointed Major General 25th April 1808. The 4th June 1813 he received the rank of Lieutenant General.

255. Lieut. Gen. Sir James Leith, K. B.

Col. of the 4th W. India Regt. and Com. in Chief in the W. Indies.

Appointed 2nd Lieutenant 21st foot 13th April 1779; Lieutenant 14th July 1781; Captain 23rd November 1782; and removed to the 50th foot in July 1784. As Captain this officer served in the West Indies, at Gibraltar, and Toulon. The 1st March 1794 he received a Majority in the 50th; 25th October following a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the Princess of Wales's Fencibles, and served with that regiment during the Irish rebellion. The 1st January 1801 he had the brevet of Colonel; and the 21st July 1803 was appointed to the 13th garrison battalion; the 9th April 1804 Brigadier General; and the 25th April 1808 Major General. He commanded in the barracks of Dublin, and the batteries and towers from thence to Bray, and the troops at Wicklow, Dublin, and Kildare. He was placed on the Staff of the army in Spain and Portugal; and employed by permission, and with the approbation of the Commander in Chief, on a military mission to the Northern Provinces of Spain. He served with the Spanish Patriots till the retreat of the British, when he commanded a brigade. He was consulted by the Spanish General, and recommended the retreat in 1808 of 5000 Spaniards from Bilboa, which, being separated from the main body of the Galician army, Marshal Ney attempted to cut off, with the whole centre of the French army, but was kept in check by this corps for five hours, when it retired without any material loss, and with all its artillery. This officer

repulsed with his brigade a smart attack on the British position on the 7th January 1809, and served in the action at Coruna. He was afterwards placed on the Staff in Great Britain; from which he was removed to that of the expedition to Walcheren. He was employed during the siege of Flushing; and subsequently, when the troops returned from the Upper Scheldt, was ordered to proceed to England in command of 8 regiments. He suffered severely from the Walcheren fever. The 10th July 1811 he received the Colonelcy of the 4th West India regiment, and the 6th September following the local rank of Lieutenant General in Spain and Portugal. He was employed under Lord Wellington, and present in some of the principal occurrences in the Peninsula, and at the siege of St. Sebastian was very severely wounded. The 4th June 1813 he received the rank of Lieutenant General in the army, and in 1814 was appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in the West Indies, where he is now serving.

256. Lieut. Gen. John Manners Kerr,

Colonel of the late 5th Royal Veteran Battalion.

Appointed Ensign 111th foot 21st February 1785, which he joined at Gibraltar, and there remained till the 24th September 1787, when he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 4th battalion 60th foot; and the 10th November 1790 to a Company. He served with his regiment in Barbadoes until the commencement of the war in 1793, when he proceeded with it to the attack of Tobago. He remained there in garrison, with the exception of a short time at St. Vincent's, until appointed Major 29th June 1794. He continued in the West Indies until May 1795. The 25th October 1794 he received the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Northampton Fencibles, and in March 1798 exchanged into the 62nd foot. The 1st January 1801 he was appointed Colonel in the army, and Brigadier General in the West Indies 5th February following. He commanded the Islands of Grenada, Dominique, Barbadoes, and St. Vincent's until June 1804, when he returned to England on account of ill health. In September of the latter year he was placed on the Staff of the North West District, and had the command of the Volunteer force of Manchester and its neighbourhood: he continued there till June 1806, and in July was appointed to the Staff in Ireland. The 25th April 1808 he received the rank of Major General, and on the 26th September of that year he was removed from the Irish Staff to that

of Colchester and Woodbridge; and in June 1809 to the Sussex District. The 25th June 1810 he was appointed Colonel of the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion; and the 4th June 1813 Lieutenant General.

257. Lieut. Gen. Thomas Scott,

Late Lieut. Col. 94th foot.

This officer was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 24th foot the 20th May 1761; he joined in Germany, and served the whole of the campaign of 1762, carried the colors at the action of Willimstall or Grabiniton, and also at the attack of the British picquets on the Fulda, under the command of Major Hume of the 25th regiment, which the 24th supported. After the war he served at Gibraltar for nearly 6 years, with the exception of one year's leave of absence. The 7th June 1765 he was appointed Lieutenant; he accompanied the regiment to America in the spring of 1776, and served that campaign and the following one under General Burgoyne, with a company of Marksmen attached to a large body of Indians, during which there was a variety of very fatiguing and hard service, and this officer was constantly employed on the outpost duty, which was done so much to the satisfaction and approbation of his commanding officer Brigadier General Fraser, that he was twice thanked in public orders; he was in the action of Freeman's Farm, where a very considerable loss was sustained in officers and men; was soon after sent in disguise through the enemy's country with dispatches from General Burgoyne to Sir Harry Clinton, and for which purpose he was particularly selected out by Brigadier General Fraser, and which he effected with much difficulty and great personal risk of being taken and hanged as a spy, having at the same time suffered the extreme of hunger and cold. The 14th July 1777 he was appointed Captain Lieutenant; the 8th October 1777 Captain in the 53rd regiment, then in Canada, with which he served the remaining part of the war; he was upon two expeditions from Canada to the Mohawk river under the command of Sir John Johnston, which were attended with great fatigue, and much harassed by the enemy, for which service he was selected by Sir Frederick Haldimand. He commanded the Fort and Island of Machilmackinac with its extensive dependencies for a year, having been sent there for the purpose of carrying into effect reforms ordered to be made by government, as well as to correct abuses which had crept into the Indian department,

which he did to the entire satisfaction of Lord Dorchester, at that time commanding in Canada, and to the company of merchants trading to that country. He returned to Europe 12 months before his regiment in 1788. In 1791 he served six months during the Spanish armament with a detachment of the 53rd regiment on board his Majesty's ship Hannibal, commanded by Sir John Colpoys; accompanied the regiment to the continent in the spring of 1793 under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, was in the affair at Famars, served the whole of the siege of Valenciennes and of Dunkirk, and was in the whole of that day's attack where the Austrian General D'Alton was killed; also at the siege of Nieuport, where he was promoted to the rank of Major for his exertions in the defence thereof (13th November 1793); he was in the action of the 24th of May, and was wounded that day in the inside of the right thigh, by a musket ball. The 27th October 1794 he was appointed to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 94th (Scotch brigade) regiment by purchase, and went with it to Gibraltar in 1795, to the Cape of Good Hope in 1796, where he was Deputy Adjutant General to the forces, which situation he relinquished in order to go with his regiment to India in 1798. He served the whole of the campaign of 1799, in the Mysore country, commanded a native brigade, was at the siege and taking of Seringapatam, and in consequence of ill health returned to Europe in 1800. The 1st January 1801 he was appointed Colonel by brevet; in September 1802 Inspecting Field Officer of the Edinburgh recruiting district; in 1803 Deputy Inspector General of the Recruiting Service in North Britain; in August 1804 Brigadier General; 25th April 1808 Major General on the staff of North Britain, and served as such until 4th June 1813, when he was promoted to Lieutenant General, in consequence of which his appointment on the staff ceased.

258. Lieut. Gen. William Robertson.

Appointed Ensign 63rd foot 25th November 1775; and Lieutenant 55th 18th December 1777. In May 1777 he embarked for New York; he accompanied the expedition up the North River towards Esopus; in the spring of 1778 he joined the 55th foot at Philadelphia and went with that regiment to the Jerseys; he was at the battle of Monmouth. He afterwards proceeded to the West Indies and landed at St. Lucie, and was engaged in the operations at the Vigie. The 12th July 1780 he obtained a company in the 77th, and in April 1781 returned to England. In 1783 he was ordered to India, but did not proceed on account of a mutiny in the

regiment. On the recommencement of war in 1793 he assisted in raising and organizing two battalions of Highlanders styled "Breadalbane Fencibles," and was appointed to a Majority in that corps. The 30th October 1794 he had the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and Colonel in the Perth Highland Fencibles, a corps raised by himself. He served in Ireland and was the inventor of portable bridges for flying artillery, which he practised in that country in 1797. In the Spring of 1798 he furnished the British Government with authentic information of the rebellion in Ireland, and volunteered to go out with small detachments from Dublin. The 1st January 1801 he received the rank of Colonel in the army. After the reduction of the Perth Fencibles in 1799, this officer furnished Government with a printed report on the internal and external state of Ireland, applicable to its attack and defence at all times, and which has been considerably acted upon since that period. In 1800 he accompanied the expedition to Spain and Portugal on the staff, and early in 1804 was appointed Brigadier General on the staff of Great Britain. The 25th April 1808 he received the rank of Major General; and the 4th June 1813 that of Lieutenant General.

259. Lieut. Gen. Matthew Baillie.

This officer was Lieutenant Colonel in the late 104th foot, receiving full pay, 7th November 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Major General, 25th April 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

260. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. H. Turner, Kt.

Colonel of the 19th Foot, and Lieutenant Governor of Jersey.

Appointed Ensign 3rd guards 20th February 1782, and Lieutenant 13th October 1789. He served in the expedition to Flanders in 1793, and was present at the battles of St. Amand, and Famars; siege of Valenciennes; action at Lincelles; investment of Dunkirk; actions at Lannoi and Vaux; battle at Cateau; actions at Basieu, Mouvaix and Templeuve; battle of Tournay and capture of Fort St. André. The 12th November 1794 he was promoted to a company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and the 1st January 1801 obtained the brevet of Colonel. He served in the

expedition to Egypt, and was in the battles of the 8th, 13th, and 21st March; at the action on the West side of Alexandria, and after the taking of that place he brought home the Egyptian antiquities, now in the British Museum, surrendered by the 16th article of the capitulation. The 11th February 1804 he had the rank of Brigadier General. The 24th June 1807 he embarked for South America and returned to England in 1808. The 25th April 1808 he was appointed Major General, and the 4th June 1813 Lieutenant General. In 1808 he was placed on the staff of the home district; he was subsequently appointed Deputy Secretary under the Right Honorable Colonel M'Mahon, at Carlton House, and in 1814 Lieutenant Governor of Jersey. The 27th April 1811 he received the Colonelcy of the 19th foot.

261. Lieut. Gen. Christopher Chowne,

Colonel of the 76th Foot.

This officer was Lieutenant Colonel in the late 99th foot, receiving full pay, 15th November 1794; Lieutenant Colonel 44th foot 24th January 1799; Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Brigadier General 25th March 1805, in the forces under Sir James Craig; Major General 25th April 1808; Lieutenant General 4th June 1813; and Colonel of the 76th foot 17th February 1814.

262. Lieut. Gen. William Simson.

This officer was a Lieutenant Colonel on half pay 15th November 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Major General 25th April 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

263. Lieut. Gen. The Hon. W. Mordaunt Maitland.

Appointed Cornet 10th dragoons in 1779; Lieutenant in 1781; Captain 95th foot in 1783, and reduced the same year; Captain in the 72d in 1789. This officer served in India in 1790 and 1791, during which period he was at the storming of Tippoo's lines, and siege of Seringapatam where he was wounded. In 1792 he re-

turned to England; in 1792 received the brevet of Major; and in 1794 was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Devon and Cornwall Fencibles. The 1st January 1801 he received the brevet of Colonel, and in 1804 served in Ireland as Brigadier General. The 25th April 1808 he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and the 4th June 1813 to that of Lieutenant General.

264. Lieut. Gen. William Monro.

Appointed Ensign 51st foot 30th July 1778; Lieutenant 9th February 1780; Captain 31st March 1788; and the 8th September 1789 exchanged from the 51st into the 42d regiment. This officer served in each of the above ranks at Minorca, and subsequently in the campaigns in Flanders. The 2d September 1794 he was appointed to a Majority in the 42d; and the 15th November following to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the Caithness legion. The 1st January 1801 he received the brevet of Colonel; and was afterwards appointed Brigadier General on the staff in Ireland, and in England. In March 1804 he was appointed an Inspecting Field Officer of volunteers; the 25th April 1808 Major General; and the 2d following placed on the staff of the West Indies, and in command of Barbadoes, Surinam, &c. The 4th June 1813 he received the rank of Lieutenant General.

265. Lieut. Gen. James Campbell,

Lieutenant Colonel of the 61st Foot.

Appointed Ensign in the 1st foot 19th July 1780; Lieutenant in the 94th, 5th December 1781, from which he exchanged into the 60th; Captain in the late 71st, 6th March 1783; in the 73d, 6th June 1787; in the 19th dragoons 11th February 1788; and in the 94th foot 12th January 1795. This officer served as Lieutenant and Captain in the West Indies, and subsequently was employed in the East, with the army under Lord Cornwallis. The 1st March 1794 he was appointed Major by brevet; the 17th November 1794, Lieutenant Colonel in the Cheshire fencibles; and 16th January 1804 Lieutenant Colonel in the 61st foot. He was employed as Lieutenant Colonel in the Channel Islands, and during the rebellion in Ireland; and afterwards as an Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Great Britain. The 1st

January 1801 he received the brevet of Colonel; and in June 1801 was appointed Brigadier General. During the latter periods he was employed partly on the staff in Great Britain as an Assistant Adjutant General, afterwards as Deputy Adjutant General, and Adjutant General in the Mediterranean. In the latter situation, he continued a considerable time. The 25th April 1808 he was appointed Major General; and the 4th June 1813 Lieutenant General; in 1814 to his present situation, on the staff of the Ionian Islands.

266. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, K.B.

Colonel of the 77th Foot.

This officer entered the army in September 1771, as an Ensign in the 12th regiment of foot; in which he obtained a Lieutenantcy the latter end of 1776: he served in Gibraltar under Generals Sir Robert Boyd and Lord Heathfield, from the year 1773 to 1778. He got his company in the 75th regiment, and remained a Captain for the period of sixteen years, from 1778 to 1794. In 1783 he commanded the 75th regiment, then quartered in Bristol, and quelled a mutiny which broke out in that regiment, and which, from the complexion that it had assumed, promised the most disastrous consequences. For this service he received the royal approbation through the then Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Conway.

From the year 1783, when his regiment was reduced, he remained on half-pay until the year 1794, when, although a half-pay Captain, he embarked for the West Indies, and Sir John Vaughan, who then commanded in chief in the West Indies, gave him a Majority in the 68th regiment. He also made him his Aid-de-Camp; and soon after, 16th November 1794, appointed him Deputy Quarter-Master-General, (by which situation he obtained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel) and in which department he acquitted himself with the greatest credit and honor. On the appointment of General Knox to the head of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, he intended to return to Europe, but was requested by Sir Ralph Abercromby, who arrived in the West Indies, in the year 1796, to remain, hoping, as that officer expressed, "to give him an opportunity of returning in a way more agreeable to him," if he would remain the campaign. He embarked with Sir Ralph on the expedition against St. Lucie, where the General

signified in public orders, "that all orders coming through Lieutenant Colonel Picton, should be considered as the orders of the Commander-in-Chief." On the capture of this island, the General recommended him for the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 68th regiment. From St. Lucie, Lieut. Col. Picton sailed with Sir Ralph on the expedition to St. Vincent's, which was taken by storm; and upon the conclusion of this short campaign, he went with Sir Ralph to Martinique, and from thence to England.

Sir Ralph Abercromby again sailed for the West Indies, attended by Lieut. Col. Picton, and arrived in Martinique in January 1797. The expedition against Trinidad being at this time determined on, the armament sailed for that island in the following month, and the conquest of the colony being completed, Lieut. Col. Picton was appointed Governor; and when he waited on Sir Ralph to return his acknowledgments, the answer of that great man is worthy of being recorded: it was, "Lieut. Col. Picton, if I knew any officer, who, in my opinion, could discharge the duties annexed to this situation better than you, to him would I have given it: there are no thanks due to me for it."

From the period of capitulation, to the year 1802, when the government of the island of Trinidad was put in commission, Lieut. Col. Picton discharged the duties of Governor and Captain-General, and received the thanks of the different Commanders-in-Chief on the station, and the approbation of His Majesty's Ministers.

The subsequent transactions, in consequence of the appointment of the ill-fated commission, are sufficiently known to the public: the characters of his accusers have also been recorded; and we cannot more appropriately act, than here to give the words of the Anti-Jacobin Review of April 1812, illustrative of the conduct of this officer. "In the important operations of the siege of Badajos, and its subsequent capture by storm, the whole of the officers and men employed, conducted themselves with such consummate skill and bravery, that it would be highly presumptuous in a public writer, to raise any distinction between them. But the readers of this Review will readily pardon us for indulging a feeling of self-gratulation, in contemplating the conduct of an officer, whom we, from a pure regard for justice and for truth, contributed to rescue from the impetuous current of public prejudice which was let loose against him; and from the destructive effects of popular clamor, to which he had been most unjustly consigned. We opposed, to the polluted but furious torrent, a firm rampart of truth; we met the senseless, but outrageous clamor, with the commanding voice of

justice. The law, at length, in tardy reparation of his injuries, proclaimed the innocence, and vindicated the honor, which, from the beginning of the contest, we had plainly descried, and boldly defended. We had descried, even in the representations of his enemies, and in the conduct which formed the ground of their charges against him, indisputable proofs of that manly, honorable, and resolute spirit, which has since been unequivocally displayed, in the field of glory, to his own honor, and to the advantage of his country."

The 1st January 1803 he received the rank of Colonel; the 25th April 1808, that of Major General. In 1809 he commanded a brigade employed at the siege of Flushing, in which fortress he was afterwards appointed Governor, where he contributed to the wants of the sick soldiers, and alleviated, as much as possible, the miseries of the inhabitants. From that desolating scene of sickness and calamity he returned home, alarmingly ill with fever and ague; and his health was scarce re-established before he was placed on the Staff of the army in the Peninsula. In this army he was soon appointed by the Marquess of Wellington, to the command of the 3d division. On the Colonelcy of the 12th regiment becoming vacant by the death of the late General Picton, (14th October 1811,) His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief recommended Major General Picton, to the Regent's attention, and he was gazetted Colonel of the 77th foot, vice Sir Charles Hastings, appointed to the 12th regiment.

The Earl of Liverpool in the House of Lords, on the 27th April 1812, in moving the thanks of that House to the army for their gallant conduct, immediately subsequent to the affair of Badajos, observed, "The conduct of Lieutenant General Picton had inspired a confidence in the army, and exhibited an example of science and bravery which had been surpassed by no other officer; his exertions in the attack on the 6th, could not fail to excite the most lively feelings of admiration."

Lieutenant General Picton served in the Peninsula during the greater part of the war: and was present in every action of importance that took place with the army under the immediate command of the Marquess of Wellington. The 4th June 1813 he received his present rank of Lieutenant General.

267. Lieut. Gen. J. Gordon Cuming,

Lieutenant Colonel late Duke of York's, or Inverness Fencibles.

In 1790 at a very early period in life this officer obtained an Ensigncy in the 36th regiment of foot, and then a Lieutenantcy, which regiment he joined in Ireland at Londonderry in 1780 when under orders for America. The regiment being afterwards ordered for Portsmouth to go out for the relief of Gibraltar, it sailed from Cork, was dispersed in a storm, and got into different ports in England, where being collected in Hilsea barracks and some of the regiments at that time, 1783, objecting, from enlisting engagements, to go to Gibraltar, the 36th regiment offered their services, but peace having taken place, there remained no prospect for a young Lieutenant in that regiment obtaining promotion, and he purchased a company in the 16th foot, and was subsequently in the same year placed on half pay, where he continued for some years, and until the renewal of the war occasioning some Scotch Fencible regiments to be raised, he was appointed Major to the Duke of Gordon's, with which he served both in Scotland and the coast of Sussex at the time General Dumourier's invasion was daily expected, in the year 1794, in which year more Fencible regiments upon an enlarged scale being resolved on being raised by Government he offered his services, and after being Major in the 123rd regiment received the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the line. He served in Ireland during the rebellion; the 1st January 1801 obtained the rank of Colonel. In consequence of the peace of Amiens, the Fencible regiments returned to Scotland, and in 1802 were disbanded, soon after which this officer was appointed an inspecting field officer of volunteers and yeomanry, and afterwards a Brigadier General in the Northern District of Scotland under Major General the Marquess of Huntly. He next served in 1810 as a Major General in Sicily, which rank he attained the 25th April 1808, after which he was ordered to Ireland and commanded at Belfast for nearly two years, when he was ordered out to the West Indies, and was second in command to Lieutenant General Morrison the Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica, for about two years more, and on his return to England was appointed to the command of the Severn District, where he remained until the 4th of June 1813, when he was promoted to the rank of a Lieutenant General, and subsequently on the Staff of Ireland, and continues there at present in the command of the South East District of that kingdom.

268. Lieut. Gen. The Honorable John Crewe,

Lieutenant Colonel late 126th Foot.

This officer was appointed Major in the late 85th foot 31st August 1779; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 25th November 1794; Lieutenant Colonel late 126th foot, receiving full pay, 22d July 1795; Colonel in the army 1st January 1801; Major General 25th April 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

269. Lieut. Gen. The Honorable Sir G. L. Cole, K. B.

Colonel of the 70th Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in Ward's late regiment of foot, 26th November 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the late General Villette's corps 13th April 1799; Colonel in the army 1st January 1801; Major General 25th April 1808; Colonel of the 103rd foot 13th January 1812; Lieutenant General 4th June 1813; and Colonel of the 70th foot 12th January 1814. He served on the Staff in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington, and was engaged in several of the principal occurrences of his Lordship's campaigns. The 6th September 1811 he had the local rank of Lieutenant General in Spain and Portugal.

270. Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Bromhead, Bt.

Lieutenant Colonel late Lochabar Fencibles.

This officer was appointed Quarter Master 62d regiment 18th January 1770; Lieutenant 62d foot 3d March 1776; Lieutenant Colonel late Lochabar Fencibles 26th November 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1801; Major General 25th April 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

271. Lieut. Gen. Quinn John Freeman,

Deputy Barrack Master General in Ireland.

This officer was appointed Ensign 24th foot 7th July 1775; he joined that corps in Ireland and having been educated for the Engineer department he was in April 1776 embarked for Canada, and selected by and appointed Brigade Major to Brigadier General Simeon Fraser the May following, and continued in that capacity until the death of the Brigadier General in 1777. The 8th October 1777 he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 24th foot; he served in America as Aid-de-Camp to Major General De Riedesel Commander-in-Chief of the auxiliary troops of Brunswick in the pay of Great Britain, until the peace of 1783, when he returned home. In 1785 he acted as Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Sir Frederic Haldimand. The 25th January 1786 he was promoted to a company, and in 1787 embarked with his regiment for Canada, and served with it till 1793, when he was appointed Brigade Major to Sir Alured Clarke, then serving on the Staff in Canada, but was recalled to act as 1st Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General R. Cunningham Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, with whom he continued till 1796. In October of the latter year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, in which he continued till the 10th May 1799; he was then appointed to his present situation as Deputy Barrack Master General of the forces in Ireland. The 27th November 1794 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; in May 1795 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 93d foot; and removed to the 16th foot the 1st September following. The 1st January 1801 he received the rank of Colonel; of Major General 25th April 1808; and of Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

272. Lieut. Gen. George Earl of Granard,

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant late 108th Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the army 17th May 1794; Lieutenant Colonel late 108th foot 29th November following; Colonel in the army 1st January 1801; Major General 25th April 1808, and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

273. Lieut. Gen. Stafford Lightburne,

Lieutenant Colonel of the 53d Regiment.

This officer was appointed Ensign 37th foot, 15th August 1775; and the same year embarked for America, under Lord Cornwallis. He was at the taking of Long Island, York Island, and Rhode Island, in 1776, and in the action at Bedford, on Long Island, in the same year. In 1777 he was at the taking of Philadelphia, and at the battles of Brandywine and German-town, under Sir William Howe. In 1778 he obtained a Lieutenantcy, and in that and following year he was at the taking of Stoney and Verlank's Point, and at the destruction of Dartmouth, in New England, under the late Sir Charles Grey. In 1780, he was at the siege and taking of Charlestown, in South Carolina; and in 1781 served the campaign under Lord Cornwallis, in Virginia, and was wounded and taken prisoner with him at the siege of York-town, whence he came home on his parole. At the peace, he served in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, in 1784, 1785, and 1786. He obtained a Company in 1787; and in that year and 1788, served in Nova Scotia. In 1793 he went to the Continent, and served the campaigns in Flanders, under the Duke of York; was at the siege and storming of Valenciennes, and at the different actions before Lannoi, Rubeis, Pont de Chien, and Dunkirk. In August 1794 he obtained a Majority in Colonel Rochford's Carlow regiment; and in November, a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the Royal Dublin regiment. The 1st September 1795, he was transferred to the 53d regiment, and sailed for the West Indies, under the orders of Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercrombie; was at the siege of Morne Fortunée, and the taking of St. Lucie, and retaking of St. Vincent's, in 1796; at the capture of Trinidad, and the attack on Porto Rico, in 1797. In 1798 he came home for the recovery of his health; and in 1799, returned to the West Indies. The 1st January 1801 he received the brevet of Colonel. He served in St. Lucie, as Commandant of Morne Fortunée. In 1802 and 1803 was with his regiment in England, and encamped in Suffolk, under Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote. In 1804, he went to Ireland, and was employed there as a Brigadier General, in 1805, 1806, and 1807. The 25th April 1808 he received the rank of Major General; during that year he continued to be employed in Ireland, and in 1809 embarked for Portugal, where he served one campaign under Lord Wellington. The 4th June 1813, he received the rank of Lieutenant General.

274. Lieut. Gen. John Henry Loft.

Appointed Ensign 15th foot in June 1790. He served in the West Indies in 1790, 1791, and 1792; was engaged in several trifling actions during the Negro insurrection; he for some time acted as Adjutant to the 15th foot, and for one year performed the duty of Quarter Master. In July 1792 he was removed to the 3rd foot guards; in 1794 to a Lieutenantcy in the late 115th foot, subsequently in the same year to a company and Majority. In December 1794 he was further promoted, viz. to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of an unattached corps of 4,000 men raised by himself; the 1st January 1801 appointed Colonel in the army; Major General 25th April 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

275. Lieut. Gen. Francis Moore,

Lieutenant Colonel of the late 128th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 28th foot 30th September 1787; Lieutenant 31st August 1791; Captain 22d June 1793; Major in Lord Belvedere's corps 20th July 1794; Lieutenant Colonel late 128th foot 20th December 1794, in which rank this officer served at Gibraltar; Colonel by brevet 1st January 1801; Brigadier General on the staff in Great Britain from 25th July 1804 to 24th June 1806; Brigadier General on the staff in North America 3rd December 1807; and 25th April 1808 appointed Major General, and to command the forces in Newfoundland. The 4th June 1813 he received the rank of Lieutenant General.

276. Lieut. Gen. Robert Visc. Lorton,

Lieutenant Colonel of the late 127th foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the late 127th foot 20th December 1794; Colonel in the army 1st January 1801; Major General 25th April 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

277. Lieut. Gen. Sir W. H. Clinton, K. B. M. P.

Colonel of the 55th Foot.

This officer entered the service the 22d Dec. 1784 as a Cornet in the 7th light dragoons; he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy the 7th March 1787; to a company in the 45th foot the 9th June 1790, from which he exchanged to a Lieutenantcy in the 1st foot guards the 14th July 1760, with the rank of Captain. In 1793 Captain Clinton embarked with the guards for Holland and served the campaign of that and the following year. He was present at the battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, attack at Dunkirk, and affair at Lannoi in 1793; and at the attack of Prement, affair near Cateau, the actions of the 10th, 17th, 18th and 22d of May, and the battle of Fleurus in June 1794. He returned to England in December 1794, and on the 29th of the latter month succeeded to a company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the 1st foot guards. In August 1795 he embarked with Major General Doyle, on the expedition under his command, and returned in January 1796, when he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of York, which situation he held till June 1798; he then embarked with his regiment for Ireland, and, at the termination of the rebellion, returned to his situation as Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of York in December 1798. In June 1799 Lieutenant Colonel Clinton was sent to the continent with Colonel Ramsay on a mission to the Russian army under General Korsacou; he returned to England for the purpose of attending the Duke of York to Holland, and arrived at head quarters the beginning of October. On the conclusion of the armistice he came home, and in June 1800 was appointed to act as Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the forces during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Anstruther in Egypt. The 1st January 1801 he was appointed Colonel by brevet; and early in the latter year Inspector General of Foreign Corps; in June he embarked on a secret service, and landed with the 85th regiment and a detachment of artillery at Madeira in July. Early in 1802 he returned and resumed the duties of the situation of Inspector of Foreign Corps till its suppression in December 1802. In April 1803 Colonel Clinton was appointed Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; the 26th July 1804 Quarter Master General of the forces in Ireland; and the 26th April 1808 Major General. In 1812 he applied to go on foreign service, and was sent to Sicily with the local rank of Lieutenant General, where he commanded the district round Messina. He

afterwards went from thence with a corps consisting of Italians, Calabrians, Sicilians, Majorcans, and some British and Germans, to Alicant, where they co-operated with a considerable body of Spanish troops, and where it was expected Lord William Bentinck would take the command in chief. In the mean time Lieutenant General Sir John Murray arriving there, and being senior officer, he took the command. Lord William Bentinck arrived, and after a short stay returned to Sicily leaving Lieutenant General William Clinton in command of the army, which he marched into Catalonia, and kept possession of the principal parts of that kingdom, against a very superior army, especially as to cavalry, commanded by General Suchet. Lieutenant General Clinton kept in check and blockaded this army in Barcelona and other strong places; thereby preventing the junction of Suchet with Soult at Toulouse, which might have proved fatal to our operations in that part, as is particularly mentioned in the Duke of Wellington's last dispatch from that country. The 4th June 1813 this officer received the rank of Lieutenant General; the 25th April 1814 the Colonelcy of the 55th foot; and in 1815 was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath.

278. Lieut. Gen. Edward Stephens,

Colonel Commandant in Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Fireworker royal artillery 22d June 1761; 2d Lieutenant 1st January 1771; Captain Lieutenant and Captain 7th June 1779; Captain 1st December 1782; Lieutenant Colonel 7th January 1795; Colonel in the army 1st January 1801; Colonel royal artillery 17th May 1803; Major General 25th April 1808; Colonel Commandant in royal artillery 16th December 1808; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1813.

279. Lieut. Gen. The Hon. Sir Wm. Stewart, K. B. & M.P.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant in 95th Regiment.

This officer was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 42nd foot in 1786; to a Lieutenantcy in the 67th in 1787; and Captain in an independent company in 1790; when he was employed on a diplomatic mission at Vienna, and in 1792 he was removed to a com-

pany in the 22nd foot. In 1793 he commanded the grenadier company, under Lieutenant General Sir Charles Grey in the West Indies; and in 1794 served in the Windward Islands under that officer; in the latter year he received the Majority of the 31st foot, and returned from the West Indies in November. In 1795 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant General to the Earl of Moira's army in England, and subsequently Adjutant General to Major General Doyle's army, employed on the coast of France. In 1796 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 67th, which corps he commanded in St. Domingo with the local rank of Colonel; in 1797 he was appointed commandant at Mole St. Nicholas; in 1799 he attended the Prussian and Hessian reviews, served with the allied armies under Archduke Charles, Marshal Suwarow, and General Kousakow, in Suabia, Switzerland, and Italy. In 1800 Lieutenant Colonel Stewart formed the rifle corps (now 95th regiment,) under Colonel Manningham's orders, and was employed on the expedition to Ferrol and coast of France, where he commanded a detachment of that corps. In 1801 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the rifle corps, and commanded the troops on board of the British fleet in the Baltic; he received the rank of Colonel, second of April, after the action of Copenhagen. In 1804 he was appointed Brigadier General, and commanded the volunteer district of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Peterborough; in 1806 as Brigadier General, he served on the Staff in Sicily; in 1807 in Egypt, under the late Major General M'Kensie Fraser; in 1808 he commanded at Syracuse, and Faro, district of Sicily, and received the rank of Major General the 25th April; in 1809 he commanded the light brigade in the Walcheren expedition, and was appointed Colonel, 31st August, of the 3rd battalion 95th foot; in 1810 he commanded at Cadiz, and was appointed to the command of the second division of the allied army in Portugal, in the summer of that year, and continued in it during the following; in 1812 he was placed on the Staff of the Eastern district; he afterwards rejoined the allied army in Spain, and commanded the 2nd division till the termination of hostilities; the 4th June 1813, he received the rank of Lieutenant General. This officer commanded the second division in the actions of Busaco, Albuera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Bayonne, Orthes, and Toulouse. He has been six times wounded, and has received four contusions during seventeen foreign campaigns.

The annexed report from this officer to Sir Rowland, now Lord Hill, of the occurrences at the pass of Maya on the 25th of July 1813, did not appear in the gazette; and as several officers are particularly mentioned, its present publication must be gratifying to all concerned.

SIR, Bernevelte, July 26, 1813.

It is with infinite regret, I have to report to you my having yesterday been compelled to abandon to the enemy, the four passes on the Maya heights, which you had done me the honor of intrusting to my charge. The circumstances which led to the relinquishment of these important posts were the following. The Arretesque or right center pass, has an extensive hill, about a mile and a half in its front, of a nature to conceal the formation of any number of men, whom the enemy might there collect for the attack of the pass, and of an elevation to command the intervening insulated ground up to the pass, and yet at too great a distance for the small force which I could collect for the defence of this position of the line to occupy, or even to detach a picquet to. The defence of the pass had been confided to a picquet of between eighty and ninety rank and file from the second brigade, and Major General Pringle's general instructions had been to move up with the whole of his brigade to that point, on the earliest intimation of alarm from any part of the heights: the nearest encamped corps, not above twenty minutes march, nor the most distant of his brigade about fifty minutes or an hour. The first brigade you are aware had charge of the two passes on the left of the Arretesque pass, viz. Lessesa and Maya passes; it appears that the enemy after having menaced the Conde D'Amarante's right pass in the morning, and by every movement perceived, or information acquired, having indicated an intention of moving in force against all points to the right of my position, and of menacing the Maya heights with only a feigned attack, it appears that he unexpectedly showed a force 1st of one division, and subsequently of a 2nd about mid-day on the high hill, as before stated to be in front of the Arretesque pass. The alarm guns on the Maya pass, and an immediate report from the Arretesque pass, moved the second brigade to their station at the last named pass, but not in sufficient time, it should appear, for the last arriving regiment (the 28th) to reach its alarum post, before the enemy who arrived with great rapidity upon, and around the Arretesque rock, had by very superior numbers driven the light infantry and picquets from that commanding position: the tenor of that part of the line was thereby rendered insecure, notwithstanding the support of the 50th, which Lieutenant Colonel Cameron had detached from the 1st brigade: this regiment made a spirited charge upon the column that was advancing up the pass, and for a time had effectually repulsed them. The efforts of the 34th and 39th regiments in rear of the pass appear to have been directed by Major General Pringle, to repel the enemy's rapidly advancing force to the best of their power, but to have been vain by reason

of the enemy's holding the rock above mentioned. The enemy having then gained an ascendancy, moved his whole force up the pass, and round the rock, in such numbers as to prevent the 34th and 28th regiments from joining in the natural and prescribed order of retreat for all the corps, viz. upon the 1st brigade, the Maya pass, and before the commanding rocky heights on its left; those regiments retreated to their encampment on the lower ridge, and I was deprived of their services during the rest of the day. Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, who had charge of the 1st brigade's position, with his usual judgment and spirit, not only left a sufficiency of force by picquets and wings of the 71st regiment and 92nd, to guard the left of the position, but as before stated first detached the 50th regiment, and then moved himself with the right wings of the 71st and 92nd regiments, and with the two guns to the support of the Arretesque pass, and its intervening heights. Major General Pringle reports all these corps to have conducted themselves with great spirit, and to have maintained the successive heights with as much tenacity as could have been expected from corps opposed to a force so greatly superior as was that of the enemy. When I arrived at the heights, which from the utmost diligence I could make from Elisonda, (where I had been with you on duty,) I could not before one o'clock; I found both the Arretesque and Lessessa passes retired from by our troops; and the enemy's columns on the ridge advancing in such superior force, with apparently a fresh division pushing up the Maya, and the ravines to the left as far as the front of the 92nd camp; that there appeared to be no other alternative but ceding that pass, and retiring upon the rocky ridge, which could bring us in communication with the 7th division.

I sent instructions to the 82nd regiment to advance to our support, leaving its picquets &c., for Colonel Grant to dispatch a report to Major General Inglis, and to Lord Dalhousie, all which was done by him with great alertness; I detached some companies of the 71st to the highest rock, and afterwards placed that important ridge to the position under Major Fitzgerald 82nd regiment, with an additional company from that corps. I cannot too warmly praise the conduct of that field officer and that of his brave detachment, they maintained the position to the last; and were compelled for the want of ammunition, to impede the enemy's occupation of the rock, by hurling stones at them! I detached part of the 92nd regiment under Captain Campbell to an immediate ridge of rocks, and was highly gratified by his conduct and the tenacity of his post. I directed the guns to retire by the new road up to the left of the position, and to be there placed in battery, but I found that two of them had already gone by the rear of the 71st encampment for Maya, and that they were impeded by a soft part

of the road, when the mules becoming restive from the approaching fire, it was unavoidable (as stated by the artillery officer) to abandon them, causing them to be thrown down the cliffs, and as the other two guns were to be previously spiked, having made those dispositions, it remained but to withstand the advance of the enemy, whose numbers so much exceeded the force of the five regiments including the 82d regiment under my command to the best of their power. In so doing, these gallant corps executed their duty in a manner that did them honor, and effectually prevented the enemy from gaining ground on us in any degree commensurate with his numbers. When the retreat on the slope of the ridge became necessary it was effected by wings of regiments, in the best order, about six o'clock; the expected support from the 7th division not being arrived, our supply of ammunition not to the amount desirable, and the enemy pushing up parts of troops to our left and rear, it became expedient for my main force to retire by the ridge which is in rear of the high rock. I had even made arrangements for a farther retreat if indispensible, to the heights of the 82d camp, when the opportune arrival of Major General Barnes's brigade enabled us not only to retain, but even to recover, by a general charge upon the enemy, the whole of the ground which is in line on the left of the high rock, and which commands the late encampment of the first brigade and also of the Maya Pass. A very spirited charge by the 6th regiment led on by Major General Barnes in the most animated stile upon the enemy's corps which had gained our left, preceded this success; it enabled us to close an inauspicious day in a manner that imposed upon our enemy, and left us an eligible situation, from which, had such been your orders, and had succor arrived, we might this day have regained that ground, the loss of which I have been detailing with much pain to my feelings. At 9 o'clock the firing ceased on both sides, and at 10, having received your orders to withdraw the troops during the night, the movement was executed in silence, from the left of corps by the new road to Elizondo, where they arrived about day light in the morning. Our loss in killed and wounded has been unavoidably great, and excepting those of the latter description who might be disabled to move off when the troops retired at night, I am in hopes that few prisoners are in the enemy's hands; the force opposed to us was I think, both by observation, and prisoners' reports, about 9 or 10,000 men under General Gazan's command: my five regiments did not exceed 2,400 bayonets. I feel it my duty to recommend to your attention and favorable report to the Commander of the Forces, the conduct and spirit of Lieutenant Colonel Grant and of his brave corps the 82d regiment, also the whole of the 1st brigade, than which his Majes-

ty's army possesses not men of more proved discipline and courage. The wounds of him, and of every commanding officer in that brigade, were attended with circumstances of peculiar honor to each of them, and to those under their orders. I ought not to close this letter without stating my obligations to Major General Pringle, for his valuable services through the whole of the day; and to Major General Barnes, at the close of it. Major Mitchell, 6th Cacadores, received my orders on my going to the heights to proceed to the Arretesque pass, with a wing of that regiment, and in conjunction with the picquet of that post, to annoy the enemy if he should gain the heights; I have received no report from that officer, but admired his execution of my orders, and I felt great benefit by his diverting the enemy from his immediate advance upon my post. I have had before the honor of reporting to you very favorably on the merit of the officers of my staff, both divisional and personal: I was particularly gratified and aided by their services yesterday.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) William Stewart, Lieutenant General.

P. S. Lest the former part of this letter may appear to imply any dissatisfaction on my part, at the tardy arrival of Major General Pringle's brigade at its alarm posts, I feel it but justice to that General Officer, and to the corps, to state my conviction that every exertion was made, and their arrival on the heights as early as could be effected. If any impediment to the same did exist, it was created by myself; for by reason of the previous events of the morning, and from information from the right, I took upon myself to direct Major General Pringle about 10 o'clock to retain the two left regiments of his brigade in camp as long as he safely could, under the impression on my mind, that their services would as likely be required to the rear, as to the front of the valley.

W. Stewart, Lieutenant General.

To Lieutenant General Sir R. Hill, K.B.
&c. &c.

280. Lieut. Gen. F. I. Hammond,

Licutenant Colonel late 120th Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel late 120th foot 3rd February 1795; Col. in the army 29th April 1802; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

281. Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hamilton, Kt.

Colonel 2nd Ceylon Reg. and Governor of Duncannon Fort.

Appointed Ensign in the East India service 1st March 1773; Lieutenant October 1776; and Captain 1st March 1781. This officer was personally employed in the reduction of several forts and the conquest of the province of Cass Beyher, in Bengal, in 1776 and 1777. He commanded a battalion of Sepoys at the escalade of the fortress of Gualiar, and at the storming of Lahore in the Mahratta country, and at the siege and capture of the fortress of Bidzeghau. In 1787 he was transferred to his Majesty's 87th regiment, with which he served under Generals Cornwallis and Medows in the reduction of the Mysore country. The 1st March 1794 he received the brevet of Major in the army; and the 1st Feb. 1795 was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 61st foot. He commanded his regiment in 1796 and 1797 at St. Domingo. The 29th April 1802 he received the brevet of Colonel; the 25th October 1809 the rank of Major General, and was appointed Inspector General of the British Discipline of the Portuguese Infantry in Portugal. The 18th January 1813 he received the Colonelcy of the 2d Ceylon regiment; the 4th June 1814 the rank of Lieutenant General. This officer is also Governor of Duncannon Fort.

282. Lieut. Gen. R. D. Blake.

Appointed Lieutenant Colonel Northumberland fencible infantry 28th February 1795; Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Colonel 8th battalion of reserve 9th July 1803; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

283. Lieut. Gen. Robert Douglas.

Colonel Commandant Invalid Battalion Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Fireworker in the royal artillery 26th June 1762; 2d Lieutenant 1st January 1771; Cap-

tain Lieutenant and Captain 21st July 1779; Captain 20th November 1783; Lieutenant Colonel 6th March 1795; Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Colonel in royal artillery 12th September 1803; Colonel Commandant invalid battalion royal artillery 4th September 1809; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

284. Lieut. Gen. The Honorable R. Meade,

Lieutenant Colonel 31st Foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign 1st foot in November 1787; and Lieutenant in May 1792. He served at Gibraltar with both those ranks. In September 1793 he obtained a company in the 87th and was employed on the continent; in October 1794 he received a Majority in Ward's regiment; in March 1795 the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and 10th April 1801 the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 31st foot. He served at Corfu, and in Egypt as Lieutenant Colonel. The 29th April 1802 he was appointed Colonel by brevet; and employed as Brigadier General in England 2 years, and subsequently as such in Sicily and Egypt. The 25th October 1809 he received the rank of Major General and was appointed commander of the forces in Madeira, from which he was removed to be second in command at the Cape of Good Hope. The 4th June 1814 he was appointed Lieutenant General.

285. Lieut. Gen. Sir William Houstoun,

Colonel of the 2d Garrison Battalion.

This officer's first commission in the army was that of Ensign in the 31st regiment, in 1781; in 1782 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in an independent company; in 1783 to a company in the 77th, and in 1784 to a company in the 19th foot. During these periods and till 1794 he served in the West Indies three years and a half, on the continent 15 months, and on home service five years. In 1783 he was reduced on half pay and remained so seventeen months. In 1794 he was appointed Major of the

19th foot and served in command of his regiment on the continent under the Duke of York. In 1795 he was appointed to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 84th and afterwards to that of the 58th foot. From this period till 1802 he served three years on home service and five years in the Mediterranean. He was present at the taking of Minorca; in the reserve on landing the 8th March 1801 in Egypt; covering the flank of the army advancing on the 13th to Alexandria; and in the advanced corps in the action of the 21st before Alexandria; in command of a brigade at the taking of Rosetta; sent for to act with the Capitan Pacha, and at the surrender of Grand Cairo and Alexandria. The 29th April 1802 he received the rank of Colonel. He served in the Mediterranean and Ireland; was appointed Brigadier General in 1804 and attached eight months to the volunteer staff, since which period he served with brigades of the line and militia in England and Ireland, and on the expedition to Walcheren he commanded the reserve. The 25th October 1809 he received the rank of Major General and remained on home service at Brighton till 25th December 1810 when he was appointed on the Staff of the army in Portugal, and to command the 7th division. He remained in the Peninsula till the following autumn, when he was ordered home by the Medical Board in consequence of an attack of the Walcheren fever. The 1st July 1811 he received the Colonelcy of the 4th now 2d Garrison Battalion. He was re-appointed to the command at Brighton, and from thence to that of the South West District and presented with the Lieutenant Governorship of Portsmouth. The 4th June 1814 he received the rank of Lieutenant General. This officer is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

286. Lieut. Gen. J. Prince,

Late Lieutenant Colonel 6th Dragoons.

After serving 19 years as riding master to the 1st dragoon guards, this officer was appointed Ensign 35th foot, on the 6th, and Cornet 1st dragoon guards on the 27th April 1770; Lieutenant 1st dragoon guards 23rd July 1773; Captain 26th December 1778; and Major 1st March 1794. From April 1794 to December 1795 he served on the continent, he commanded three squa-

drons of his regiment at the battle of Premont 17th April 1791, also at the battles of Cateau, and of Boxtel. The 25th March 1795 he was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 6th dragoons; and from May to September 1800 was employed as Brigadier General in Ireland. He received the rank of Colonel 29th April 1802; and from the 24th June 1804 to 24th June 1806 he served as Brigadier General in Great Britain; and from 25th May 1807 to 24th October 1809 in Ireland. He was appointed Major General 25th October 1809, and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

287. Lieut. Gen. George Michell.

Appointed 6th February 1776 Cornet 11th dragoons; Lieutenant 20th May 1779; and Captain 27th October 1784. In April 1793 this officer accompanied his regiment to Flanders and was in all the affairs in which the British were engaged from Tournay to Bremen, at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and the battles of Famars and Cateau. At the opening of the campaign of 1794 he was with the column under Sir W. Erskine, and in 1795 with the troops under Sir D. Dundas at Tiel, Bommel and Geldermalsel. The 1st March 1794 he had been promoted to a Majority in his corps; the 25th March 1795 to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 27th dragoons; and the 5th April 1796 was removed to the 31st dragoons. The 29th April 1802 he had the rank of Colonel by brevet; the 20th June 1804 he was appointed Brigadier General on the Staff of Great Britain and 25th May 1807 to that of Ireland; where he served till the peace in 1814; 25th October 1809 Major General, and 4th June 1814 Lieutenant General.

288. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bt.

Colonel of the 8th West India Regiment.

The 28th December 1778 this officer was appointed Ensign in the 39th foot, and the 20th January 1780 joined at Gibraltar, where his regiment was in garrison, and where he served with it from the beginning to the end of the subsequent bombardment and siege. The 28th January 1783 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy and his regiment continued at Gibraltar until the middle of November 1783, when it was relieved, and after having served in that garrison for three years and ten months, this officer then returned with it to England, where, on his arrival, being the youngest Lieutenant, he found an exchange from half pay (to which on that ac-

count he was subject) had been effected for him, with another Lieutenant of the regiment, in consequence of which he never was removed from off the establishment. The 28th January 1785 he obtained a company in the 100th; and the 4th February 1785 exchanged into the 39th; and in December 1792 was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Dundas, and as such served with him in Ireland, until he was ordered to England, and from thence to Toulon, whither this officer accompanied him, continued during the siege of that place, and until the final evacuation of it by the combined forces. In the course of the aforementioned siege Captain Hislop was present with the Major General on the sortie made under his particular command against the French posts on the heights of Arennes, 30th November 1793, and on which occasion Lieutenant General O' Hara the Commander in Chief was taken prisoner; and the chief command of His Majesty's troops devolving on Major General Dundas, he, in consequence of the resignation of Captain O'Hara of the 67th regiment, who held the appointment of Deputy Adjutant General by commission, appointed Captain Hislop to that situation. The troops, after the evacuation of Toulon, having been conveyed by His Majesty's ships to the bay of Hieres, an expedition against the Island of Corsica was planned, and in January 1794 sailed for its destination; the first operations of the campaign being crowned with success by the defeat of the enemy, and the consequent reduction of the town and fortress of St. Fiorenzo, the Major General sent home Captain Hislop with his official dispatches announcing that event. In May following the late Lord Amherst, Commander in Chief, appointed him one of his Aid de Camps, in which situation he continued until the 16th of August of the same year, when he succeeded to the Majority of the regiment, and during the period of his holding the rank of Major, he had his Majesty's special leave to be employed in Germany, in the service of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On his final return from Germany he was promoted 25th April 1795 to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the 115th regiment; and in September 1795 was removed to the 39th. In February 1796 he sailed for the West Indies, and arrived at Barbadoes on the 1st of April following. On the 16th of the same month a secret service having been ordered by Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the then Commander in Chief in the West Indies, of which the 39th regiment formed a part, Lieutenant Colonel Hislop proceeded with it to its destination, which was against the Dutch Colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, all of which surrendered by capitulation. Lieutenant Colonel Hislop was left there with the military command, and the inhabitants having immediately determined to raise a corps from among their Negro Slaves for the defence and protection of the colonies, and the offer being accepted by Sir R. Abercrombie, this officer was

nominated 6th Sept. 1796 Lieut. Col. thereof, and the corps being afterwards put upon the establishment of the army, and denominated the 11th West India regiment, His Majesty conferred on him the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the same. The command of those colonies he continued uninterruptedly to hold for six years and eight months, when at the conclusion of the war and on the second of December 1802, he gave them over, pursuant to His Majesty's commands, to the Batavian Government. A brevet promotion having taken place in the army in the early part of this year, 28th April, he was included therein, and appointed Colonel of the 8th West India regiment Orders having been given for the drafting of his regiment, his services were no longer required in the West Indies, and he returned to England in the beginning of February 1803; his Majesty was in the mean time pleased to order the drafting of his regiment to be discontinued, and on the 25th of December 1803 it was put on the establishment as the 8th West India regiment. On his arrival in England he found that he had been placed on the staff of the Windward and Leeward Islands, and by reason of certain events he was ordered in the month of May to proceed without delay to take upon him the command of the troops in the Island of Trinidad, His Majesty conferring on him at the same time his commission as Lieutenant Governor of that colony. In consequence of this order he arrived at Trinidad on the 18th July 1803, and continued to serve in it as a Brigadier General until promoted to the rank of Major General 25th October 1809. He left Trinidad on the 10th of January 1810, and joined Lieutenant General Sir G. Beckwith at Martinique, and was appointed to command the 1st division of the army, destined to attack the Island of Guadaloupe, being at the same time the second in command of the expedition. The campaign having terminated successfully, and having remained at Guadaloupe until all important arrangements were made, the Commander of the forces permitted him to return to Trinidad, where he arrived on the 17th of March following, and continued in the command until the 24th April 1811. The 4th June 1814 he received the rank of Lieutenant General.

289. Lieut. Gen. J. Macleod,

Dep. Adj. Gen. Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed Lieut. Fireworker royal artillery 26th June 1762; 2d Lieutenant 1st January 1771; Captain Lieutenant

and Captain 21st July 1779; Captain 20th November 1783; Major 6th March 1795; Deputy Adjutant General royal artillery, and Lieutenant Colonel in the army 27th March 1795; and Lieutenant Colonel royal artillery 21st August 1797; Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Colonel royal artillery 20th July 1804; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

290. Lieut. Gen. Walter Cliffe.

This officer entered the service as a volunteer, and sailed with the 28th foot from Cork for America in October 1775; he served in that capacity in the 28th Light company, and in the 3d battalion of Light infantry, and was present in all the skirmishes and actions in which that active corps was engaged from the landing at Cape Fear in North Carolina 1st May 1776, to the end of December following: viz. the attack upon Charlestown, battle of Brooklyn, landing on York Island, and severe action of the following day at Macgowan's pass, battle of White plains, and at the taking of Rhode Island.

In December 1776 he was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 28th and continued to serve in America. He carried the colors of the 28th at the battle of Brandywine, and the 9th June 1778 was made Lieutenant in the 7th foot. He was present at the battle of Monmouth, taking of New Haven, Fairfield, and Newark in New England, under Major General Tryon, and at the siege of Charlestown. From May 1780 to July 1782 he served as Major of Brigade to Brigadier General, now Sir A. Clarke, who commanded the forces in Georgia and East Florida. The 31st December 1782 he succeeded to a company in the 7th foot, and continued in America with Brigadier General Clarke, until the evacuation of New York in November 1783, when he returned to England.

Captain Cliffe sailed for Gibraltar in July 1780, and from thence to Quebec in June 1781; in December 1793 he returned to England as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Clarke. The 1st March 1794 he received the brevet of Major; and the 31st March 1795 that of Lieutenant Colonel. He was appointed Deputy Adjutant General to the expedition for the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope in the latter year, and on that object being attained accompanied Sir A. Clarke as Aid-de-Camp to Madras, where that General was appointed Commander in Chief. In March 1797 Lieutenant Colonel Cliffe went with him to Bengal, and was appointed Adjutant General to the King's troops in the East Indies, in which

situation he continued till August 1801, when he returned with Sir A. Clarke to England. In 1802 he retired upon half pay on account of ill health; the 29th April 1802 he received the brevet of Colonel; from the 25th June to the 24th December 1803 he was employed as an Assistant Adjutant General at the Horse Guards; he was next appointed an Inspecting Field Officer, and afterwards a Brigadier General on the Volunteer Staff, from which situation he was reduced in 1808. The 25th October 1809 he received the rank of Major General; and the 4th June 1814 that of Lieutenant General.

291. Lieut. Gen. William Wynyard,

Colonel of the 5th Foot.

The 23rd November 1775 this officer was appointed to an Ensigncy, and 12th June 1777 to a Lieutenantcy in the 64th. He embarked for America early in 1776, and until 1783 served in North America, South Carolina, and the West Indies, four years of which in the light infantry under Colonels Abercrombie, Maitland, and Thomas Dundas. He did duty with the rifle party formed from the different companies, afterwards with the mounted detachment, and as Adjutant to the 2nd battalion. He was severely wounded in the battle of Brandywine; he served at the siege of Charlestown, and was in all the actions in which the corps were engaged. In September 1780 he was appointed Brigade Major, and in that capacity served with Generals Leslie, O'Hara, and Leland in New York, South Carolina, and the West Indies till July 1783, when he was placed on half-pay. The 3rd March 1782 he had been appointed to a Company in the 74th, and in 1787 from half-pay to a full company in the 41st. The 13th October 1790 he was appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Coldstream guards, and as such served in Flanders from February 1793 till April 1795, when he succeeded to a Company in the latter regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Landrecy; battles of St. Amand, Famars, Lincelles, Dunkirk, Cateau, Tournay, &c. He acted as Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of York, and officiated as Judge Advocate to the British army. In the rank of Lieutenant Colonel he served as Brigade Major General in the South West District, from June 1795 till January 1799, when he was appointed Deputy Adjutant General; and while serving in that capacity did duty as Quarter Master General, during the absence in Holland

of Lieutenant General Sir David Dundas, and held at the same time the command of the 2nd battalion of the Coldstream. The 2nd April 1802 he received the brevet of Colonel; was appointed Colonel of the Royal West India Rangers 25th October 1806; Major General 25th October 1809; Colonel of the 5th foot 7th November 1812; and 4th June 1814 Lieutenant General.

292. Lieut. Gen. A. Wood,

Lieutenant Colonel of the late 120th Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the late 120th foot ("Williams' regiment") 4th April 1795; Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Brigadier General in the Windward and Leeward Islands 25th June 1806; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

293. Lieut. Gen. Alexander Dirom,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 44th Foot.

Appointed Ensign in the 61st foot 8th December 1778; Lieutenant in the 88th 13th October 1779; and 25th December sailed for the West Indies. He was promoted to a Company in the 88th 8th December 1780; and served in Jamaica as Major of Brigade, Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, and afterwards as Deputy Adjutant General of the King's troops, and Adjutant General of the militia. He was removed from the 88th to the 60th 10th August 1781; and in 1783 employed on a mission to St. Domingo to negociate an exchange of prisoners; in 1784 he returned to England, and 25th August in that year was placed on half-pay. The 27th July 1785 Captain Dirom exchanged to full-pay in the 100th; 21st December following was removed to the 27th; from the latter regiment to the 52nd 7th April 1786, and proceeded to the East Indies. He served as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Sir A. Campbell, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Madras; and was appointed Deputy Adjutant General in the East Indies 23rd January 1788; he served in the latter capacity, under Sir W. Medows, in the campaign of 1790, and was present at the siege of Palgautchurry. The 12th February 1791

he received the brevet of Major; he served under Lord Cornwallis at the siege of Bangalore in March, at the battle near Seringapatam 15th May, and during the rest of that and the following campaign. In August 1792 he returned to England; 15th April 1795 was appointed Colonelby brevet; Quarter Master General in North Britain 25th March; Major of the 52nd 3rd September 1795; 6th June 1799 Lieutenant Colonel in the latter corps; 29th April 1802 Colonel by brevet; 24th February 1803 Lieutenant Colonel of the 44th; 25th June 1804 Brigadier General upon the Staff of Great Britain; 25th October 1809 Major General; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

294. Lieut. Gen. A. L. Layard,

Colonel of the 2nd Veteran Battalion.

Appointed Ensign 70th foot 23rd January 1769; Lieutenant 7th foot 4th April 1772. In 1773 he went out to Canada and from thence to Quebec, where he was at the storm and blockade in 1775. The 8th January 1778 he was promoted to a Company; he served at New York, Charlestown, at the blockade of Savannah, and at Halifax; he returned to England at the peace of 1783. The 9th July 1791 he succeeded to a Majority in his regiment, and joined it at Quebec in the spring of 1792, and in 1794 proceeded with it to Nova Scotia. The 11th April 1795 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; and two days afterwards a Lieutenant Colonelcy in his corps. He commanded the 7th at Halifax in 1798; in 1802 proceeded with it to Bermuda, and in 1803 returned to England. The 29th April 1802 he received the rank of Colonel, and was appointed Assistant Adjutant General to the North District. On being removed from the latter situation Colonel Layard exchanged to the half-pay of the 54th foot 25th December 1803, in order to accept the appointment of Military Superintendant of a Military Hospital; in June 1804 he was appointed a Brigadier General on the London Staff, from which he was removed 25th June 1806. The 25th October 1809 he received the rank of Major General; and that of Lieutenant General 4th June 1814. The 22nd February 1810 he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Veteran battalion.

295. Lieut. Gen. Thomas, Earl of Elgin.

His Lordship was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in a regiment of fencible infantry 17th April 1795; Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

Lord Elgin raised the regiment of fencible infantry to which he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel.

296. Lieut. Gen. David Hunter.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Angus' fencibles 20th October 1794; Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

297. Lieut. Gen. J. Earl of Breadalbane.

His Lordship was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in a regiment of fencibles 17th April 1795; Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

The circumstance that gave to his Lordship the rank of Field Officer, was that of having raised, at the commencement of the war in 1793 and 1794, in a very short period, a large force, consisting of three battalions of fencibles and one of the line, then numbered the 116th regiment.

298. Lieut. Gen. John Slade,

Late Lieutenant Colonel 1st Dragoons.

This officer was appointed Cornet in the 10th light dragoons in May 1780; Lieutenant in April 1783; Captain in October 1787; Major in March 1794; and Lieutenant Colonel in April 1795.

The 18th October 1798 he exchanged from the 10th light dragoons into the 1st, or Royal, dragoons, in the command of which regiment he served until placed on the Staff as a Brigadier General in June 1804. He continued on the Staff till promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General 4th June 1814. He received the brevet of Colonel 29th May 1802; and the rank of Major General 25th October 1809.

In October 1808 he proceeded to Coruna in command of the hussar brigade, consisting of the 7th, 10th, and 15th regiments, and served with the army under the late Sir John Moore until its return to England. He commanded the 10th dragoons at the affair of Sahagun; supported with his brigade the troops engaged at Benevente; and served at the battle of Coruna as a volunteer, the cavalry being all embarked. Immediately on his return from Spain he was again placed on the Staff; and in the month of August following proceeded to Portugal in the command of a brigade of dragoons. He continued to serve in that country and in Spain, without having once quitted his brigade, until ordered to return to England in the month of June 1813, when he was placed upon the Staff of Ireland, and appointed to command the Centre District, where he remained till he received the rank of Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

During Marshal Massena's retreat out of Portugal, in 1811, this officer commanded the cavalry of the Duke of Wellington's army, Lieutenant General Sir Stapleton Cotton having gone to England. At the battle of Fuentes D'Honor he commanded a brigade, consisting at that time of the 1st and 14th dragoons.

After the taking of Badajos in 1812, the cavalry being divided into two divisions, this officer remained with his brigade, with the corps under the orders of Lieutenant General Lord Hill, and continued with that army during the remainder of the time he was in the Peninsula.

Lieutenant General Slade has received two honorary medals for his conduct in the Peninsula; one for the campaign under Sir John Moore, and the other for the battle of Fuentes D'Honor. On the first formation of the Duke of Cumberland's establishment, this officer was appointed an Equerry to His Royal Highness, which situation he continues to hold.

299. Lieut. Gen. William Spencer,

Lieutenant Colonel late 23d Dragoons.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 1st dragoons 4th May 1776; Captain Lieutenant and Captain 1st September 1784; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 20th May 1795; Lieutenant Col. late 23d light dragoons 19th September 1795; Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

300. Lieut. Gen. Samuel Graham,

Deputy Governor of Sterling Castle.

Appointed Ensign 31st foot in 1777; Lieutenant 25th December 1777 in the 76th; and Captain Lieutenant 9th April 1779. In August following this officer landed with his regiment at New York, and in the spring of 1781, embarked for Virginia, with the army under Major General Phillips; the 19th October 1781 was taken prisoner with the army under Lord Cornwallis at York Town; and in February 1784 returned to this country. In April he succeeded to a Company, and was placed on half-pay; and in April 1786 obtained a Company in the 19th foot, which corps he joined at Jamaica in 1787, and in 1789 returned to England. In the autumn of 1793 he landed at Ostend, and joined the army of the Duke of York at Menin, but being ordered to join that of Sir Charles Grey, he returned to Ostend; he was subsequently thrown with his light infantry company into Nieuport, then besieged by the enemy, and on the siege being raised, he embarked and landed at Southampton, when the regiment was put under the orders of Lord Moira, and Captain Graham appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Crosby. In June 1794 he rejoined the army under the Duke of York, in the neighbourhood of Ghent; and in October following was promoted to the rank of Major. He next served with his regiment under Sir D. Dundas, on the Waal; and in the spring of 1795 came to England. The 20th May 1795 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel 2d West India regiment; and in June following sailed for the West Indies. Being chosen to command a corps

of light troops to penetrate through some settlements of Charibs and Brigands, he received in that service a desperate wound through the lungs, by a musket ball, and soon after a second in the hand, by another musket ball. He was sent home to England; and the 18th January 1797 was appointed Lieutenant Colonel 27th foot. He served in the expedition to the Helder in 1799; and whilst charging the enemy, was wounded in the left temple by a rifle ball, and which deprived him of his left eye. In August 1800 he embarked at Portsmouth, and joined the army under Sir James Pulteney, and afterwards that under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; in April 1801 he landed in Egypt, and was employed on the 22d August to lead the advance of one of the columns under General Sir Eyre Coote, to the westward of Alexandria. The 29th April 1802 he obtained the brevet of Colonel; and in August 1804 was appointed Brigadier General on the North British Staff, where he remained till June 1806. In June 1808 he was placed on the staff of Ireland; the 25th October 1809 he received the rank of Major General; and was subsequently appointed on the staff in North Britain. The 4th June 1814 he obtained the rank of Lieutenant General. This officer is Deputy Governor of Stirling Castle.

301. Lieut. Gen. James Montgomerie,

Colonel of the 74th foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign 51st foot 13th September 1773. He joined at Minorca the beginning of 1774; and in 1775 exchanged into the 13th foot, and was appointed Adjutant by the late General James Murray; in 1776 he returned with the regiment to England; and in 1779 succeeded to a Lieutenantcy. In February 1780 he was appointed to a Company in the 93d, and sailed with an expedition to the West Indies. Soon after arriving at Jamaica, the 93d was drafted and sent home; Captain Montgomerie remained in that island on the staff as Major of Brigade to General Garth, and at the end of 1781 returned to Europe. On the reduction of the corps at the peace of 1783, this officer purchased into the 10th foot, and joined in Jamaica in 1786; in 1790 he was sent to England on the recruiting service, and in February 1793 he rejoined his regiment and continued with it till 1794. On arriving in this country, he was appointed Major of Brigade to Major General Bruce; in March 1794 he received the brevet rank of Major; and in May 1795 was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of

6th West India regiment; he sailed with the officers to Martinique in order to raise that corps, but not succeeding, he volunteered his services in the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1796, and was appointed by that General to command the troops at St. Kitts, where he remained till exchanged in 1798, into the 45th, which regiment he joined at Dominica, but was shortly after obliged to return to England from ill health. He was appointed Colonel by brevet 29th April 1802; and in 1804 Lieutenant Colonel in the 64th foot. In February of the latter year he was appointed Brigadier General in the West Indies. He sailed in March with Sir William Myers, Commander of the forces, and was selected by him to hold the civil and military command at Tobago. In 1805 he was removed to the colonies of Demerara and Berbice, where he remained till November 1808, during the greater part of which time he acted as Governor of those colonies. He was then removed by General Beckwith to Dominica; and in 1809 returned to England. The 25th October 1809 he received the rank of Major General; the 26th April 1813 the Colonelcy of the 74th regiment; and the 4th June 1814 was appointed Lieutenant General.

302. Lieut. Gen. F. A. Wetherall,

Colonel of the Nova Scotia Fencibles.

In August 1775 this officer obtained an Ensigncy in the 17th foot. He embarked at Cork with the corps in September 1775 for Boston, North America, where he remained during the siege, and accompanied his regiment at the evacuation to Halifax, March 1776, and in June following proceeded with the army under the command of Sir William Howe to Staten Island preparatory to the attack of New York. In August 1776 he received a Lieutenantcy in which rank he served five years, and was constantly employed in North America and Europe. He was present at the battles of Brooklyn, Whiteplains, Fort Washington, Prince Town, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, exclusive of several affairs of posts in North America. He was embarked and did duty as a Captain of Marines on board His Majesty's ship Alfred, and was in the battles of Capes Finisterre and St. Vincent's, under Sir George Rodney, previous to the relief of Gibraltar. The 17th May 1781 he raised an independent company which was embodied in the 104th regiment, and was employed on the Island of Guern-

sey, and the 16th April 1783 exchanged into the 11th regiment and proceeded to Gibraltar, where he did duty six years. He attended the Duke of Kent to Quebec in 1790, and accompanied His Royal Highness as Aid-de-Camp to the West Indies in 1794; he was at the taking of Martinique, where he received two wounds. The 1st March 1794 he was appointed Major in the 11th foot, and employed as Deputy Adjutant General to the forces in Nova Scotia, under the command of the Duke of Kent, to which situation he was appointed 23rd August 1794. The 20th May 1795 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in Keppel's regiment, and employed at St. Domingo under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Adam Williamson and Major General Forbes; he was entrusted by the latter officer with dispatches for Sir Ralph Abercrombie at Barbadoes, and on the passage taken by a French frigate, and wounded in action; he remained at Guadaloupe a prisoner of war upwards of nine months, and when exchanged was appointed Adjutant General to the forces under the command of the Duke of Kent in North America. The 3d August 1796 he was removed to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 82d, and the 29th April 1802 received the brevet of Colonel. He afterwards raised, and was appointed Colonel 9th July 1803 of, the Nova Scotia Fencible regiment in North America, and Adjutant General and Brigadier to the forces on the Charibbee Island station in May 1806. He was removed to the Cape of Good Hope the 25th of October following, when he served as Brigadier to the forces in that colony for a considerable period, and was subsequently placed on the Staff at Madras. He received the rank of Lieutenant General the 4th June 1814.

303. Lieut. Gen. W. Wright,

Lieutenant Colonel in the late Royal Irish Artillery,

This officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the late Royal Irish Artillery 8th September 1774; Captain Lieutenant and Captain 1st October 1783; Lieutenant Colonel 20th May 1795; Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

304. LIEUT. GEN. J. D. ARABIN,

Lieutenant Colonel in the late Royal Irish Artillery.

APPOINTED 2d Lieutenant late Royal Irish Artillery 8th September 1774; Captain Lieutenant and Captain 1st October 1783; Lieutenant Colonel 20th May 1795; Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

305. LIEUT. GEN. W. BUCHANAN,

Lieutenant Colonel in the late Royal Irish Artillery.

APPOINTED 2d Lieutenant late Royal Irish Artillery 12th November 1779; Captain Lieutenant and Captain 5th February 1784; Lieutenant Colonel 20th May 1795; Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

306. LIEUT. GEN. W. MURRAY,

Lieutenant Colonel late 24th Dragoons.

THIS officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the late 24th dragoons 19th April 1796; Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

307. LIEUT. GEN. THE HON. SIR WILLIAM LUMLEY,

Colonel of the Royal West India Rangers.

APPOINTED Cornet 10th light dragoons 24th October 1787; Lieutenant 19th May 1790; Captain 4th December 1793; and in

December 1794 Aid-de-Camp to Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The 10th March 1795 he received a Majority in Colonel Warde's levy, and on its disbandment 24th June 1795, he was placed on half-pay: he was soon after appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the late 22nd light dragoons, and his commission antedated to the 25th May 1795. He served in Ireland during the rebellion, and was engaged in the affair at Antrim, 7th of June 1798, and severely wounded through the ankle joint; he, however, executed the orders he had received in saving the magistrates, (with the exception of the unfortunate Lord O'Neil,) and preserving the town from being burnt by the rebels, until the arrival of the infantry. He returned to England for the cure of his wound, and recovery of health in January 1799, and rejoined the regiment in Ireland again, in August 1800. In June 1801 he proceeded in the command of the regiment to Egypt; he superintended the embarkation of the French army, (the garrison of Cairo) from that country; he served during the siege of Alexandria, and until the regiment was ordered to embark for other services, and afterwards for England, in December 1801. Lieutenant Colonel Lumley returned to England from Malta, through Italy and France, with the late General Fox's permission, in 1802, the 29th April of which year he received the brevet of Colonel; he was reduced 25th June 1802, the 22nd dragoons being disbanded at that period, and remained on half-pay until 9th July 1803; when he was appointed Colonel of the 3rd reserve or garrison battalion, he joined and personally formed this corps, and having in March 1804 received letters of service, to form it into a regiment of the line, he succeeded in inducing every soldier who was qualified, to volunteer for general service, amounting to near 400 men: arrangements afterwards changed, and this officer was again reduced on half-pay, 25th March 1805; the corps being disbanded at that period. He was appointed on the Staff of the London District, 25th June 1804; and on the Staff of the Cape of Good Hope, 7th of August 1806. He proceeded to the Rio de la Plata, South America, with the troops under the command of Brigadier General Sir Samuel Auchmuty in October 1806, and was second in command to that officer; he was at the head of the advance or light brigade, at the landing in that country on the 16th January 1807; as also during the approach to, investment, sortie, and siege of, Monte Video. He likewise commanded a brigade in the advance, on the approach to, and unfortunate attack upon the Town of Buenos Ayres, 5th of July 1807; and was constantly and warmly engaged on that, and the two preceding days. He returned with the army to England in November 1807; in April 1808 he proceeded to Malta, and from thence was removed to the Staff in Sicily, in August of

that year. He sailed in command of the light brigade, in the expedition from Sicily in June 1809, and landed with it on the Island of Istria the 25th of that month, under a heavy but ill-directed fire from the enemy's batteries. He returned to England in November 1809, for the recovery of his health, having suffered repeated violent and dangerous attacks of a liver complaint; the 25th October 1809 he received the rank of Major General; 7th November 1812 the Colonelcy of the royal West India rangers, and 4th June 1814 the rank of Lieutenant General. This officer is a knight commander of the military order of the Bath.

308. Lieut. Gen. Robert Brereton,

Late Lieutenant Colonel of 63rd Regiment.

The 21st August 1761 this officer was appointed second Lieutenant in the late 104th foot, but remained at a military academy till August 1763, when he joined his regiment previous to its reduction. He was on half-pay from the reduction of that corps until the 20th January 1771, when he was appointed to a Lieutenantcy in the 30th foot, and which he joined at Gibraltar the 28th of the following month; he remained doing duty with this corps on a foreign station, and in Great Britain and Ireland until 1778, having only nine months leave of absence during the period. In September 1778 he was appointed Captain Lieutenant, and Captain in the 30th foot. He served the two last campaigns of the American war, was in the actions before Dorchester, and on the Sautee river in 1781, and in four more inferior actions during the same and following year; in May he accompanied his regiment to the Leeward Islands, and remained there until 1789. In 1793 he went up the Mediterranean as Captain of Marines, and landed with Lord Hood's armament at Toulon, when he commanded a corps in the actions of the heights of Grasse, Cape Brun, and in several other skirmishes in the attack and defence of posts. In October 1793 he was appointed Major of the 30th, and in December he accompanied the army from before Toulon to Corsica; he was present at the attack of the forts and batteries before St. Fiorenza, and at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi in that Island. The 27th May 1795, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 63rd foot, which corps he joined at St. Vincent's and accompanied in November 1796 to Jamaica. In 1798 he was employed in the suppression of an insurrection of Maroon negroes in the last mentioned island, for which service he received through the Lieutenant Governor Lord Balcarras, His

Majesty's gracious thanks, and that of the Legislature of the Colony. In 1799 he returned to England with the 63rd, which being immediately rendered efficient for further service, this officer was employed from August to November of that year in the campaign in Holland, and was in the actions of the 10th and 19th September, and the 2nd and 6th of October. In 1800 he was sent in the expedition to the coasts of France and Ferrol, and was in the action when the enemy were driven from the heights before that town. The 29th April 1802 he was appointed Colonel by brevet; the 25th February 1803 Brigadier General on the Leeward Island station, and the 5th May following, he joined the army at Barbadoes. In June he commanded a brigade in the expedition to St. Lucie, and the advanced corps on the attack by assault of Morne Fortunée; he remained Commandant of that Island until July 1807, when he obtained leave of absence for the recovery of his health. In January 1808 he was removed as Brigadier to the Irish Staff; the 25th October 1809, he received the rank of Major General; and retained his Staff appointment in Ireland till the 4th June 1814, when he received that of Lieutenant General.

309. Lieut. Gen. J. T. H. Elwes,

Lieutenant Colonel late 7th Garrison Battalion.

Appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the late 2nd battalion 84th foot 10th June 1795; Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Lieutenant Colonel 7th battalion of reserve, or garrison battalion, 9th July 1803; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

310. Lieut. Gen. Moore Disney,

Colonel of the 15th Foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 1st Guards 17th April 1783; and Lieutenant and Captain in June 1791. From the end of 1793 till the return of the army in May 1795 he served under the Duke of York in Flanders; the 12th June 1795 he succeeded to a company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; the 29th April 1802 was appointed Colonel by brevet; Brigadier General on the home staff in December 1805; in July 1806 he command-

ed a battalion of the guards in Sicily; in August 1807 was appointed Brigadier General in Sicily; in November 1808 marched from Portugal and served the campaign in Spain under Sir John Moore; in July 1809 commanded a brigade of guards in the expedition to Walcheren; the 25th October of the latter year appointed Major General; and the 4th June 1814 Lieutenant General.

311. Lieut. Gen. J. Mackenzie.

Appointed Lieutenant 73d foot 1st January 1778; and Captain in an independent company 13th February 1782. At the peace of 1783 this officer was placed on half pay; in 1793 appointed to a company; and the 1st March 1794 to a Majority in the 78th foot. In the campaign of 1794, on the continent, he was present in several actions that took place between the Waal and Rhine; at the forcing the enemy from St. André; the sortie from Nimeguen; and the actions at Thuyl and Geldermalsen. The 15th July 1795 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 78th; he accompanied his regiment to the Cape of Good Hope and India, and returned in 1802 on half pay. The 29th April 1802 he was appointed Colonel by brevet; and Brigadier General 24th July 1804. He served on the staff in Scotland until the 24th June 1806; and the 24th March 1808 was appointed Brigadier General on the staff at Malta; he received the rank of Major General 25th October 1809; and that of Lieutenant General 4th June 1814. As Major General this officer last served on the staff of the army employed on the Eastern coast of Spain under Lieutenant General W. H. Clinton.

312. Lieut. Gen. A. G. Stirling,

Lieutenant Colonel of the late 122nd Foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the Perthshire militia, or late 122d foot, 12th August 1795; Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Major General 25th October 1809; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

313. Lieut. Gen. William Thomas,

Colonel of the 3rd Ceylon Regiment.

This officer volunteered, in January 1776, with the grenadier company of the 55th foot and served the campaign of 1776 in North America. He was present at the several landings on Staten, Long, and York Islands; in the battle of 27th August 1776 on Long Island; at the capture of Forts Lee and Washington, and served the winter campaign of 1776-7 under Lord Cornwallis in the Jerseys. The 30th March 1777, whilst serving in the Jerseys, he was appointed Ensign in the 5th foot. He was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In the latter he received two balls in his head. He continued in America until September 1778, when he proceeded with ten regiments under General Grant to the West Indies; he was at the capture of St. Lucie, and in the battle of the Vigie under Brigadier General Meadows. The 17th February 1779 he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 5th foot; he served on board the fleet in the West Indies until the end of 1780, nearly two years; was on board the Cornwall in the action off Grenada 6th July 1779, between Admiral Byron and the Comte D'Estaignes; also on board the Conqueror in the action 19th December 1779 in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, between Admiral Parker and La Motte Picquet; likewise in the successive actions on board the Conqueror Rear Admiral Rowley, between the Comte De Guichen, off Martinique, on the 17th April. The 31st October 1781 he received the rank of Captain, having raised an independent company, and in April 1783 was reduced to half pay. The 25th September 1787 he was appointed to a company in the 5th foot, and reduced on 24th December following; and on the 25th appointed to a company in the 41st; and the 31st December 1793 to a Majority; he embarked for the West Indies in December 1793 with his regiment, and was at the capture of Port au Prince, 4th June 1794; after which he returned to England with dispatches from the late General Sir A. Williamson. The 20th August 1795 he obtained a Lieutenant Colonelcy in his regiment, and served with it in Ireland during the rebellion. In August 1799 he embarked for Canada, and the 29th April 1802 received the brevet of Colonel: he returned to England in December 1802. The 25th July 1804 he was appointed Brigadier General and commanded a brigade of volunteers in the Western district, from which he was removed 25th June 1806; the 25th March 1808 he was re-appointed Brig. General, with which rank,

and that of Major General, he served on the staff at Plymouth. The 25th October 1809 he received the rank of Major General; and the 4th June 1814 that of Lieutenant General. The 22d February 1810 this officer received the Colonelcy of the 3d Ceylon regiment.

314. Lieut. Gen. John Michel.

The 1st February 1781 this officer was appointed Ensign in the 51st foot; he served at the siege of Fort St. Philip, Minorca, and was taken prisoner on its surrender. In June 1785 he succeeded to a Lieutenantcy in the 51st, and in July 1790 was appointed Captain in the 4th dragoon guards. Captain Michel served two years on the staff as Aid-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and in October 1793 succeeded to a Majority, and in August 1796 to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 4th dragoon guards. In 1801 he exchanged into the 14th light dragoons; 29th April 1802 he received the brevet of Colonel; in October 1804 was appointed Brigadier General on the staff in Ireland, where he continued till June 1805; in February 1807 he was re-appointed to the Irish staff; the 25th October 1809 he received the rank of Major General, and that of Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

315. Lieut. Gen. F. Baron Decken,

Colonel Commandant Artillery King's German Legion.

From 1784 to 1803 this officer served in the Hanoverian army, and was in the campaigns in Flanders under the Duke of York; the 2d June 1803 he received a company in the 60th foot with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the British army; and having raised a foreign corps of 4,000 men he was appointed Colonel in the King's German Legion 28th July 1803. On the 25th December in the same year he resigned the Colonelcy of his corps in favor of the Duke of Cambridge, and was appointed Colonel of the German Artillery and Engineers, and Deputy Adjutant General to the Legion; the 22d November 1805 Brigadier General in the army under General Don, with whom he went to Germany, and augmented the Legion to 14,000 men. Brigadier General Decken was next appointed, by the Russian General Tolson, Quarter Master General to the British and Russian troops under that officer's command; and on the departure of the British he re-

mained on the continent for the purpose of settling the accounts of the British army; he returned in May 1806; and in August was employed on a mission to Germany relative to Prussia. The 25th May 1807 he was appointed Brigadier and Adjutant General to the army under Lord Cathcart destined for Swedish Pomerania, and served in all the operations of that force. The 3d August 1808 he was placed on the staff of the army in the Peninsula and sent on a mission to the Asturias, and afterwards to the Bishop of Oporto; in March 1809 he was sent to Heligoland, and there employed on account of the Austrian war, and the insurrections in the North of Germany till the 8th June; the 25th July 1810 he was appointed Major General; and 4th June 1814 Lieutenant General.

316. Lieut. Gen. John Ramsay,

Colonel Commandant in the Royal Artillery.

Appointed 2d Lieutenant Royal Artillery 1st January 1771; 1st Lieutenant 7th July 1779; Captain Lieutenant and Captain 27th February 1781; Lieutenant Colonel 25th September 1796; Colonel 13th September 1803; Major General 25th July 1810; Colonel Commandant in the Royal Artillery 17th March 1812; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

317. Lieut. Gen. Christopher Darby,

Late Lieutenant Colonel of the 54th foot.

This officer entered the army as an Ensign in the 33d regiment 26th November 1775. In February 1776 he sailed with the expedition under Earl Cornwallis and Sir Peter Parker, against Charlestown, S. Carolina, and from thence proceeded in July to join the army under Sir William Howe, at New York, with which he served during the campaigns of 1776-7-8-9-80 and 81. He was in the actions of Bedford, Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, besides the several affairs of lesser note. He obtained his Lieutenantcy the 21st September 1777; and a Company in the 54th foot the 13th September 1779. In 1781 he was em-

ployed in the expedition under Brigadier General Arnold, against New London; and commanded the regiment after the storming of Fort Griswold at that place. At the conclusion of the war, he was sent to the province of New Brunswick, where he remained until ordered to Europe, in Oct. 1791. He received the Majority of the 54th foot in March 1794; and in June he embarked with the army under the Earl of Moira, to Ostend, and shortly after joined that of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, with which he served until the return of the army from Holland, in May 1795. The 1st September 1795 he received the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 54th foot; and in March 1796 he joined the army at St. Vincent's. At the recapture of that island by Sir R. Abercrombie, the 54th being reduced in its numbers were drafted, and returned to Europe in October. In 1800 he embarked and joined the army under Sir James Pulteney, in Quiberon Bay, and proceeded against Ferrol; he shortly after joined the army under Sir R. Abercrombie, and was at the landing in Aboukir Bay, 8th March 1801; and the several actions in Egypt; the Castle of Marabout surrendered to the regiment under his command. In March 1802 he arrived at Gibraltar. He received his commission as Colonel the 25th September 1803; and was appointed Brigadier General in 1804. In 1805 he was ordered to England to be placed on the staff as Brigadier, but remained a few months there doing duty as such. In June he was appointed to the staff of Ireland, from which in the same month of 1806 he was struck off. In November he was appointed to the staff of Jamaica, and in January 1807 sailed for that station, where he remained until ordered home, in June 1811, to be placed on the Irish Staff, from which his appointment of Lieutenant General in 1814 removed him. His appointment as Major General is dated the 25th July 1810. Lieutenant General Darby has never been wounded, or on half-pay; and during the period of his service he has not been absent from his regiment altogether more than three years.

318. Lieut. Gen. W. Wilkinson,

Lieutenant Colonel 30th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 30th foot 8th February 1773; Lieutenant 10th April 1775; Captain 17th November 1780. He served one campaign in South Carolina, at the latter end of the American war; and at the commencement of the French Revolution, he served in the Mediterranean as a marine officer, landed at Toulon,

and acted as Town Major. The 27th May 1795 appointed Major in the 30th; and Lieutenant Colonel 1st September following. He served also in Corsica, in Ireland, (during the rebellion,) in Malta, in Egypt, and in India. The 25th September 1803 he was appointed Colonel by brevet; the 25th July 1810 Major General; and the 4th June 1814 Lieutenant General.

319. Lieut. Gen. H. T. Montresor.

This officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant 25th foot 13th September 1779; Lieutenant in the 104th, 14th March 1783; Captain in the 104th, 4th April 1783, from which he was removed to the 18th foot 25th September 1787; Captain Montresor served at Gibraltar as Aid-de-Camp to the late Sir W. Pitt; he received the brevet of Major 5th March 1794; and the Majority of the 18th 13th May following. He served in Corsica, and was present during the siege of Calvi, of which fortress he was afterwards appointed Commandant. Such, however, were the casualties in the siege of Calvi, that the Royal Irish marched in to take possession of the town with only one field officer, one captain, four serjeants, and 71 rank and file. The 1st September 1795 he succeeded to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 18th foot; and the 12th March 1796 was removed to the loyal Royal Anglo-Corsican corps. He served at Bastia, and against the Corsican rebels. When the French had been driven out of Corsica and all was tranquil in the island, he obtained leave of absence to join the Austrian army, under General de Vins, at Savona, and returned to Corsica on the French fleet escaping from Toulon. When he had organized the Corsican regiment, (for which purpose he had been selected by the Viceroy, Lord Minto,) he commanded a line of posts across the country over the snowy mountains, to intercept the communication of the rebels and French partizans, who were combined to intrigue against the British influence in the island. When this campaign terminated, he was nominated Commandant of the Isle of Elba, and with some address, contrived to embark his Corsican regiment with him, which was considered the greatest number of these Islanders ever embarked at one period, so strongly are they attached to their mountains. When Corsica was evacuated, Lord Minto decided, that the Corsican regiment should be disbanded, and permitted to return to their own country, when they handsomely came forward to offer to serve with Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, in any part of

the Mediterranean: such was the confidence he had inspired in these bigotted people.

The objects of the expedition to Piombino, and other parts of Italy, were planned by Lieutenant General de Burgh, (afterwards Lord Clanricarde) and which were to drive the French from Maremma, from whence they prevented the embarkation of supplies for the crowded garrison of Porto Ferrajo, to which point all the British troops from Corsica had resorted. The misfortunes in Corsica being unpopular at home, and the entire evacuation of the Mediterranean being decided upon by ministers, no mention was ever made of the successful enterprise to Italy. The troops in service order consisting of the Royal Irish, (under the Lieutenant Colonel's command) with two grenadier companies of Rolle's, and a detachment of artillery, all under the orders of Colonel, now Lieutenant General, D. D. Wemyss, marched unexpectedly from the garrison parade, and embarked on board their frigates 6th November 1796 and the next morning came to, off Piombino, when Lieutenant Colonel Montresor was sent on shore, to summon the governor, who after some little hesitation gave up the place: in the same afternoon, he was detached with 500 men and three field pieces to attack Campiglia, from which the British were cut off by an inundation of near three miles: but the hedges and trees on each side of the road being their guide they waded through, though the buffaloes attached to their guns had twice knocked up. On approaching the town, the Lieutenant Colonel sent his light company under Captain Dunlop, by another road, to cut off the enemy's picquets from the town, and to enter it by the Leghorn road, both of which was executed; after exchanging a few shots with the enemy's out posts, finding the British in their rear, they were compelled to disperse in the woods, which left the town open to complete surprise, inasmuch, that in front of his advanced guard, at one o'clock after midnight, Lieutenant Colonel Montresor got into the town with a confidential servant unperceived, and personally seized an orderly French dragoon going with dispatches to the garrison of Castiglione, from the Commandant of Campiglia, to announce the British having landed at Piombino: the entrance into the town was conducted with so much silence and arrangement, that the Royal Irish grenadiers reached the French main guard, just as the enemy were turning out under arms, and rushing on them compelled them to lay down their arms, while the Commandant, (whose quarters were over the main guard,) escaped by dropping out of his window over the town walls, leaving his supper (which he had deferred till this late hour) on table, and which was finished by the British officers, when the prisoners were secured,

and the British patroles and picquets had been placed. Colonel Wemyss having proceeded to attack Castiglione, Lieutenant Colonel Montresor secured his post so effectually that during three months, the strong garrison of Leghorn never molested him. This little expedition being effectually accomplished, and the troops in Elba having formed their depots, the British force was ordered back to Elba.

In making a military tour through Italy, the British were ordered to leave the Mediterranean, and Lieutenant Colonel Montresor was thus cut off from the army. The Tuscans being most anxious to get rid of the French, he was sent by Mr. Windham with a French passport from Florence to expedite their embarkation from Leghorn, and facilitate their passage to Corsica, on the promise of his obtaining a passport to go to Germany through Bologna and Mantua, but on having accomplished their object, he was refused the passport, and was compelled to rejoin the army by means of a Tuscan passport through Genoa, Switzerland, and Germany, passing through the French army at Frankfort during an armistice.

In 1801 he commanded the 18th or Royal Irish on the landing in Egypt, and was present at all the actions in that country. In the action of the 13th March, the Royal Irish gave the example to the line for the regularity of firing. The latter part of the campaign, he was appointed Commandant of Rosetta. After Rosetta had surrendered, Admiral Lord Keith sent his Secretary on shore to Lieutenant Colonel Montresor demanding a return of the prize stores captured in the town, which he declined acceding to, as no seaman had been employed there, or on any of the contiguous lakes. The Act of Parliament was quoted by the Secretary respecting the division of prize money in conjunct expeditions, but as the money captured on board the French frigate that escaped out of Alexandria was divided on the Capsternhead of the Pique frigate, and as the army had not been accounted with for their proportion, Lieutenant Colonel Montresor declined acceding to Lord Keith's request until Lord Hutchinson gave him orders to do it.

The command of Rosetta proved an arduous task to co-operate with the Turks, and, with a much inferior force in garrison, prevent their plundering the innocent inhabitants. In this campaign 380 of the British were taken ill of the plague, but 207 were restored to the service. On the return of the Royal Irish to Malta, General Fox named Lieutenant Colonel Montresor again to the command of Porto Ferrajo, which was given up at the commencement of the short peace of 1802.

On the recommencement of hostilities in 1803, he offered to throw himself into Corsica, to revolt the interior against the French, and thus secure the British a post at St. Fiorenza; but the organizing 1500 recruits from the Irish army of reserve, which were added to the Royal Irish, was deemed more necessary at the moment. The 25th September 1803 he received the brevet of Colonel, and in July 1804 was appointed a Brigadier General. He marched the Royal Irish from Scotland, 2000 strong, to Ramsgate to encamp at Barham Downs, when he was appointed to the command of a brigade of the volunteers of East Kent. When the appearance of invasion ceased, and the Royal Irish were ordered abroad, Colonel Montresor offered to join them again, as Lieutenant Colonel, if they were going on any arduous service, or in any other part of the world where active service might be expected; he was, however, appointed Brigadier General in the Windward and Leeward Islands. An expedition assembling at Cork of ten regiments under Sir Eyre Coote to retake Jamaica, which government had learned was in possession of the enemy with a competent force they had embarked from France, Brigadier General Montresor was placed in command of one of these brigades; shortly after it proved that Jamaica was still in our possession, and as the assembly of that island had asked for a regular British staff for the colony, he was appointed one of the general officers; and in his voyage thither was captured by the L'Orient squadron, and carried to the Cape de Verd Islands, and landed at St. Jago on parole of not serving until regularly exchanged. No exchange being sanctioned in Europe, he decided on crossing the Atlantic to endeavour to effect it through the French West India islands. Lieutenant General Beckwith commanding in Barbadoes refused his assistance, by a flag of truce to Guadaloupe, as not belonging to his staff; he hired a vessel for the purpose, and with the liberal assistance of the Admiral, in giving a proportion of men for exchange, it was regularly signed, and he thus became effective in Jamaica, and named to the command of the Western District, head-quarters Montego Bay, Jamaica, the only place abroad where British officers are not provided with rations; but are indebted to the planters for voting a guinea a week to each officer towards his mess, which is an awkward obligation to an honorable profession. Brigadier General Montresor reduced the numbers in hospitals considerably, by various salutary regulations, as by fortifying the stomach by hot coffee before day-break, exposing the men's blankets, and not permitting them to be folded with the perspiration of the night. The 14th July 1806 he urged a defensive arrangement to be made for the island, whether against invasion, or what was more to be apprehended an insurrection of the slaves. He

sailed on a mission to Honduras to report on some malpractices of an officer, to investigate the public expenditure, examine the past public accounts, and report on the advantages and disadvantages as the settlement stood towards Great Britain. His report having reached England, accompanied by an improved survey of the East coast of Honduras, he received the Duke of York's thanks. The climate of Honduras was so unhealthy that only one officer in the whole settlement was not confined with the fever of the country. Brigadier General Montresor returned to Jamaica on 23rd November, and proceeded to his district, and repeated the urgency of combining a system of defence, whether exterior or interior, for the safety of the island; but as this was either not adopted, and certainly not communicated, it became expedient to form a local defence of the district to avoid being involved in the confusion that must have ensued, had invasion or insurrection taken place. He applied for leave to return to England, which indecision would not allow to be granted without first writing to the Duke of York in England, and being thus compelled to wait an answer.

On his return home he was appointed on the Staff of the Sussex District, and directed to take charge of the West District, where no local system of defence had been prepared, until the one he suggested which was approved of. He then removed to the Kent District stationed at Canterbury, reduced the price of the contract for meat from eight-pence to sixpence farthing, by inviting butchers and drovers to combine and accept the contract, to the dismay of the rich Canterbury butchers; who, after underbidding the travelling butcher, determining to lose, which they acknowledged they could afford, thus ultimately secured the ensuing contract. He was next ordered to inspect and report on some light corps for actual service; abolished the wooden frames, adopted by several corps within the packs, so useless and pernicious to a soldier on service; and recommended to the 2nd bat. 95th the plan of an additional running ball in their rifles. In 1808 he was appointed to a brigade (87th and 88th) under orders for Portugal; but when about to embark, the opthalmia was found by the faculty to prevail so seriously that the brigade was countermanded. In 1809 he was nominated to command a brigade (9th, 38th, and 42nd) for the expedition to the Scheldt, in Lord Huntley's division; and was to have been the first general officer landed on Cadsand, with 2200 men at one landing, covered by the gun-boats and small craft, drawing little water; but, when arrived at the point of attack, no small vessels were present to cover the landing, and Commodore Owen could not answer for being able to land more than 600 men at once, and he considered it might be four hours before the second detachment could be debarked, which defeated

the attack on this point, when the squadron was ordered to join the other troops to the North of Walcheren; which will appear more fully in Brigadier General Montresor's examination before the House of Commons. The campaign having failed of its ostensible object his brigade returned to England, when he was ordered to take the command of Flushing to relieve Lieutenant General Picton, who with many other general officers were sent home sick. The sickness among the troops exceeded what he had ever beheld; to that extent was the mortality, that within a fortnight after his taking the command, the magistrates sent to say that there remained no more place to bury the dead in any of the church-yards. The garrison became so weak, that the fatigue of burial parties was necessarily dispensed with, and the constant melancholy appearance of coffins in the streets done away with, by the dead of each regiment being brought by day-light every morning to the Middleburgh Gate, where their waggons were daily paraded for a considerable time to remove them to their graves, made in an adjacent field to the out-works. On 24th August the army had 3339 men in hospital; the sick of Brigadier General Montresor's brigade (6th) on the 30th August amounted to 468. On 31st August the 9th regiment admitted 34 into hospital, and the 42nd 57; this last corps when embarked (2nd September) had 7 officers and 362 sick! in this melancholy state, on the retreat from South Beveland, the ships of war sent to receive the 6th brigade declined receiving the sick from the beach, some of whom perished on the dyke at Borselem. On 5th September Lieutenant Generals Frazer, Houston, Disney, Grosvenor, Picton, Graham, Lord Paget, and Leith were returned sick. Return of garrison at Flushing:

C.	F.O.	Cap.	Sub.	Staff	Serj.	D.	R.&F.
2	9	25	69	20	114	55	2268 effective.
	2	14	51	8	81	28	1695 sick.

The sickness still encreased as per return on the 10th:

F.O.	Cap.	Sub.	Staff	Serj.	D.	R.&F.
5	11	48	9	92	34	2015

On the 12th September 2226 rank and file, which the heavy working parties must have considerably encreased, in unloading ships on the fortifications and numerous orderlies in hospital. Brigadier General Montresor urged Sir Eyre Coote to employ natives on the works, and a proportion to each hospital, which was at length put in execution, and many lives thereby saved to the service. The 6th regiment arrived in Walcheren 940 healthy

men, and on the 20th September had only 72 fit for duty. On the 19th September the grand total of British ick in Walcheren amounted to 9075, of which 235 were officers. On the 2d October the garrison sick of Flushing amounted to 2713, and 9 died; 3d October 2868, and 10 died.

6th October: Report of sick and deceased Officers.

C.	F. O.	Ç.	Sub.	Staff.	
—	2	8	33	4	sick present.
2	2	13	26	4	do. absent.
—	1	7	7	3	deceased.
2	5	28	66	11	non effective.

Being worn down by fatigue, and by witnessing the unexampled distress and privations of officers and men, Brigadier General Montresor was taken ill, and obtained a sick certificate to return to England.

The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General; in the same year, when the Local Militia was embodied, he was ordered to inspect and report upon those of North Wales and Shropshire. He was next ordered upon the Irish Staff, and appointed to the command of the Western District, and from thence removed in 1811 to that of Limerick; from thence ordered to organize a brigade for Portugal, 5th, 20th, and 76th regiments; and when preparing to embark, the disturbed state of Ireland induced government to countermand the orders. In 1812 he was ordered on the Sicilian Staff, and appointed to the command of the Messina District, with three British Major Generals, and a Brigadier commanding the Flotilla under his orders. In 1814 a division of 7000 men assembled in Sicily under Major General Montresor's orders, and sailed for Leghorn, where Lord William Bentinck arrived the preceding day; the division landed, and his Lordship proceeded to General Murat's and Bellegarde's Head Quarters to concert measures for the operations of the campaign; there existing a doubt if the British were to act on the Po, or along the coast of Genoa. Major General Montresor moved forward with a brigade in front of the Neapolitan advanced posts, and drove the enemy, (March 20th) across the Magra river, leaving a small corps of observation at Pisa, supported by the garrison of Leghorn, to watch General Murat's motions. He next forced the river (the enemy having taken all the boats to the opposite bank of the river, they were brought back by the gallantry of a few Germans of the 8th bat-

talion, and Greek light infantry who swam the river) with only an Italian brigade, and his advance composed of light detachments under Colonel Travers; who, threatening to cut off their retreat, induced them to retire, when Major General Montresor crossed and pursued them so rapidly, as to compel them to leave their field-pieces and powder in his possession, by driving them through the town of Spezia (vide his public letter of 26th March to Lord William Bentinck at Verona). When the town was secured, and the troops had refreshed, he pushed on to Fort St. Maria, lying near the Western extremity of the bay, where the French had thrown in a garrison with 8 months provisions, and which was the only remaining spot the British were in need of, to have possession of one of the finest and safest gulfs in the world. The fort was immediately invested, and the brigade field of guns brought to play on it, but without effect, when Major General Montresor made arrangements for its being regularly besieged, and left the gulf, to watch the motions of General Murat, whose politics in many points remained very doubtful, and among others he had allowed the several French garrisons in lower Italy to capitulate, and march back to France with arms and baggage, and large corps were actually on their march towards Genoa, through the British position, when Major General Montresor sent to the Neapolitan authorities to assure them that he should consider this as a hostile measure towards the British, and that he should oppose their march with all his force: it was then deemed prudent to have them embarked. The 5th April the 2d division from Sicily, under Lieutenant General Macfarlane, arrived at Leghorn, and on the 7th Major General Montresor returned to Spezia, and advanced his division towards Genoa, this being the line of operations decided on. On the 12th he drove the enemy from the strong positions of Monte Fascia, and took up a post at Quinto; on the 13th he endeavoured to strengthen the position, which the enemy resisting, brought on a general action of the whole division. It was stubbornly contested until Colonel Bruce's brigade, having debarked very opportunely (vide public letter of 14th April) and led into action, decided the day in favor of the British, after being under fire nearly 7 hours; the position for the night was taken up at Sturla. On the 17th April (vide Lord William Bentinck's public letter of the taking of Genoa), the enemy's preconcerted position having been carried by the British, it was judged necessary to follow up the blow, while the French were in retreat until they were driven into the gates of Genoa. The day the city surrendered Major General Montresor embarked on board the L'Aigle frigate for Corsica, whither he had been invited by a deputation of Corsican gentlemen from that Island as Governor and Commander in Chief.

In passing the Island of Capraja, a deputation came off and tendered the command of the Island which he accepted but the French still holding the Forts of Ajaccio and Calvi, &c. he ordered on the 30th 3000 armed Corsicans to march and invest Ajaccio, at the same time he embarked on board the Pembroke with a brigade in transports to attack the enemy, when they thought it most prudent to hoist the white flag.

The 2d May he fell in with the Undaunted frigate with Bonaparte on board. When off Ajaccio, he received a letter from General Berthier commanding the French troops, requesting to know his intentions, he having hoisted the white flag: he answered that although the laws of war would warrant his attacking the enemy, though under another flag, particularly as no cessation of hostilities had taken place, yet he would refrain from pursuing the object for which he had embarked, by not taking the advantages of his feeble means of defence, but would follow the generous example of the British army on the continent and respect the Bourbon flag, and instead of coming as an enemy, was ready to afford him that assistance which he required, not having ventured out of his citadel during the preceding three weeks, apprehensive of the vengeance of the Corsicans, who had threatened it against him, for the rigorous measures of conscription and taxation, as well as for his numerous debts in the Island. The outlines of a treaty being approved of by General Berthier, Major General Montresor dispatched officers to halt the armed Corsicans marching on Ajaccio, and commissioners were appointed to draw out a convention, whereby he was to find transports for the conveyance of the Italian troops in Corsica (who had refused to take the new oath of allegiance) to Italy. After repeated arguments on the part of the French, in favor of the white flag being left flying during their residence in Corsica, and the urgent reasons on his part of the political necessity of having but one flag, in a country where party spirit and intrigue were the predominant characteristics of the natives, the convention was at length signed, that the French were to be under the protection of the British, and the Forts of Ajaccio, Calvi, and Bonifacio, were to be delivered up to be retained by the British troops until it were decided by the two nations to whom the Island of Corsica was ultimately to be destined, and from the signing of the convention, the French authorities, both military and civil, ceased: the latter being all friends, relations, and creatures of Buonaparte, who was become a near neighbour in Elba, Major General Montresor judged it necessary to remove the very greater part of these functionaries from office, which the newly appointed French government could not consistently do after the promise of Louis 18th on his accept-

ing the crown of France. Soon after the new appointments in Corsica had been gazetted, it became known that the Island was to return under the government of France, when all the former adherents of Buonaparte affected to be strong partisans of their legal sovereign, and some who had recently before solicited of Major General Montresor situations under the British provisional government, insulted the British colors, prematurely hoisted the white flag, and disputed the authority of the new appointed mayors. As severe examples became indispensable to prevent a recurrence of the former loss of authority in Corsica in 1796, Major General Montresor ordered a body of armed Corsicans to march in different directions against La Porto, (where this insult had been offered) to secure the offenders and conduct them to head quarters for immediate trial, or in case of failing in this, to quarter themselves on their houses and those of their relations, and remain, while they had any thing left to eat, and then sack their habitations. This effectually stopped any repetition of the sort, and the inhabitants were kept in due subjection. The French government having named a Count Melet de Mureau to take the command of the Island, he at length arrived, and having been minister at war during the reign of terror in France, it would appear, he had not relinquished his attachment to Buonaparte's friends; having turned all the new authorities out, which he replaced almost exclusively by the relations of the followers of Buonaparte, and this, before he announced to the Major General his arrival in the island. This nature of insult from the French since the downfall of Buonaparte is not the only one which took place in the Mediterranean, but this man's conduct Major General Montresor took some pains to represent at Paris, through which he and the Prefect have been replaced by zealous partisans of the Bourbons. Having resigned the government of Corsica, Major General Montresor paid a visit to Buonaparte at Porto Ferrajo, who he found living in the small house he occupied as Commandant in 1802, which he had not added to, though altered in the interior. Having been promoted 4th June to the rank of Lieutenant General, he returned home by the way of Naples, Rome, and Bologna, where he inspected a squadron of the Prince Regent's Austrian Hussars — War establishment 1800 strong, without enumerating from 6 to 700 remount horses in reserve.

The editor, on account of the very interesting nature of the services of Lieutenant General Montresor, has gone into more detail in the above statement than usual: but the several communications he has received respecting this officer, from those who have served under him, and which have enabled the editor to enter into this detail, induce him to believe that this devia-

tion will be very acceptable to the army. An account of the campaign in Tuscany will be found in the 4th Volume of the Military Panorama.

320. Lieut. Gen. Sir Albert Gledstanes,

Colonel of the 102nd Foot.

This officer served as a Volunteer at Gibraltar from September 1770 to 22nd February 1771, when he was appointed Ensign in the 58th; and 28th April 1774 Lieutenant. He served at the siege of Gibraltar in the light infantry, and was present and employed at the sortie. The 19th September 1780 he received a company in the 57th, with which rank he served in America eight years, and subsequently under the Duke of York in the campaigns in Flanders. The 1st March 1794 he was appointed to a Majority in the 57th, and to a Lieutenant Colonelcy 1st September 1795. He served in the West Indies at the siege and capture of St. Lucie, reduction of Grenada, the capture of Surinam, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, St. Martin's, and St. Croix. Lieutenant Colonel Gledstanes held the appointment of Adjutant General in the West Indies during a part of these operations. The 25th September 1803 he received the brevet rank of Colonel, and was a second time at the capture of the above islands. At the siege of Martinique, and at the taking of Guadaloupe, he held the ranks of Brigadier and Quarter Master General. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General; 21st August 1813 the Colonelcy of the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles; 12th May 1814 the Colonelcy of the 102d; and 4th June following the rank of Lieutenant General. This officer served as Major General on the staff in Guernsey.

321. Lieut. Gen. C. Stevenson,

Colonel of the late York Rangers.

This officer was appointed Colonel in the army and of the late York Rangers 25th September 1803; Major General 25th July 1810; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

322. Lieut. Gen. J. Hodgson.

Appointed Cornet 1st Dragoons 20th May 1779; and Lieutenant 27th November 1780. He embarked for Halifax, Nova Scotia, in May 1787, where he served until September 1789, when he returned home. The 24th September following he obtained a troop, and in March 1790 rejoined his regiment in Nova Scotia. He was appointed in May 1793 Major of brigade to the forces employed at the reduction of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and continued as Major of brigade to the forces in Nova Scotia until January 1794, when he returned to England, being appointed Aid de Camp to Lord Amherst, Com. in Chief. The 15th May 1794 he was promoted to a Majority in his regiment. Major Hodgson continued as Aid de Camp to Lord A. until July 1794; he sailed in August of that year for Nova Scotia to join his regiment, but was captured on the banks of Newfoundland by a French squadron, and carried into New York, where he obtained his release, and, his regiment having moved from Nova Scotia to Canada, he proceeded by the Lakes to that province, and joined at Quebec in December 1794. The 1st September 1795 he succeeded to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. He remained in Canada with the regiment until October 1797, previous to which the men were drafted into the 26th or Cameronian regiment, and sailed for England in October 1797 with the officers and serjeants of the regiment, in the transport Three Sisters, which was captured in the Channel, after a short action, by the French Privateer Vengeance of 18 guns, and carried to France. Lieutenant Colonel Hodgson was confined at different places in France, until October 1798, when he procured his exchange, and soon after joined the regiment at Botley barracks. In September 1799 he embarked with it for the Helder; was employed on the 19th of September with the left column of the army under the orders of Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, at the capture of the town and garrison of Heorne, personally engaged on the 2d of October in the attack of the enemy's line; on the 6th of October, with the reserve under the orders of Colonel Macdonald, and personally engaged in the action near Egmont op Zee, and towards the close of that day he was severely wounded. He arrived in England in November, and joined the regiment at Ipswich in 1800; and in April 1801 went on half pay without taking a difference, that he might return to the service, when certain circumstances, which rendered this measure necessary, ceased to operate.

He was appointed in September 1802, by the Commander in Chief, Inspecting Field Officer of the Ipswich Recruiting District, in which employment he remained until September 1804, when he was appointed a Brigadier General, and stationed at Hull in the command of a Volunteer brigade; in April 1805 he was stationed at York, the 2d battalions of the 8th or King's, and the 15th, with two brigades of Volunteers, under his orders. In March 1806 he was appointed Governor of Bermudas, and in April of the same year placed on the Staff of that colony. He sailed in June, and arrived at Bermudas in September 1806, from which he was subsequently removed to Curaçoa, and returned to England in 1814. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General, and of Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

323. Lieut. Gen. R. T. Nelson,

Lieutenant Colonel Late Essex Fencible Infantry.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the late 111th foot 1st September 1795; he was subsequently placed on half pay as Lieutenant Colonel of the late Essex Fencible Infantry. He received the rank of Colonel in the army 25th September 1803; of Major General 25th July 1810; and of Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

324. Lieut. Gen. Sir Wroth Palmer Acland,

Late Captain in the 2nd Foot Guards.

This officer entered the army the 25th April 1787 as an Ensign in the 17th foot; and the 4th June 1790 was appointed Lieutenant in the same corps. In the latter year he was employed with a detachment serving as marines on board Lord Howe's fleet. The 24th January 1791 he obtained a company, and in June was reduced on half pay. The 2d March 1793 he exchanged into the 3rd foot, and embarked with Sir Charles Grey's expedition for the West Indies, but was transferred to, and sailed with, Lord Moira's to the coast of France. He was stationed in Jersey from February 1794 till January following, when he embarked for the Continent, and joined the Duke of York's army. The 18th March 1795 he received the Majority of the 19th foot; and the Lieutenant Col-

nelcy the 1st September following. In October 1795 he embarked with the army under Sir Ralph Abercrombie for the West Indies, and disembarked in February 1796, his regiment being ordered to the East Indies. He was afterwards stationed at Madras and in Ceylon; in August 1799 he returned to England on account of ill health; and the 10th May 1800 exchanged into the 2d foot guards; the 25th September 1803 he received the brevet of Colonel. The 25th July 1804 he was appointed Brigadier General in the Eastern District, and from thence in March 1805 transferred to the Staff under Lieutenant General Sir James Craig in the Mediterranean. He accompanied the expedition to Malta, Naples, and Sicily; and was in the battle of Maida. He was recalled from the staff of the Mediterranean on the arrival of reinforcements with the late Lieutenant General Sir John Moore; and the 25th February 1807 appointed to the staff in South America, and sailed with General Whitelocke. The 25th December he was replaced as Brigadier General in the Eastern District, and in July 1808 he sailed from Harwich with reinforcements for the army in Portugal. He was at the battle of Vimiera; and in November returned to England, being unable, from ill health, to accompany Sir John Moore's army to Spain. The 25th February 1809 he was replaced on the staff in this country, and in July embarked with the expedition to the Scheldt under Lord Chatham, and was at the siege of Flushing. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General; and the 4th June 1814 that of Lieutenant General.

This officer is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

325. Lieut. Gen. Nicholas Nepean.

This officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant royal marines 15th December 1776. From the 19th March 1778 to Feb. 1779 he served on board his Majesty's ship Ocean, and was in the action off Brest 27th July 1778; the 22d December 1778 he received his commission as 1st Lieutenant, and from April 1779 to June 1782 he served on board his Majesty's ships. The 5th June 1789 he obtained a company in the New South Wales corps; in October he embarked for New South Wales, and remained there till 8th September 1793. The 6th May 1795 he was promoted to a Majority in the latter corps; and the 1st September 1795 to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 93d foot. From the 1st March 1795 to

the 25th July 1801 this officer was on half pay; he was then appointed to the Banffshire Fencibles, which he joined at Gibraltar the 8th October following, and returned to England in Feb. 1802. The 10th May 1802 the Banffshire Fencibles were disbanded. The 25th September 1803 he was appointed Colonel in the army; and Brigadier General on the staff of Great Britain 25th July 1804, where he continued till 24th June 1806. The 17th March 1807 he was appointed to the command at Cape Breton; Major General 25th July 1810; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

326. Lieut. Gen. James Taylor,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 12th Foot, and Commandant at the Isle of Wight.

Appointed Ensign 45th foot 14th March 1772; and Lieutenant 23rd March 1775. He served in North America between 4 and 5 years; was at the siege of Boston, the actions of Brooklyn, White Plains, and Fort Washington, with Sir W. Howe and Sir H. Clinton's armies. The 14th May 1785 he obtained a company in the 61st foot, and with that rank served three years at Gibraltar. The 6th May 1795 he was appointed Major in the late 117th foot; 6th September 1795 Lieutenant Colonel in the 61st; and 18th January 1798 Lieutenant Colonel in the 12th foot. As Lieutenant Colonel he served 7 years in the situation of Assistant Quarter Master General, and Acting Deputy Quarter Master General in Great Britain; and as Deputy Inspector General in Ireland one year. The 25th September 1803 he obtained the brevet of Colonel, and served in Ireland four years as Deputy Inspector General and Brigadier General, and was afterwards appointed Commandant and Brigadier General at the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight, where he is now serving. The 25th July 1810 he had the rank of Major General; and the 4th June 1814 that of Lieutenant General.

327. Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingale,

Lieutenant Colonel in 69th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 52nd 4th April 1787; and Lieutenant 12th November 1788. This officer served as Ensign and Lieutenant in the East Indies; in the campaign of 1790, he was employed with the army under the late Sir William Medows, and was present with

the grenadiers of the 52nd at the assault of Dendegul; immediately after which being appointed Major of Brigade to the King's troops, and attached to the 1st brigade, he was present at the siege of Puligautcherry. He served the campaigns of 1791 and 1792, under Lord Cornwallis in the above capacity, and was present at the siege and assault of the town and fortress of Bangalore; also at the siege and storming of the strong hill fort of Savendroog, and the assault of Outradroog. The brigade to which he was attached, was principally engaged in the general action near Seringapatam with Tippoo Sultaun, on the 15th May 1791; he was in the general action of the 6th February 1792, when the enemy's lines were stormed under the walls of Seringapatam, and at the siege of that capital, which terminated in the peace of the 19th March following. During the peace this officer continued to execute the duties of Major of brigade to the King's forces serving in India; and on the breaking out of the war with France in 1793, he was present at the siege and capture of Pondicherry in August of that year, and remained employed on various services till August 1794, when owing to severe illness, he was compelled to return to England. The 1st September 1794, he obtained a company in the 125th foot, and on his arrival in England, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Marquess of Cornwallis, then commanding the Eastern District; the 28th February 1795 he was promoted to a Majority in the 121st foot; and appointed Brigade Major General to the Eastern District; the 9th September 1795 he obtained a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 115th foot, and the 28th October 1795, was removed to the 38th foot. He served in 1796 and 7, with the latter regiment in the West Indies, and was obliged to return to England from the effects of the yellow fever, but having recovered during the voyage, he was appointed immediately after his arrival Deputy Adjutant General to the forces in St. Domingo. Early in January 1798 he sailed for that Island, and held his appointment till July, when he was sent home with confidential dispatches to Government; in February 1799 he was again ordered out to St. Domingo, on an important mission with Lieutenant General Maitland to Toussaint; and on his return to England in July following, was appointed an Assistant Adjutant General to the army under the Duke of York in Holland, where he was present at the action of the 19th September and 2nd October. On the conclusion of this service, he was employed under Lieutenant General Maitland on the coast of France, and in January 1800 sailed for Quiberon Bay. In February he returned to England to take out troops for an attack upon Belleisle, and soon after sailed with the 96th foot from Cork to the possession of Hyeres as a preparatory step; this service however was laid aside, and he returned home in July with dispatches.

In 1801 Lieutenant Colonel Nightingale was appointed Assistant Quarter Master General to the Eastern District, in which situation he continued till the peace, when he accompanied the Marquess Cornwallis to Amiens as secretary; shortly after his return from France, he was appointed Quarter Master General to the King's troops in India, and sailed by the first opportunity to Bengal. On his arrival the army under Lord Lake had taken the field against the Mahrattas; he joined immediately and was at head-quarters previous to the attack of Agra; he was present at the attack of a body of infantry posted under the walls of the latter place, and at the siege and capture of the fortress; he was afterwards at the general and decisive action at Lasevarrie, and continued to serve with the army in the field, until the conclusion of peace with Scindeah. In 1805 he was appointed Military Secretary to Marquess of Cornwallis, and on his Lordship's death, he remained in Bengal, in the office of Quarter Master General, until February 1807, when his health being much impaired he returned to England, and soon after resigned his Staff situation. In July 1802 this officer had been appointed to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 51st, from which he was removed to the 69th, 8th May 1806; the 25th September 1803, he received the rank of Colonel in the army.

Within four months after his arrival in England, Colonel Nightingale was appointed to serve as Brigadier General, with the forces under Major General Spencer, with whom he proceeded to Gibraltar, and was employed on the coast of Spain under his orders, until his division joined the army under Sir A. Wellesley at Mondego Bay, when Brigadier General Nightingale was appointed to command the 3rd brigade; with which he served during the campaign of 1808. He was present in the actions of Rolica, and Vimiera; early in July, 1809 he was placed on the Staff of the Kent District as Brigadier General; the 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General; and was appointed to the Staff at Bengal; the 4th June 1814 Lieutenant General. This officer is a knight commander of the Military order of the Bath.

348. Lieut. Gen. James Hay,

Late Lieutenant Colonel 2d Dragoon Guards.

Appointed Cornet 2d dragoon guards 22d February 1780; Lieutenant in 1785; and Captain 5th April 1791. In May 1793 Captain Hay embarked for the continent, and was employed with the covering army under Marshal Freytag, during the siege of

Dunkirk, and in the action near Esklebeck, in September. He was also engaged in several affairs while with the Russian army, under Marshal Knoblesdorff, encamped at Cysoing; and on the 27th October had a horse shot under him in a successful charge of infantry, near the village Lezenne. In March 1794 he succeeded to a Majority in his corps: he continued to serve in Flanders, and commanded the regiment during the campaigns of 1794 and 5; he was engaged in the attack of the French lines, the 17th April 1794, and had a horse killed under him near Vaux; he was present at the siege of Landrecy, and at the action of the 26th April; also in the affair of the 10th May in front of Tournay; the action of the 17th of that month, when an attempt was made to drive the enemy from West Flanders, and in that of the 22d. The 16th September 1795 he received a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 29th light dragoons, and in October embarked for the West Indies; he served at Barbadoes, and in St. Domingo; after which he returned home. In May 1797 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st dragoon guards; in June 1798 removed to the 2d dragoon guards; and in June 1799 he received the command of the cavalry depot; the 25th September 1803 he was appointed Colonel by brevet; from 18th July 1804 to 24th June 1806, he was on the staff as Brigadier General, in command of a brigade of yeomanry; in February 1807 he was re-appointed Brigadier General on the staff of the Southern district; the 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General; and the 4th June 1814 that of Lieutenant General. In 1814 this officer served on the staff in Ireland.

329. Lieut. Gen. William Cockell,

Licutenant Colonel of the 5th Foot.

The 12th July 1782 this officer was appointed Ensign in the 31st, and the same year removed to the 2d foot, with which regiment he served six years in Gibraltar. In 1792 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 2d; the 31st March 1793 to a Company in the 95th; 18th April 1794 to a Majority in the 105th; and 16th September 1795 to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the latter regiment. On the reduction of the 105th, this officer was placed on half-pay, and shortly after appointed Assistant Adjutant General in Ireland. In 1800 he received the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 46th, and in October 1802 was removed to the 5th foot. In August 1802 he was appointed Inspector of a recruiting district in Ireland; the

24th August 1804 Brigadier General on the staff at Guernsey, where he served till 24th June 1806. The 25th September 1803 he received the brevet of Colonel; the 25th October 1806 was appointed Brigadier General at the Cape of Good Hope, where he still continues to serve; the 25th July 1810 he had the rank of Major General; and the 4th June 1814 that of Lieutenant General.

Previous to obtaining his commission in the 31st regiment, this officer quitted school unknown to his friends, who opposed his entering the army, and accompanied the 33d in 1776 to America, where he served till sent home by Lord Cornwallis, at the request of his friends. He was present at the taking of Long Island, New York, and Philadelphia; the battles of Whiteplains, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth; besides various skirmishes in New Jersey. Upon his return to England, in 1780, he served 18 months as Ensign in the 1st West York Militia.

330. Lieut. Gen. L. S. Orde,

Lieut. Col. late 132d Foot.

Appointed Lieutenant Colonel late 132d foot, 16th September 1795; Colonel in the army 23d September 1803; Major General 25th July 1810; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

331. Lieut. Gen. Richard Bingham,

Late Lieutenant Colonel 3d Foot.

This officer received an Ensigncy in the 17th foot the 5th October 1787; and in May 1790 a Lieutenantcy and the Adjutantcy. The 21st May 1793 he raised a company in Ireland, with which he was sent to Chatham, where it was drafted. He obtained a Company in the 102d foot the 31st October 1793; a Majority in February 1795; and a Lieutenant Colonelcy the 16th September 1795. The regiment was drafted the 24th September following, and this officer remained unattached till placed on half-pay the beginning of 1798. In July of the latter year he was sent to Alderney to take the command of the forces stationed there, and remained till July

1799, when he was placed on the full-pay of the 6th West India regiment, and in August removed to the 9th foot. The 1st August he embarked and joined the expedition under Sir James Pulteney, and afterwards that under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. In December he returned to Lisbon, and in March 1801 to England. The 24th October 1802 he was again placed on half-pay; and the 9th July 1803 appointed to the 3d foot. The 25th September 1803 he obtained the rank of Colonel; and the 25th July 1804 was placed on the home staff as Brigadier General, and on which he continued till the 24th June 1806. In 1808 he was appointed to the staff in Ireland, and remained there till 25th May 1809, when he was removed to the staff of Malta. He has since been employed on the staff of the Sussex district. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General; and that of Lieutenant General the 4th June 1814.

332. Lieut. Gen. John Lee.

Appointed Ensign 16th foot 28th August 1783; Lieutenant 71st foot 28th April 1784, and placed on half-pay. The 10th January 1787 he was appointed to the 70th foot; and the 28th February 1788 to a Company in the 62d. From the beginning of 1790 to November of the same year, he was on half-pay of the 74th foot; in November he was appointed to a Company in the 44th; from November 1793 to May 1795 he served as Captain of grenadiers in the expedition under Sir Charles Grey, and was at the capture of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucie. The 1st September 1795 he was promoted to a Majority in the 44th foot; the 19th September 1795 to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 112th; the 1st January 1797 placed on half-pay; and the 25th September 1803 he received the rank of Colonel. From December of the latter year to September 1804, Colonel Lee served on the volunteer staff in Yorkshire, and was then removed to Ireland as Brigadier General, where he continued till 24th June 1806, and was reappointed 25th May 1808. He obtained the rank of Major General 25th July 1810; and that of Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

333. Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, K.B.

Colonel Commandant 6th Battalion 60th Foot.

This officer commenced his military career the 10th October 1787 as an Ensign in the 11th foot, from which he was removed to the 1st guards the 12th March 1789. From October 1788 to August 1789 he served as Lieutenant with the Brunswick corps, under Lieutenant General De Riedesel, in Holland, and the 25th March 1790 joined his regiment, the 1st guards. The 6th April 1791 he received a Company in the 15th foot, from which he exchanged into the guards the 30th November 1792. In January 1793 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of York, in which capacity he served the campaigns of 1793 and 1794; he was present at the action of St. Amand, battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, action of Ledrenghem; battles of Wattignes, and Maubeuge, and action of Vaux. The 22d April 1794 he was appointed Major by brevet, and with that rank was at the action of Camphin, 10th May 1794, in which, being wounded, he was absent from the army to the 10th August, when he joined near Breda. He was at the siege of Nimeguen by the enemy, and returned to England with the Duke, and remained Aid-de-Camp to His Royal Highness until promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 66th, 30th September 1795. In October Lieutenant Colonel Clinton proceeded to join his regiment in the West Indies. He was present at the landing in St. Lucie, and at the siege and surrender of Morne Fortunée; after which he joined the 66th at Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo. The 20th October 1796 he again exchanged to the 1st guards, and sailed from St. Domingo to join that corps, but was made prisoner on the passage, and did not effect his purpose until June 1797. He served with the guards in Ireland in 1798, and in that year was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis, the Commander-in-Chief in that country.

In April 1799 Lieutenant Colonel Clinton being attached to Lord William Bentinck, employed on a mission to the Austro-Russian army in Italy, he was present at the battle of the Trebia, sieges of Alexandria and Seravalle, and battle of Novi; after which, being appointed to attend Marshal Suwarow on his march into Switzerland, he was present at the action in forcing the passage of St. Gothard; those of the Trufels Bruch, Klunthaler See, and Glarus. Early in 1800, being employed upon a mission to the

Austrian army in Swabia, Lieutenant Colonel Clinton was present at the battles of Engen and Muskirch; and during the retreat from the Upper Danube to Alton Otting, in Bavaria. At the end of the campaign he joined his battalion in England; in June 1801 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General in the Eastern district in England; and in June 1802 Adjutant General in the East Indies. The 25th September 1803 he received the brevet of Colonel; and in October he joined the army under the late Lord Lake, at Agra. He was in the action of Lauswance, and during the remainder of the Mahratta war in Hindostan. In March 1805 Colonel Clinton sailed from India, having resigned the appointment of Adjutant General. In November he was employed on a mission to the Russian army in Moravia, under General Kutusow; and at the conclusion of the peace between Russia and France, returned to England. In July 1806 he embarked for Sicily in command of a flank battalion of the guards; he commanded the garrison of Syracuse from December 1806 to November 1807, and returned with his battalion to England in January 1808; the 25th of which month he was appointed Brigadier General, and as such commanded a brigade in the armament that sailed under the late Sir John Moore, to Sweden. On his return from the latter place, he was appointed Adjutant General to the army in Portugal: he was present at the action of Vimiera, and with Sir John Moore during the campaign in Spain, and retreat through Galicia, to the embarkation at Coruna, in January 1809. The 25th January of the latter year he was appointed Adjutant General in Ireland; the 25th July 1810 Major General; and the 4th June 1814 Lieutenant General. In 1813 he was removed from the staff in Ireland, to that of the army under Lord Wellington, with the local rank of Lieutenant General, and commanded the 6th division during the remainder of the contest in the Peninsula. He received the thanks of the two Houses of Parliament for his conduct; the military order of the Bath; and several other honorable testimonials. The 20th May 1813 this officer was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 6th battalion 60th foot; in 1814 Inspector General of infantry; and subsequently second in command in the Belgian army, with which he is now serving.

334. Lieut.-Gen. John Sontag.

Appointed Cornet 12th dragoons 8th September 1780; Lieutenant 19th November 1781; and Captain 8th dragoons 16th September 1786. In 1792 he sold out as Captain, and 5th July 1793

was appointed Captain of the Guides and Captain Quarter Master General in the army serving in Flanders; he was at the battleof Famars, siege of Valenciennes, action of Lincelles, investment of Dunkirk, and in almost every action that took place during the war in Flanders, Holland and Germany. The 1st March 1795 he received the rank of Major, and was appointed Military Commandant of Hospitals on the continent; the 5th October 1795 Lieutenant Colonel, and Deputy Quarter Master General in the West Indies. He was at the siege of Morne Fortunée in St. Lucie, and at the storm and taking of the Vigie in St. Vincent's. He served in the expedition of 1799 to the Helder, was in most of the actions, and wounded at the battle of the 2d October; he was afterwards appointed Military Superintendant of Hospitals in Great Britain. The 25th September 1803 he received the rank of Colonel. He was sent on a mission to the allied army in Poland, and was at the battle of Eylau, at the defence of Koningsbergen, &c. He next served as Brigadier General on the staff in the expedition under Sir John Moore to Sweden; in 1808 he was appointed Commandant of Lisbon; in 1809 he served as Brigadier General in the expedition to Walcheren; was Commandant at Middleburg; and had the command of a division in the event of the enemy disturbing the re-embarkation of the British troops. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General; and of Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

335. Lieut. Gen. James Robertson.

This officer was appointed to a Lieutenantcy in the 73d, now 71st, foot 23d December 1777, having raised 25 men for that commission. He embarked with his regiment for India in January 1779. In April 1781 he was appointed Acting Quarter Master to the regiment, and in October following Quarter Master of Brigade to the European brigade. He was personally present at the sieges of Tripassore and Chittore in 1781, and the same year at the battles of Porto Novo, Pernambaccum, and Shoolingen in 1782, at the battles near Vellore on the 10th and 13th of January, and at Arnee on the 2d of June, besides several skirmishes. The 18th July 1782 he was promoted to the rank of Captain Lieutenant, and Captain. He was personally present at the battle and storming of the French lines, works and redoubts before Cuddalore on the 13th June 1783, where the light company which he commanded, had two officers and 26 killed and wounded out of 52, and at its subsequent siege. He was appointed Paymaster to the

regiment in June 1783. The army encamped December 1780, and Captain Robertson was never absent from it during the four years they were in the field. He returned to England in October 1785, and went back to India in April 1788. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp in February 1789 to General Horne, the officer commanding the forces at Madras. He took the field under Sir William Medows in March 1790, and was personally present at the siege of Palligautcherry in that year, the actions before Bangalore on the 5th and 17th March 1791, its siege and storm, where he led the light company at the assault; the siege and storm of Nundy Droog, where he commanded the six European flank companies, the 12 native Sepoy grenadier companies, and the 13th native Bengal regiment, that were employed in the assault; the siege and storm of Saven Droog in December 1791, where he was selected by Lord Cornwallis to ascend the breach by a particular path, and had for this purpose the 72d light company attached to his, although there were several senior flank Captains present, who had no separate attacks. He was also present at the battle and storming of Tippoo's lines, works and redoubts before Seringapatam on the 6th February 1792, and its siege; the storming of his horse camp on the 18th February, where he was again selected by Lord Cornwallis, although not the next senior officer with the detachment, to command the four companies of the 71st, of which his own light company was directed to be one, and a Bengal Sepoy regiment which penetrated into the enemy's camp and completely executed their orders without the loss of a man. Captain Robertson was appointed Acting Deputy Adjutant General by Lord Cornwallis in July 1792, and was at the siege and capture of Pondicherry in 1793. The 1st March 1794 he received the brevet of Major. He served with that rank in India, and was ordered to the Mauritius as Deputy Adjutant General with the troops that had assembled at Madras in 1794, for that purpose. The 2d September 1795 he was appointed Major in the 71st foot; the 4th November following Lieutenant Colonel in the army; and subsequently Deputy Adjutant General to his Majesty's forces in India. He was ordered to proceed as Deputy Adjutant General with the expedition to Manilla under Sir James Craig in 1797. In 1798 he was compelled, on account of ill health, to return to England. The 11th October 1780 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 92d foot. He returned to India with Lord Lake in 1800, came to England on account of health in October 1802, and resigned the situation of Deputy Adjutant General in India in May 1803. The 25th September 1803 he received the rank of Colonel, and in July 1804 was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Edinburgh Recruiting District, and went on half pay in August following without receiving any difference. He relinquished the latter

situation in June 1808 in consequence of being appointed Brigadier General on the Irish staff, which bad health forced him to resign in August. He was nominated to be Lieutenant Governor of Fort George on the 2nd September 1808. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General; and of Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

336. Lieut. Gen. E. W. L. Popham,

Lieutenant Colonel of the late Cambrian Rangers.

Appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the late Cambrian Rangers and Colonel in the army 25th September 1803; Major General 25th July 1810; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

337. Lieut. Gen. James Dunlop, M. P.

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 59th Foot.

This officer's first commission was a Lieutenantcy in the 82nd regiment, dated January 1778. In March following he embarked with his corps for Nova Scotia; he landed at Halifax, and did duty there until the following spring. In March 1779 he sailed with the grenadier and light companies of the garrison for New York; he was shipwrecked on the coast of New Jersey, four-fifths of the company to which he belonged were drowned, and the remainder were made prisoners of war by the Americans. In November 1780 he was exchanged, and joined the army at New York. In the absence of his corps he accompanied the 80th regiment, as a volunteer officer, on an expedition to Virginia; he served there during a very active winter campaign, until the mouth of the Chesapeake having been taken possession of by two French frigates, he was sent with the intelligence to Charlestown, where he arrived in April 1781, and soon after joined a detachment of his regiment, serving with other corps at Wilmington in North Carolina, under Major Craig, afterward General Sir James Craig, by whom he was appointed to the command of a troop of dragoons, formed from the infantry, under the Major's command. Here he was engaged in daily skirmishes with the enemy, until the surrender of Lord Cornwallis's army at York-town, when the

troops under Major Craig were withdrawn to Charlestown. In May 1782 he purchased a Company in the 82nd, and joined that corps at Halifax in Nova Scotia, where he did duty until autumn 1783, when he embarked with the remains of his regiment for England. The transport which contained the troops sprung a leak, and was compelled by tempestuous weather to bear away for the West Indies. The troops were landed at Antigua, where they did duty until April following. They again embarked for England, and were landed at Portsmouth, from whence they marched to Edinburgh, and in June 1784 were disbanded.

Captain Dunlop remained on half-pay until the autumn of 1787, when he raised men for a full-pay company in the 77th regiment, with which he embarked for the East Indies in April following. He landed at Bombay, and did duty there until war was declared against Tippoo Sultaun. In November 1789 he joined the army forming in Malabar under Sir Robert Abercromby; he served at the siege of Cannanore; was appointed to the command of a flank battalion, with which he served during the remainder of the campaign. In September 1790 he again took the field under Sir Robert Abercromby; he served at the first siege of Seringapatam: and on peace being re-established returned with his corps to Bombay.

In 1794 he was appointed Deputy Pay Master General to the King's troops, serving under the Bombay government; and afterwards Military Secretary to the Governor. He was appointed Major by brevet in March 1794: the brevet in which he was now included was not, however, published in India for two years afterwards. He was appointed Major of the 77th regiment in September 1795; which appointment appeared in orders in India towards the latter end of the following year. The 12th November 1795 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 77th regiment; which having appeared in orders in India about the end of 1796, he soon after resigned the staff situation he then held, and was appointed, early in 1797, to the command of a detachment of about 1500 men, ordered to take the field against a refractory Rajah in the province of Malabar, who had repulsed or defeated three detachments, one of above 2000 men, which had been sent against him. Having succeeded in dispersing the Rajah's followers, and having obtained possession of his fort (Monantory), Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, at the conclusion of the service, was appointed to the command of the garrison of Cochin, where he remained until the breaking out of the last Mysore war.

In October 1798 he joined the army then assembling in Malabar, under Lieutenant General James Stuart, by whom he was appointed to command the European troops under his orders, con-

sisting of a brigade of three battalions. In this capacity he served at the battle of Seedaseer on the 6th March 1799; and on the 4th May following commanded one of the two columns employed in the assault of Seringapatam. On this service, when mounting the breach, he received a severe sabre wound in the right arm, which rendered him unfit for service for several months, and from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered. In September following he again took the field; some of the enemy's chiefs and Hill Fort in the Canava country still holding out. On this service being concluded he obtained leave of absence and returned to England, where he arrived in 1800.

On the renewal of war in 1803 he was ordered, in June, to Guernsey to take the command of a battalion, formed of recruits and recruiting companies of battalions in India, where he remained until spring. He was appointed Colonel 25th September 1803, and soon after obtaining this rank he exchanged from the 77th into the 59th regiment, and joined that corps at Sandgate, where it formed a part of Sir John Moore's brigade in April 1804. The 25th July 1804 being appointed Brigadier General, and attached to the Western District, he quitted the 59th in August, and proceeded to Cornwall, where he did duty until transferred to the Eastern District; he was, in January 1806, appointed to the command of a Highland brigade quartered at Colchester, where he continued to serve until taken off the Staff, with most of the Brigadiers then upon it, in June 1806.

He was appointed Major General the 25th July 1810. In October following he was placed on the staff of the army serving in the Peninsula under Lieutenant General Viscount Wellington. Joined that army early in November while it still occupied the lines of Torres Vedras. He was appointed to the command of a brigade in the 5th division of the army then under the orders of Major General James Leith, and was employed with that part of the army which followed the French in their retreat to Santarem, &c.

On Major General Leith's quitting the army in December he took the command of the division then at Alcoentre, and soon after moved with it into winter quarters at Torres Vedras. On the 11th March he joined the army assembling between Leria and Pombal, in pursuit of the French, then retiring from Portugal. During the whole of the arduous and successful campaign which followed, he served generally with that part of the army under the immediate orders of the Commander of the Forces, and constantly in command of the 5th division, except for about ten days, when it was joined by Major General Sir William Erskine, a senior Major General.

At the close of the campaign the division having arrived in its winter quarters in Guarda, Major Gen. Dunlop obtained a three months' leave of absence, and returned to Britain. He was appointed Lieutenant General the 4th June 1814.

338. Lieut. Gen. Fitzroy Jeffries Grafton Maclean,

Lieutenant Colonel in 37th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 20th foot 25th September 1787; and Lieutenant in June 1788. He exchanged into the 4th battalion 60th regiment the same year, and went out to the West Indies, where he was actively employed for near six years, and present at the capture of Tobago, on the expedition against Martinique in 1793, at St. Vincent, &c. The 25th September 1793 he was promoted to a company in the 60th foot; and the 8th September 1794 to a Majority in the late 110th regiment. He commanded the latter corps in the Isle of Wight, and on its being drafted, exchanged to the 79th regiment. The 18th November 1795 he was appointed to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 82d foot, from which he was removed to the 2d battalion 60th regiment 5th February 1801, and afterwards to the 37th regiment; the 25th September 1803 he received the brevet of Colonel, and with that rank served in the West Indies in several islands and colonies. He was appointed by the late General Gunfield Commandant of the Batavian troops, who volunteered for his Majesty's service after the capture of the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice: he clothed and formed that corps, now the York light infantry volunteers. He commanded the advanced corps of the army composed of the flank companies at the capture of Surinam. The 12th January 1805 he was appointed Brigadier General in the West Indies. He commanded the troops at head quarters under Lieutenant General Sir William Myers at the time the combined fleet was in those seas, and afterwards embarked on board Lord Nelson's fleet in pursuit of the enemy. He served at the capture of the Danish Islands in 1807, and at Guadaloupe 1810; he returned from the West Indies in 1814; the 30th June 1804 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel 37th foot; Major General 25th July 1810; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

339. Lieut. Gen. Walter Ker,

Lieutenant Colonel late Loyal British Fencible Infantry.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the loyal British Fencible Infantry 2d December 1795; Colonel in the army 25th September 1803; Major General 25th July 1810; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

340. Lieut. Gen. Sir Alexander Campbell,

Colonel of the York Light Infantry Volunteers.

This officer, after passing through the ranks of Ensign, Lieutenant, Captain, and Major, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel 74th foot 4th December 1795; Colonel in the army 25th September 1803; Colonel York Light Infantry Volunteers 27th January 1809; Major General 25th July 1810; Lieutenant General and Commander of the forces in the Isles of France and Bourbon 9th March 1812, where he is still serving; he received the rank of Lieutenant General in the army 4th June 1814. Lieutenant General Campbell has also served at Gibraltar, in Spain and Portugal.

341. Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Frederick Campbell,

Late 3rd Major 1st Foot Guards.

Entered the army as an Ensign in the 1st foot guards the 20th September 1786; in February 1793 he went to Holland; the 25th April he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Captain; and in May he returned to England. In June 1794 he again went to the Continent, and being appointed to a Staff situation he returned to England in December; he was present at the action of Boxtel; the 6th April 1796 he received his company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; the 25th September 1803 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, and had the brevet of Colonel. In December 1808 he went to Portugal as Brigadier General, with the command of the 2nd brigade of guards, and in October 1809 returned in consequence of a wound in the face received at the

battle of Talavera. He was also present at the passage of the Douro. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General; and that of Lieutenant General the 4th June 1814; the 2nd October 1813, he was promoted to be 3rd Major in the 1st foot guards. This officer is a knight commander of the military order of the Bath.

342. Lieut. Gen. W. Burnett.

This officer had the rank of Captain 16th December 1782; was appointed to a company in the 14th foot 21st January 1784; Lieutenant Colonel 14th foot 9th November 1796; and subsequently placed on half-pay, as Lieutenant Colonel of Walford's York Hussars; Colonel in the army 25th September 1803; and Aid-de-Camp to the King; Major General 25th July 1810; and Lieutenant General 4th June 1814.

343. Lieut. Gen. Charles W. Lord Stewart, K.B.,

Lieutenant Colonel 18th Hussars.

This officer received his first commission, an Ensigncy, before the age of fifteen 3rd April 1791 in the 108th regiment, in which he was appointed to a Lieutenantcy 6th January 1793; and to a company 7th May 1794. He joined Lord Moira's expedition, and went as Assistant Deputy Quarter Master General to the forces that landed at Isle Dieu under General Doyle; on the return of this force, he was attached to Colonel Charles Craufurd's mission to the Austrian armies in 1795 and 1796, and was wounded at the battle of Donauwert by a musquet ball, that entered the face under the eye, went through the nose, and was extracted on the opposite side; it was received whilst charging with some heavy Austrian cavalry that were driven back by the French hussars. On his return to England, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lord Camden, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; he succeeded to the Majority of the late 106th foot on the 31st July 1795; he was appointed to the 5th dragoons 4th August 1796; and appointed 1st January 1797 to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the latter regiment; he served in this regiment during the rebellion in Ireland, and until it was disbanded, and was then 1st January 1797, attached to the 18th light dragoons, at that time a skeleton; the regiment was sent to Holland

under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1799, and in that service this officer was again wounded in the head, at the outposts near Schagenbrug on the 10th October, by a musquet ball; another ball struck the glass at his breast, which it broke, and was stopped by the brass tubes of the glass, or it would have proved fatal; this regiment still under his command has since been made a regiment of hussars. On the 25th September 1803 he received the rank of Colonel; and was next appointed King's Aid-de-Camp, and soon afterwards to the civil situation of under Secretary of State in the War Department. He left this situation to assume the command of a brigade of hussars, under Sir John Moore in Portugal; on the advance of that army into Spain, he covered the march of Sir John Hope's division, which proceeded by the Escorial to Salamanca; during this march he surprised at Rueda a French post, and took the whole escort of a valuable convoy of cotton, and on the entrance into Valladolid, he took a French Major of cavalry, proceeding with an escort to join his regiment. During the retreat of that army to Coruna he attacked, at the head of the picquets of the 18th and 3rd German light dragoons, a very superior body of cavalry, composed of Buonaparte's guards, the corps of the greatest character in his army; in which affair he charged, and completely overthrew them, taking prisoners their Colonel, General Lefevre, with 70 officers and men. In this charge his sword was struck out of his hand by a musquet ball, which was immediately replaced by that of Lieutenant Colonel Otway, with which he continued the contest.

He was afterwards in 1809 appointed Adjutant General to the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley. On the 5th February 1810 he received the thanks of the House of Commons. The following is an extract from the Votes:—

"Brigadier General the Honorable Charles Stewart being come to the House, Mr. Speaker acquainted him that the House had upon Thursday last resolved that the Thanks of this House be given to him for his distinguished exertions on the 27th and 28th of July last, in the memorable battle of Talavera, which terminated in the signal defeat of the forces of the enemy. And Mr. Speaker gave him the thanks of the House accordingly as followeth: viz.

"Brigadier General Charles Stewart,

"Amongst the gallant Officers, to whom this House has declared its gratitude for their distinguished services in Spain, your name has the honor to stand enrolled.

"During the progress of the two last campaigns in Spain and

Portugal, whoever has turned his eyes towards the bold and perilous operations of our armies in Leon and Galicia; whoever has contemplated the brilliant passage of the British troops across the Douro, an exploit which struck the enemy himself with admiration as well as dismay; must have marked throughout those memorable atchievements, that spirit of energy and enterprize, with which you have rapidly advanced in the career of military fame, and by which you have now fixed your name for ever in the annals of your country, as a chief sharer in those immortal laurels won by British fortitude and valor in the glorious and hard fought battles of Talavera.

" Upon the great Commander, under whom it was there your pride and felicity to serve, his Sovereign, this House, and the voice of an applauding Empire, have conferred those signal testimonies of honor and gratitude, which posterity will seal with its undoubting approbation. And it is no mean part of the merits for which you are to be this day crowned with our thanks that you were chosen by such a Commander to be the companion of his councils, and the sure hand to which he could entrust the prompt and effectual direction of his comprehensive and victorious operations.

" To you, Sir, I am therefore now to deliver the Thanks of this House, and I do accordingly, in the name, and by the command, of the Commons of the United Kingdom, Thank you for your distinguished exertions on the 27th and 28th days of July last, in the memorable battles of Talavera, which terminated in the signal defeat of the forces of the enemy."

Upon which Brigadier General Stewart said:—

" Mr. Speaker,

" I feel myself totally inadequate to express the high sense I entertain of the distinguished honor that has been conferred upon me, an honor far exceeding any little services I may have rendered in the fortunate situations in which I have been placed. If a sentiment of regret could at such a moment arise in my mind, it would be that (from the circumstance of a severe indisposition) I stand alone here on the present occasion, the army being still on service; and that I am not accompanied by my gallant brother officers, (equally Members of this House) who are far more eminently entitled to its thanks, and to the applause of their Country, than myself.

" If I might venture to arrogate any thing beyond the most anxious zeal for the King's service, and a sincere love for the

profession I belong to, it is an ardent desire to follow the footsteps of my great and gallant Commander, to whose sole abilities and exertions we stand indebted, not only for the battle of Talavera, but for all those successes which have rendered him alike an ornament to his country, and a terror to her foes. To follow his bright example, to emulate his atchievements, and to be thought worthy of his confidence, I shall ever consider as the surest passport to the greatest distinction that can be conferred on a soldier—I mean the approbation of this honorable House.

"I must now offer my sincerest acknowledgements to you, Sir, for the very marked kindness you have shown me in expressing to me the thanks of this House; by condescending to enumerate my humble services in the partial manner you have done; and I beg to assure you it will be my anxious study to avail myself of all occasions to merit the honor which has this day been conferred upon me."

He was next admitted to the order of the Bath, as one of the Knights of that order, and further permitted to accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight and Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword. In 1813 he was appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin; the 18th June 1814 a Peer of the realm by the title of Baron Stewart, and the same year Minister to the Court of Prussia.

Major Generals.

344. Maj. Gen. George Morgan.

Appointed Ensign 2nd September 1756; Ensign 2nd foot guards 1st March 1758; Lieutenant and Captain 23rd August 1762; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel 26th May 1775; Colonel in the army 16th May 1781; and Major General 28th April 1790.

345. Maj. Gen. James Hugonin.

This officer was a Captain in the army 15th October 1759; Captain in the 4th dragoons 8th February 1764; Lieutenant Colonel 22nd December 1775; Colonel in the army 16th May 1781; and Major General 28th April 1790.

346. Maj. Gen. William Fawcett,

Governor of Limerick.

This officer was appointed Ensign 3d foot guards 2d July 1767; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel 18th September 1779; Colonel in the army 18th November 1790; and Major General 3d October 1794.

This officer is Governor of Limerick. He has been on half-pay since 1783; his rank is stationary.

347. Maj. Gen. William Maddox Richardson,

Governor of North Yarmouth.

This officer held the rank of Capt. in the army 12th January 1763; Captain in the 3d foot 22d October 1766; Major in the army 29th August 1777; Lieutenant Colonel 19th February 1783; Colonel 1st March 1794; and Major General 3d May 1796.

This officer is Governor of North Yarmouth. He served at Minorca, and has been on half-pay many years; his rank is stationary.

348. Maj. Gen. Jeffrey Amherst,

Governor of Upnor Castle.

This officer was appointed Ensign 60th foot 3d June 1771; Captain 60th foot 2d August 1777; Major in the army 1st October 1782; Major in the 10th foot 8th August 1783; Lieutenant Colonel 10th foot 26th September 1788; Colonel in the army 26th January 1795; Major General 1st January 1798.

This officer is Governor of Upnor Castle; his rank is stationary.

349. Maj. Gen. W. G. Strutt,

Governor of Quebec.

This officer was appointed Captain in the 91st foot 7th December 1779; Major in the 60th foot 9th August 1783; Lieutenant Colonel 54th foot 4th April 1792; Colonel in the army 21st August 1795; Brigadier General in the West Indies 9th September 1795; and Major General 18th June 1798.

This officer was formerly Deputy Governor of Stirling Castle; from which he has been removed to the Government of Quebec; his rank is stationary.

350. Maj. Gen. Stephen Poyntz,

Late Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel 1st Life Guards.

This officer was appointed Brigadier and Lieutenant in the 1st life guards 24th December 1777; Exempt and Captain 15th March 1781; Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel 4th February 1793; Colonel in the army 3d May 1796; and Major General 1st January 1801. His rank is stationary.

351. Maj. Gen. Hay Ferrier,

Lieutenant Governor of Dunbarton Castle.

In the year 1763 this officer was received as a Cadet in General Marjoribank's regiment of His Majesty's Scotch brigade, then in the service of Holland as British Auxiliaries. He was appointed to an Ensigncy on the 30th of October 1764, and served as a subaltern till promoted to a Company in the same regiment, on the 28th October 1772. On the 30th July 1776 he was appointed Major; and on the 9th August 1779 Lieutenant Colonel to the Honorable General John Stewart's regiment of the same brigade; which commission he held till the 10th of February 1783, when, in consequence of an order from the Dutch Government calling upon the brigade to abjure their allegiance to their own Sovereign and take one in place of it to their High Mightinesses, he, with 60 others, gave in his resignation, and was deputed with another field officer in the name of their brother officers, to lay their case before His Majesty, who was most graciously pleased to approve of their conduct, and signified to them, through Lord Grantham, then Secretary of State, and General Conway, Commander-in-Chief, his acceptation of their offer of service, should the war continue. Peace, however, shortly after taking place and their situation being brought before Parliament, half-pay was unanimously voted them agreeable to the regimental rank respectively held by each individual.

In this situation he continued till 1793, when the war breaking out, His Majesty in council was pleased to order the revival of the Scotch brigade, and letters of service for raising three battalions were issued; the officers, in the first instance, to be composed of those

on the half-pay of the brigade; the deficiencies to be supplied from the half-pay of the British line. To the third of these battalions, this officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, and at a very considerable private expense completed the same in October 1794. In this month, a Colonel-in-Chief with a fourth battalion was appointed from the British line, who had never served in the brigade. This appointment was accompanied with a letter from the Secretary at War, stating, that it was in no ways to interfere with Lieutenant Colonel Ferrier's emoluments, as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. He had also the mortification to be informed by the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Amherst) that the ten years he had been on British half-pay was not to be included in looking forward to brevet rank in the line, and was only to reckon from the date of his last commission, in 1793. In 1795 the first and second battalions having failed to complete their numbers, they were ordered to be drafted into the other two, of which the fourth was made the first, and the third the second. The battalion this officer had the honor to command, after having taken the duty of Edinburgh Castle during the latter end of 1794, Dunbar Camp, and Hilsea Barracks, embarked at Portsmouth in November 1795 for Gibraltar, where he commanded it, and remained till April 1796, when on receipt of an order incorporating his battalion with a junior one, he was reduced to a Regimental Lieutenant Colonelcy and deprived of his emolument as Commandant. The reason assigned for such arrangement being, that the junior battalion was commanded by an officer who, from the Commander-in-Chief's depriving Lieutenant Colonel Ferrier of ten years rank, was his senior. He obtained leave to return to Great Britain; and on the 3d May 1796 he was included in the promotion of Colonels. On the 25th he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the recruiting service at Edinburgh; and on the 2d July 1796 Lieutenant Governor of Dunbarton Castle. He continued Inspecting Field Officer till his promotion as Major General the 29th April 1802; and some months after, in consequence of the peace, there being then no prospect of his regiment being restored to him, he with the view of relieving himself from some of the very heavy expenses incurred in raising it, obtained permission to dispose of his Lieutenant Colonelcy, retaining the rank he then held, and his Lieutenant Governorship.

352. Maj. Gen. Lawrence Bradshaw,

Late Lieutenant Colonel 1st Life Guards.

The 25th September 1780 this officer received an Ensigncy in the 46th; the 3d September 1781 a Lieutenantcy in the 13th foot; and the 30th April 1790 a company in the 13th foot. War with Spain being expected in consequence of the Nootka Sound dispute, he embarked at Cork immediately after his promotion to a company, and sailed on an expedition against the Spanish settlements in the West Indies; but receiving intelligence at Barbadoes that the differences between the two countries were adjusted, he proceeded to Jamaica. On the breaking out of the war with France in 1793, he embarked with his regiment on an expedition against St. Domingo, and served in that island as long as the regiment remained there, and in every part of the island occupied by the British. He was in various actions whilst employed on this service, and commanded at St. Mare's and Tiburon when those posts were attacked by the enemy. He received the Majority of his regiment the 11th September 1794, and commanded it in St. Domingo till 1795, when he returned to England. The 1st September 1795 he succeeded to the Lieutenant Colonelcy. Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw served in Ireland during the rebellion: in 1800 he embarked in the expedition to Ferrol, and afterwards proceeded to Gibraltar, when the troops joined the army under Sir R. Abercrombie and sailed to Cadiz, where it not being deemed expedient to land, the army was divided, and the 13th foot, after remaining some time at Minorca, Malta, and Marmorice, proceeded to Aboukir Bay under Sir R. Abercrombie, and landed in Egypt on the 8th March 1801. Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw was in the battles of the 13th and 21st of that month, and remained in Egypt with the regiment until ordered home on account of ill health. 2d February 1803 he was appointed Major and Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Life Guards; the 25th September 1803 Colonel by brevet, and the 25th July 1810 Major General.

In 1806 this officer was appointed one of the commissioners of Military Enquiry, which situation he held till the termination of that commission in 1812, when he obtained permission to dispose of his regimental commission in the 1st Life Guards, retaining his rank in the army.

353. Maj. Gen. Andrew Burn,

Colonel Commandant in the Royal Marines.

This officer was appointed second Lieutenant in the Royal Marines 29th April 1761; Captain 2d January 1779; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 14th February 1797; Major and Captain in the Royal Marines 22d April 1798; Colonel Commandant en second and Colonel in the army 21st December 1803; Colonel Commandant 10th November 1808; and Major General 25th July 1810.

354. Maj. Gen. Augustus Baron Veltheim,

Colonel Commandant 2d Light Dragoons, King's German Legion.

This officer was appointed Colonel in the British army, and Lieutenant Colonel 2d dragoons King's German Legion 17th April 1804; Colonel Commandant 3rd Hussars King's German Legion 7th May 1810; Major General 25th July 1810; and Colonel Commandant of the 2d Light Dragoons King's German Legion 24th January 1814.

355. Maj. Gen. Thomas Trotter,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer entered the service the 10th January 1770, as Lieutenant Fireworker in the artillery, and in which corps he was appointed second Lieutenant the 1st January 1771. In 1773 he went to America, and in 1774 joined the army at Boston, where he remained until the evacuation of that place in 1776; he accompanied Sir W. Howe's army to Halifax, and from thence to the neighbourhood of New York; was present at the affairs of Brooklyn, White Plains, &c. in that year. In 1777 he accompanied the army up the Chesapeake and to Philadelphia, and was present at the affair of Brandywine, &c., he returned with the army through New Jersey

to New York in 1778, and in 1779 went to Virginia with the late General Leslie, and to Carolina; the 7th July 1779 he received his appointment as 1st Lieutenant; from 1779 until 1782, he served in various parts of America, but having been appointed a Captain Lieutenant in October 1781, he returned to England in the summer of 1782. In 1787 he went to Canada, and remained in that country until 1790, when he returned to England upon succeeding to a company of artillery in the month of March of that year, which company was quartered at Portsmouth. In 1793 he went with his company to Flanders, where he served with the Duke of York's army, and returned with it to England in the summer of 1795; during the time of his being in Flanders he was present at the siege of Valenciennes, and in several actions in the field, at one of which he had the honor to receive His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's thanks in public orders: during the principal part of the campaigns in Flanders, he served as Major of brigade to the artillery. In 1795 he received his commission as Major of artillery; and in 1796 that of Lieutenant Colonel. He served with the army in Holland during the short campaign of 1799; in 1801, upon the incorporation of the British with the Irish artillery, he was ordered upon duty to Ireland, where he has remained ever since, and for the last six years he commanded the artillery in that country. The 20th July 1804 he was appointed Colonel in the artillery; in April 1808 Brigadier General in the army; and the 25th July 1810 Major General.

356. Maj. Gen. John Smith,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the royal artillery 7th July 1779; Captain Lieutenant and Captain 28th February 1782; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Major in the royal artillery 6th March 1795; Lieutenant Colonel 27th August 1797; Colonel 20th July 1804; and Major General 25th July 1810. This officer has served on the Staff at Gibraltar.

357. Maj. Gen. William Cuppage,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the royal artillery 16th March 1771; 1st Lieutenant 7th July 1779; Captain Lieutenant and Captain 28th February 1782; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Major in the royal artillery 26th January 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the royal artillery 17th January 1798; Colonel in the royal artillery 20th July 1804; and Major General 25th July 1810.

358. Maj. Gen. Thomas Seward,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the royal artillery 15th March 1771; 1st Lieutenant 7th July 1779; Captain Lieutenant and Captain 11th March 1782; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Major in the artillery 25th September 1796; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the royal artillery 15th July 1799; Colonel in the royal artillery 20th July 1804; and Major General 25th July 1810. He has lately served on the Staff at Exeter.

359. Maj. Gen. Francis Laye,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer received a 2d Lieutenant's commission in the Royal Artillery in 1771; and in 1773 embarked with a detachment of Artillery for New York, from whence in 1774 he proceeded to Boston. On the 17th June 1775 a detachment of two Captains, two Lieutenants, of which this officer was one, with two companies of Royal Artillery, were attached to the division of the army ordered under Major General Howe to the attack of the American army entrenched upon the heights of Bunker's Hill, the two Captains and the Lieutenants were wounded, and carried off the field,

Lieutenant Laye received a severe contusion on the thigh, but remained in command of the Artillery and had the honor to receive the thanks of Major General Howe. He was at Boston during the whole of the time it was besieged, was in the several actions at Staten Island and Long Island; at the taking of New York, and in the actions upon that Island; at the battle of White Plains, and the attack and taking of Fort Washington, where he was attached to the 42d Royal Highland regiment with two battalion guns. He was in the several actions in the Jerseys, and upon the expedition to the Head of Elk; at the battle of Brandywine, Germantown, &c.; in the action at Monmouth Court House in the Jerseys; was upon the expedition under the orders of Lieutenant General Leslie to Virginia, and afterwards attached in command of the detachment of Artillery with the army under Lord Rawdon, now Lord Moira. In 1781 at the battle of Camden, he was most severely wounded, and received the thanks of Lord Rawdon, and was particularly named in the gazette. On account of the severe state of his wound, he was ordered by the Medical Board to England, having served in America from 1773 until 1781. He was from 1783 until 1786 upon command at the Island of Jamaica; and joined the army under His Royal Highness the Duke of York at Dunkirk. In 1800 he was appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in the windward and leeward West India Islands, and was upon the expedition and taking of the Islands with the combined naval, and military forces under the orders of Admiral Duckworth, and General Trigge, upon which service he received the thanks of General Trigge, and was named upon that occasion in the gazette. Having served the allotted time of his command in the West Indies he was relieved, and returned to England: since that time he has been employed in command of the Royal Artillery in the Northern district; and upon the Staff as Brigadier, and Major General in North Britain. From the Staff of North Britain he was removed the 24th of September 1814. This officer received the rank of Colonel in the army and in the Artillery 20th July 1804; and of Major General 25th July 1810.

360. Maj. Gen. Bayly Wellington,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the royal artillery 15th March 1771; 1st Lieutenant 7th July 1779; Captain 27th November 1782; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant

Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieut. Colonel in the royal artillery 16th July 1799; Colonel in the royal artillery 20th July 1804; and Major General 25th July 1810.

361. Maj. Gen. P. Du Plat,

Colonel Commandant 8th Line Battalion King's German Legion.

This officer was appointed Colonel in the British service and Colonel Commandant of the 8th line battalion King's German Legion 18th September 1804; Major General 25th July 1810. He has served for some time on the staff of the army in Sicily under Lord William Bentinck.

362. Maj. Gen. Augustus Houstedt,

Colonel Commandant 6th Line Battalion King's German Legion.

This officer was appointed Colonel in the British service and Colonel Commandant 6th line battalion King's German Legion 15th December 1804; Major General 25th July 1810. He has served on the staff of the army in Sicily under Lord William Bentinck.

363. Maj. Gen. Victor Baron Alten,

Colonel of the 2nd Hussars King's German Legion.

This officer commenced his military career the 1st of May 1770 as Ensign in the 2d regiment of foot in the Hanoverian service; in 1774 he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the Hanoverian life guards; in 1786 he received the rank of Captain, and in 1791 a troop in the 8th regiment of dragoons. In 1793 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in Brabant; in 1794 he had the brevet of Major; in 1799 was appointed to a Majority in the 4th dragoons; in 1803 he obtained the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; in 1804 he was appointed to command the 1st Hussars King's German Legion, which corps he had raised; the 19th December 1804 Colonel in the army, and Colonel of the 2d Hussars King's German Legion, which corps he also raised.

In 1807 he embarked with his regiment on the expedition to the Isle of Rugen, and from thence to the Isle of Zealand; he served at the siege of Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart; and was present at the battle of Kiöge. In 1809 he embarked on the expedition to Walcheren; the 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General. In 1811 he was ordered to join the army under Lord Wellington, in the Peninsula, and had the command of a hussar brigade. The 25th of September in the same year Major General Alten was warmly engaged at Elbodon near Cuidad Rodrigo; his brigade consisting only of 330 men of the 11th light dragoons and 1st hussars King's German Legion, maintained a position against 2,700 of the enemy's cavalry, and charged them 10 different times. After the fall of Cuidad Rodrigo, and the march of Lord Wellington with the British to Badajos, Major General Alten was directed to remain with the 1st hussars King's German Legion at Tenebron, between Cuidad Rodrigo and Salamanca, to watch the enemy, and where he continued till obliged to retire, by a movement of the whole force under General Marmont. On the 18th of July 1812 his brigade consisting of the 14th light dragoons, and the 1st hussars King's German Legion, had a sharp action at Costrilla with a body of French cavalry, very superior in point of numbers. Major General Alten's brigade maintained its position and the French General Carrier was taken prisoner. The 22d of July, at the battle of Salamanca, the Major General was shot through the thigh, and in consequence obliged to remain six weeks at Salamanca. From thence he went to Madrid to retake the command of his brigade. On Lord Hill retiring from Madrid towards Portugal, to join Lord Wellington near Salamanca, Major General Alten's brigade, at that time consisting of the 14th light dragoons, the 1st hussars and the 2d hussars King's German Legion, formed the rear guard, and had daily skirmishes with the French cavalry. Near Mattilda 18 French squadrons attacked, but without obtaining any success, the seven under his command. On Lord Wellington, in 1813, marching from Portugal into Spain, Major General Alten's brigade formed the advanced guard before the centre column. He was present at the battle of Vittoria, and after that engagement pursued with his brigade (consisting then of the 14th light dragoons and 1st hussars King's German Legion) and Colonel Ross's troops of light artillery, the enemy to Pampeluna. At the battle in the Pyrenees, the 10th November, Major General Alten's brigade was present; it crossed the Pyrenees with the infantry, and at San Jean Pie de Puerto it was posted with the corps of the Spanish General, Mina, in the rear, to watch and to keep the enemy in check, and to cover the rear in the vicinity of Harparen. Major General Alten was placed in April 1814 on the staff of the British

army in Holland, and received the command of the 5th regiment of cavalry of King's German Legion, which he still holds.

364. Maj. Gen. Sir Sigismund Baron Low,

Colonel Commandant 4th Line Battalion King's German Legion.

This officer was appointed Colonel in the British service 20th December 1804; Colonel Commandant 4th line battalion King's German Legion 17th August 1809; and Major General 25th July 1810.

This officer served on the Staff in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington, and is an Honorary Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

365. Maj. Gen. Adolphus Baron Barsse,

Colonel Commandant 2nd Line Battalion King's German Legion.

This officer had the rank of Colonel in the British service, and was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 2nd line battalion King's German Legion 21st December 1804; and Major General 25th July 1810. He served on the Staff in Sicily under Lord William Bentinck, and was engaged in the operations on the Eastern coast of Spain under Lieutenant General Sir W. H. Clinton.

366. Maj. Gen. Baron Sir Charles Alten,

Colonel Commandant 1st Battalion Light Infantry King's German Legion.

This officer was appointed Colonel in the British service, and Colonel Commandant 1st battalion of light infantry King's German Legion 22nd December 1804; and Major General 25th July 1810.

This officer served on the Staff in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington, and is at present on the Staff of the army in Flanders; he is an Honorary Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

367. Maj. Gen. J. Croker,

Lieutenant Colonel late Independent and Unattached Officers.

This officer had the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army 28th January 1796; of Colonel 1st January 1805; and of Major General 25th July 1810. He has been on half-pay many years; but has served on the Staff at St. Vincent's in the West Indies, where he continues at present.

368. Maj. Gen. L. B. Wallis,

Lieutenant Colonel late 95th Foot.

This officer had the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army 2nd February 1796; of Colonel 1st January 1805; and of Major General 25th July 1810. He has been on half-pay for a long period.

369. Maj. Gen. J. Hope,

Late Lieutenant Colonel of the 60th Foot.

In November 1778 this officer was appointed a Cadet in General Houston's regiment of the Scots brigade, then serving in Holland, and after being drilled, &c. went through the subordinate ranks of Corporal and Serjeant; and in December 1779 received an Ensigncy in the same regiment, then quartered in Bergen-op-Zoom; he marched with it to Maestrecht, where he continued till August 1781, and then returned home. The 26th April 1782 he obtained a Company, and again joined his regiment at Maestrecht. Having quitted the Dutch service, he was with other officers, in

similar situations, placed by the King on half-pay. The 29th September 1787 he obtained a Company in the 60th; and in December of that year was again placed on half-pay. In June 1788 he was appointed to a Troop in the 13th light dragoons; and in November 1792 Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Sir W. Erskine, with whom he went to Flanders early in 1793. He served the campaign of that and the following year, and was present at all the actions in which the cavalry were engaged. He accompanied Sir William to England in 1795, and who died in March of that year. The 25th March he was promoted to a Majority in the 28th light dragoons; and 20th February 1796 to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. In April following he embarked with his regiment for the Cape, and remained there till the regiment was drafted; in January 1799 he arrived in England. The 19th April he was appointed to the 37th foot; and in February 1800 sailed to join the regiment at St. Vincent's. He remained in the West Indies till November 1804, when he returned home and exchanged into the 60th; his commission in the latter corps was dated 30th June 1804. The 1st January 1805 he received the rank of Colonel, and was placed on the Staff as Assistant Adjutant General in North Britain; at the close of 1805 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant General to the expedition destined for the Baltic, under Lieutenant General Lord Cathcart; but the troops being recalled, this officer did not proceed on that expedition, but returned to his Staff at Edinburgh. In May 1807 he was again appointed Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces going up the Baltic under the same officer, and did duty as such. He was present at the siege and capture of Copenhagen. In April 1808 he was appointed Brigadier General on the Staff in North Britain, and subsequently Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces in that country; the 25th July 1810 Major General, and placed on the Staff of the Severn District; from whence, in 1812, he was removed to that of the army under Lord Wellington in the Peninsula, and subsequently to the Staff of Ireland and of North Britain, where he still continues.

370. Maj. Gen. George Meyrick,

Lieutenant Colonel of the late 130th Foot.

This officer had the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army 19th March 1796; of Colonel in the army 1st January 1805; and of Major General 25th July 1810. He has been on half-pay many years.

371. Maj. Gen. Sir Montague Burgoyne, Bt.

Late Lieutenant Colonel 21st Dragoons.

Sir Montague entered the army 1st May 1789 as a Cornet in the dragoons; 20th February 1793 he was appointed Lieutenant; 1st May 1793 Captain; 24th June 1795 Major in the 27th light dragoons; and 5th April 1796 Lieutenant Colonel of the 32nd light dragoons. He was reduced on half-pay in March 1798; appointed Lieutenant Colonel to the 21st dragoons 11th March 1801; and placed again on half-pay 24th August 1802. From November 1803 to June 1806, and from May 1807 to May 1808, he acted as Inspecting Field Officer of Yeomanry Cavalry. The 1st January 1805 he received the brevet of Colonel; the rank of Brigadier General in May 1808; and 25th July 1810 that of Major General. He subsequently served on the Staff at Gibraltar.

372. Maj. Gen. Sir Alan Cameron,

Colonel of the 79th Foot.

This officer raised, and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of, the 79th foot 30th January 1794; Lieutenant Colonel 3rd May 1796; Colonel in the army, and of the 79th foot, 1st January 1805; Major General 25th July 1810. He is a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

373. Maj. Gen. Andrew, Lord Blayney,

Late Lieutenant Colonel of the 89th Foot.

His Lordship entered the army the 25th November 1789 as an Ensign in the 32nd. In December he joined at Gibraltar, and went from thence to Barbadoes and Jamaica on being promoted to

a Lieutenantcy in an independent company. He returned to England, and in 1791 exchanged into the 41st foot; the same year he received a company in the 38th; and in December 1793 a Majority in the 89th regiment. In June 1794 Lord Blayney sailed in Lord Moira's expedition to Ostend, and was engaged in a skirmish at Duffel Bridge, Dendermond, and Alost. Soon after joining the Duke of York's army, his Lordship was in a skirmish at the advanced posts under the command of Count Sombrieul; in the action at Boxtel; and at the sieges of Tiel and Nimeguen. The 3rd May 1796 Lord Blayney received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and the 1st March 1798 he succeeded to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of his regiment; in 1797 he commanded some light cavalry, infantry, and artillery, in the North, during disturbances; and in 1798 a battalion of light infantry in the rebellion in Ireland, and was wounded at Vinegar Hill. In November of the latter year he embarked in command of the 89th, and in company with the 30th sailed for Minorca, and a few days after arriving in that island proceeded from thence with the 30th, both regiments being under the command of Sir Charles Stewart, to Palermo, and from thence to Messina, for the protection of the King of Naples and royal family. His Lordship was employed at Messina in having the works put into a state of repair, and in supplying Cardinal Rufo, on the coast of Calabria, with arms, ammunition, &c. From thence he went to Lord Nelson at Palermo, and in 1799 proceeded with letters from that Admiral to Sir Thomas Troubridge on board the Culloden; he was present at the bombardment of Civita Vecchia; the surrender of 4,700 French under General Grennier; and at the capitulation of Rome. He returned home over land, and visited the head quarters of the Russian and Austrian armies.

Lord Blayney, in January 1800, again left England, and joined his regiment at Malta; he was at the siege and blockade of that place, and the first to take possession of Fort Ricasoli with some light troops, four days previous to the final surrender of that important fortress. On the 20th December he sailed under Sir Ralph Abercrombie for Egypt, and was in the actions of the 13th and 21st March 1801. On the 3rd May the 89th, under command of this officer, parted from the main body of the army, and accompanied Colonel Stewart in command of 1200 Albanians. In crossing the Nile several lives were lost; at Foua on the 7th, a skirmish with a small body of French took place; on the 9th, the 89th being detached six miles in front of the British army, and on the opposite bank of the Nile, Lord Blayney was forced to attack (opposite Rhamanie) a French force infinitely superior in numbers, the result of which was a total defeat of the enemy; on the 15th another successful skirmish took place, and on the 6th June the 89th

joined the Grand Vizier and Turkish army. On the 8th of the latter month, the 89th and 30th regiments took possession of Fort Liouski, and on the 10th of Grand Cairo, where upwards of 11,000 men surrendered to Lord Hutchinson.

On the evacuation of Egypt Lord Blayney proceeded with his regiment to Malta, and landed there on the 10th September; and from thence he proceeded to Gibraltar, and afterwards to England, where he arrived in 1802.

The 1st January 1805 Lord Blayney received the brevet of Colonel; and the 18th July of that year embarked on a secret expedition (supposed for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope); but the 89th under his Lordship's command was afterwards countermanded, and ordered to proceed with Sir Eyre Coote for Jamaica; it was again countermanded, and finally accompanied Lord Cathcart to Germany. Lord Blayney returned to England in 1806; and in April 1807 sailed for the river Plate under Lieutenant General Whitelocke; his Lordship remained at Monte Video 2 months, and from thence sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, where the ship he was in being leaky, he was obliged to part company, and landed 250 men at Saldhana Bay, and marched from thence to Cape Town, where several soldiers perished from fatigue and want of water. Lord Blayney was encamped at the Cape near 7 months, and acted as Brigadier General; he went from thence to the Brazils; and in November 1809 returned to England. His Lordship has, since, for a short period, been employed in the Peninsula, and was taken prisoner. His Lordship received the rank of Major General the 25th July 1810.

374. Maj. Gen. The Honorable S. Mahon,

Late Lieutenant Colonel 7th Dragoon Guards.

This officer was Major in the 7th dragoon guards 31st December 1793; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 3rd May 1796; Lieutenant Colonel 7th dragoon guards 1st January 1797; Colonel in the army 1st January 1805; and Major General 25th July 1810. He has served for some time on the staff in Ireland, and is at present stationed at Enniskillen.

375. Maj. Gen. John Sullivan Wood,

Lieutenant Colonel 8th Light Dragoons.

This officer was Major in the 21st light dragoons 5th October 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 3rd May 1796; Lieutenant Colonel 8th light dragoons 16th June 1803; Colonel in the army 1st January 1805; Major General 25th July 1810. He has served on the staff in the East Indies, where he continues at present.

376. Maj. Gen. Daniel O'Meara,

Lieutenant Colonel late 12th West India Regiment.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 20th foot 20th September 1777; Captain 98th foot 8th November 1781; Captain 68th foot 11th May 1785; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 3rd May 1796; Lieutenant Colonel 12th West India regiment 4th October 1797; Colonel in the army 1st January 1805; and Major General 25th July 1810. He has been on half pay several years, and was lately appointed on the staff at Jamaica, where he continues at this period.

377. Maj. Gen. F. Baron Rottenburg,

Colonel of "De Roll's" Regiment.

This officer was appointed Major in Hompesch's Hussars 25th December 1795; and Lieutenant Colonel 25th June 1796; from which he was removed to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 60th foot 30th December 1797. The 1st January 1805 he received the rank of Colonel; the 25th July 1810 that of Major General; and the 2nd September 1813 the Colonelcy of De Roll's regiment. He served during the rebellion in Ireland in 1798; at the taking of

Surinam 21st August 1799; in the expedition to Walcheren and the taking of Flushing in 1809; and subsequently on the staff in North America, where he is now serving.

378. Maj. Gen. The Hon. Sir Charles Colville,

Colonel of the late 5th Garrison Battalion.

The 26th December 1781 this officer was appointed Ensign in the 28th foot, which corps he joined in Ireland the 13th June 1787; the 30th September 1787 he was promoted to Lieutenant; and the 21st January 1791 appointed Captain in an independent company; the 26th May 1791 Captain in the 13th foot. Captain Colville joined the latter corps in Jamaica in December; he accompanied the expedition to St. Domingo, September 1793, and was personally present at most of the opposed debarkations, attacks of posts and skirmishes between that time and June 1795, when he returned home. The 1st September in the latter year, he was promoted to a Majority in his regiment, and 26th Aug. 1796 to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. He served with the 13th in Ireland during the rebellion; in the expedition to Ferrol, in 1800; and to Egypt in 1801. He was present in the action on landing, 8th March, and in those of the 13th and 21st of that month; he was subsequently employed in the investment of Alexandria, on the eastern side, and continued in Egypt till March 1802. In August 1803 he joined his regiment at Gibraltar, and did garrison duty there until May 1805. The 1st January in the latter year he received the brevet of Colonel. In February 1808 Colonel Colville accompanied his regiment to Bermuda; the 25th December 1809 he was appointed Brigadier General, and employed in the command of the 2d brigade of Sir G. Prevost's division of the army in the investment and siege of Fort Dessaix, and in the absence of Major General Maitland, to the command of the garrison of Grenada. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General; and the Colonelcy of the 5th garrison battalion the 10th October 1812. This officer since served on the staff in the Peninsula. He is a Knight Commander of the Bath.

379. Maj. Gen. Frederick Charles White,

Late Captain in the 1st Foot Guards.

This officer entered the service in 1782 as an Ensign in the 64th foot; in 1783 he was appointed Lieutenant in the 16th; in 1784 he received a Company in the 96th, and was placed on half-pay; in 1786 he obtained a Company in the 16th foot; and in 1789 he was appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 1st foot guards. In 1793 he was appointed Brigade Major to the guards employed in the campaigns in Flanders; he was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and at the action and storming of Lincelles. The 5th September 1796 he was appointed to a Company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in his regiment. The 1st January 1805 he received the rank of Colonel; in May 1808 he was appointed Brigadier General in Sicily, in which island he served three years. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General; and is now serving on the staff in Ireland.

380. Maj. Gen. Gore Browne,

Colonel of the 6th Garrison Battalion, and Lieutenant Governor of Plymouth.

This officer entered the service the 5th July 1780 as an Ensign in the 35th, in which rank he served six months in North America, and three years and a half in the West Indies. The 13th March 1789 he obtained his Lieutenantcy; the 8th June 1793 was appointed Captain in the 83d foot; and the 15th July 1794 Major. As Major he served in the West Indies one year and a half. The 30th November 1796 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th West India regiment; and the 5th August 1799 Lieutenant Colonel of the 40th foot. He again served in the West Indies one year, and afterwards in the expedition to Holland: he was present in the battles of the 10th and 19th September and 2d October 1799. The 1st January 1805 he received the Colonelcy of the 40th. He served in the expedition to South America, where he commanded the brigade that carried the town and fortress of

Monte Video by assault; also in the expedition to Walcheren as Brigadier General, and there wounded. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General; the 21st May 1813 the Colonelcy of the 6th garrison battalion; and the same year the Lieutenant Governorship of Plymouth.

381. Maj. Gen. L. Lindenthall,

Late Lieutenant Colonel 97th Foot.

This officer, having joined the British army under the Duke of York in Flanders, received the rank of Major, and was appointed an Assistant Quarter-Master-General. On the return of that army to England, he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercrombie to the West Indies, and was present at the taking of St. Lucie, &c. In 1796 he obtained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel by being appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General in Portugal; and the 26th December 1798 he received the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 97th foot. He served with the late Sir Charles Stuart, at the taking of Minorca: from thence he was sent to Malta; and lastly, with Sir Ralph Abercrombie to Egypt. He was at the battles of the 13th and 21st of March; since which he has not been employed on foreign service. The 1st January 1805 he received the rank of Colonel; and of Major General 25th July 1810.

382. Maj. Gen. R. Coghlan,

Late Lieutenant Colonel 14th Garrison Battalion.

This officer entered the service by purchasing a Lieutenantcy in the 88th regiment in the year 1779, with which corps he proceeded to Jamaica in the same year. He was removed in 1780 to the 1st battalion of the 60th regiment, then in Jamaica, and appointed Adjutant to the battalion in 1781. A short time previous to the reduction of the 3d and 4th battalions of the 60th, he resigned his Adjutantcy. The junior officers of each rank in the four battalions being selected for reduction, he was reduced to half pay as a Lieutenant in 1783. In the following year he paid the regulated diffe-

rence to return to full pay, and re-joined the 1st battalion 60th regiment at Jamaica. In 1786 this battalion went from Jamaica to Nova Scotia. In January 1788 he purchased a company in the 66th regiment, and joined it at Saint Vincent's, in the Leeward Islands, from whence the 66th arrived at Gibraltar in 1793. In 1795 he obtained, by purchase, a Majority in the 134th regiment, and was ordered from Gibraltar to join that corps at Dundee in North Britain. Before he arrived in England it was reduced, but the officers were continued on full pay. This inactive situation was not conformable to his wishes, and he therefore sought an immediate opportunity to be employed. The West Indies being the principal scene of action, he availed himself of an exchange, in January 1796, to the 82d regiment then at Saint Domingo, and soon after his arrival he succeeded to the command of the regiment, the 1st Major having died from a wound, and both the Lieutenant Colonels having died of that most dreadful malady, the yellow fever. The thus vacant Lieutenant Colonelcies were filled up, one by the removal of the present Lieutenant General Wetherall from a black corps, and the other by promoting Major Charlton from the 3d dragoon guards (then in England) who immediately after was removed from the 82d to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 3d dragoon guards by purchase; this leaving a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 82d regiment for sale, it was purchased by this officer in December 1796. The few officers who survived, and the remains of the regiment not amounting to the number allowed to be borne on the establishment as non-commissioned officers, and even those few nearly exhausted and worn out from the ravages of the climate, returned to England, from St. Domingo, in November 1798. In 1799, under the first act permitting the militia to volunteer into the line, the 82d regiment was, by the exertions of this officer, completed to about 1,100 rank and file. In 1800 the regiment embarked for Ireland, and after remaining there a few months proceeded to Minorca, where it continued till the evacuation of that island in 1802, when it returned to Ireland. On the 1st January 1805, he was appointed a Colonel in the army; in the August following, his health, which was greatly impaired by complaints contracted in the West Indies, was so much injured by the moist air and damp climate of Ireland, that as there was no probability of the regiment being removed from that country, he was, very reluctantly, compelled to follow the advice repeatedly given to him by some of the most eminent of the faculty, and retire on half pay of the 14th garrison battalion, in order to attend to the recovery of his health. He left the 82d in the highest order and best state of discipline, after having commanded it upwards of nine years, (Lieutenant Colonel Wetherall having been on staff employ

all the time he belonged to the regiment.) In the course of 18 months this officer was enabled to report himself ready and anxious to be employed in any way the Commander in Chief should think proper: though this application was often repeated, yet he remained unemployed and on half pay as Lieut. Colonel. He was promoted to the rank of Major General in July 1810, and in a few days after appointed to the staff of Ireland, where he is still serving.

383. Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Fane, M.P.

Colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

This officer commenced his military life in 1792 as a Cornet in the 6th dragoon guards; and in 1793 and 1794 served as Aid-de-Camp to the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 55th foot. In 1794 he was promoted to the Captain Lieutenantcy of the 4th dragoon guards, in which regiment he was appointed Major in 1795, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1797, and continued with it until 24th December 1804, having served with it in Ireland during the whole of the rebellion of 1797. The 25th December 1804, he was removed to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 1st or King's dragoon guards; and the 1st of January 1805 obtained the rank of Colonel. In June 1808 he was appointed Brigadier General, and directed to accompany the army ordered to embark at Cork, under Sir A. Wellesley; and previous to landing in Mondego Bay in Portugal, the light troops, forming the advanced guard of that army, were placed under his command.

He commanded these troops at the affair of Rolica, and (with the 50th regiment under the present Major General Walker, added to them) at the battle of Vimiera. He continued in command of these troops until after the convention of Cintra. He was one of those appointed to march under the orders of Lieutenant General Sir J. Moore to Spain, in the Autumn of 1809; and he commanded a brigade consisting of the 38th, 82d and 79th regiments during the operations of that Autumn, and in the retreat through Galicia, and at the battle of Coruna. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General.

He again embarked for Portugal in the spring of 1810, and was placed in command of the brigade of cavalry consisting o the 3rd dragoon guards, and the 4th dragoons; he served the campaign of 1810, and at the battle of Talavera with this brigade In the

spring of 1811, he was appointed to command the cavalry attached to the corps of Lieutenant General Hill, consisting of the 13th British and four regiments of Portuguese dragoons, which corps was stationed on the right bank of the Tagus, watching a considerable French force; while the main army was on the North side of the Sierra d'Estrella, on the Mondego. In this command he served the campaign of 1811; at the battle of Busaco; and until the army was withdrawn to the lines of Torres Vedras. He was then detached by Sir Arthur Wellesley over the Tagus, and placed in command of the troops in the Alentejo: in this unhealthy climate he suffered so much in constitution, as to be obliged to resign his command and to go to England.

In the spring of 1813 he again joined the army under the command of Lord Wellington, previous to their advance from the frontier of Portugal; and resumed the command of the cavalry attached to Lieutenant General Hill's corps, at that time consisting of the 3rd dragoon guards, royal dragoons, 13th light dragoons, one regiment of Portuguese dragoons, and Captain Bean's troop of horse artillery. He commanded these troops in the affair with General Vilatte on crossing the Tormes on the 26th of May; at the battle of Vittoria; and to the termination of the campaign.

At the commencement of 1814, he was placed in command of the troops stationed on the small river Aran, for the purpose of covering the corps of Lieutenant General Lord Hill, employed in the blockade of Bayonne. In the month of February, when the army began to advance into France, he resumed the command of the cavalry and horse artillery of Lieutenant General Hill; and he commanded these troops during all the operations of the spring of 1814, at the battles of Orthes, and Aire, and at Toulouse. Since the return of the army to England, he has been appointed Colonel of the 4th dragoon guards. This officer, on account of his share in the operations of the Peninsula, has received an honorary cross bearing the words, Rolica, Vimiera, Coruna, Talavera, and Vittoria; and is appointed a knight commander of the Bath.

384. Maj. Gen. Robert Bolton,

Lieutenant Colonel 13th Light Dragoons.

This officer entered the service as Ensign in the 67th regiment by purchase the 3rd August 1782; from which he was removed to a Cornetcy in the 13th light dragoons, the 13th December 1783,

paying the difference from infantry to cavalry; the 28th February 1785 he purchased a Lieutenantcy in the same regiment; and the 31st March 1793 a troop. In 1795 he embarked for the West Indies as Major to the same regiment, and was ordered to North America on a particular service, where he continued until the spring of 1797; when he returned to his regiment and, the 7th June following, was appointed by purchase to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of it; he took the command of the regiment and on its arrival from the West Indies in 1798 a mere skeleton, it was recruited in both men and horses in a very short time, and for which this officer repeatedly received the thanks of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. The 1st January 1805, His Majesty was pleased to appoint him one of his Aid-de-Camps with the rank of Colonel; the same year he was ordered to superintend the formation of the cavalry of the German legion, for the performance of which duty he also received the approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Commander-in-Chief. In the year 1806 he was appointed Inspector of the German cavalry, in which situation he was obliged to continue until September 1814; although his desire was to be employed in the Peninsula. He was appointed a Brigadier General in 1808; and the 25th July 1810 a Major General.

385. Maj. Gen. Robert Cheney,

Late Captain in 1st Foot Guards.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 1st foot guards 7th April 1784; Lieutenant 15th June 1791; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel 25th October 1797; Colonel and Aid-de-Camp to the King 1st January 1805; Major General 25th July 1810. He served on the continent in 1794 and 1795; in Sicily in 1806 and 1807; in Spain under Sir John Moore in 1808, and commanded a brigade of infantry in Spain in the absence of Major General Leith. He has served on the Staff in England since his appointment to the rank of Major General.

386. Maj. Gen. Sir George Anson, M. P.

Colonel of the 23rd Light Dragoons.

The 3rd May 1786 this officer entered the service as a Cornet in the 16th light dragoons; he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the same corps in 1791, and exchanged into the 20th light dragoons, with which regiment he served five years in Jamaica. In 1792 he obtained a troop in the 20th; and the Majority, the 25th December 1794; from which he exchanged into the 16th dragoons in September 1797, and returned to England: the same year he received the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 20th light dragoons, and exchanged into the 15th, the 6th September 1798, with whom he served in Holland. The 1st January 1805, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, and received the rank of Colonel in the army; and the 12th December 1805 Lieutenant Colonel of the 16th light dragoons; in 1809 he proceeded to Portugal, and commanded the 16th light dragoons in the advance upon Oporto, the 10th, 11th, and 12th May 1809. The 24th May 1809 he was appointed Brigadier General, and commanded a brigade of cavalry consisting of the 23rd light dragoons, and the 1st light dragoons King's German legion, at the battle of Talavera, the 27th and 28th July; he was in the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, and in various other less important affairs. The 25th July 1810 he received the rank of Major General; and the 3rd August 1814 the Colonelcy of the 23rd light dragoons. This officer is a knight commander of the Bath.

387. Maj. Gen. Sir Keneth Alexander Howard,

Late 2d Major in 2d Foot Guards and Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth.

Appointed Ensign 2d foot guards 21st April 1786, and 25th February 1793 embarked for and served the campaign in Flanders; the 25th April 1793 he obtained a Lieutenantcy, and the 1st Sept. the Adjutantcy. He continued serving with his regiment on the continent till May 1795, when the troops returned home. He was wounded at the battle of St. Amand; and present at all the actions in which the guards were employed on the continent. The 30th

December 1797 he was promoted to a Captain Lieutenantcy and to a company 25th July 1799. The 13th June 1793 he was appointed Major of Brigade to the guards sent to Ireland, where he served during the whole of the rebellion. In August 1799 he accompanied his regiment to the Helder. The 1st July 1801 he was deputed to act as Inspector General of foreign corps during the absence from England of Colonel, now Lieutenant General, W. Clinton, and on that officer's return, he was appointed 25th February 1802 Deputy Inspector General of foreign corps, and on that office being abolished, he was made Commandant of the foreign depôt. The 1st January 1805 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, and received the rank of Colonel; the 4th August 1808, 2d Major in his regiment; and the 25th July 1810 Major General. He has subsequently served on the Staff of the army in Spain and Portugal, and is at present Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth. This officer is a Knight Commander of the Bath.

388. Maj. Gen. Thomas Nepean,

Colonel in the Royal Engineers.

This officer was 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers 18th December 1778; Captain 15th November 1786; Major in the army 6th May 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Engineers 18th August 1797; Colonel in the Royal Engineers 1st March 1805; and Major General 4th June 1811. He has for some time served on the staff at Plymouth.

389. Maj. Gen. T. R. Charleton,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was 1st Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery 7th July 1779; Captain Lieutenant and Captain 1st December 1782; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1793; Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Artillery 18th April 1801; Colonel in the Royal Artillery 28th June 1805; and Major General 4th June 1811.

390. Maj. Gen. Sir Henry De Hinuber,

Colonel Commandant 3d Line Battalion King's German Legion.

This officer had the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the British service, and the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 3d Line Battalion King's German Legion 16th June 1804; he was appointed Colonel Commandant 3d Line Battalion King's German Legion 9th July 1805; and Major General 4th June 1811. He has served on the staff of the army in Sicily under Lord William Bentinck; and is an honorary Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

391. Maj. Gen. Sir C. Shipley, Kt.

Colonel in the Royal Engineers.

This officer was appointed Practitioner Engineer and Ensign in the Royal Engineers 1st April 1771; Lieutenant 4th March 1776; Captain 15th November 1786; Major in the army 6th May 1795; Colonel in the Royal Engineers 13th July 1805; and Major General 4th June 1811. He has served for some time on the staff at Barbadoes, and continues there at present.

392. Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Bell,

Colonel Commandant in the Royal Marines.

This officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Royal Marines 19th February 1771; Captain Lieutenant 27th August 1779; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel and Captain in the Royal Marines 1st July 1803; Colonel in the army 15th August 1805; Colonel Commandant in the Royal Marines 25th July 1809; and Major General 4th June 1811. He is a Knight Commander of the Bath.

393. MAJ. GEN. THOMAS STRICKLAND,

Colonel Commandant en second Royal Marines.

THIS officer was appointed 2nd Lieutenant 16th February 1775; 1st Lieutenant in 1776; Captain 8th July 1780; Major 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel 1st January 1798; Colonel 15th August 1805; Major General 4th June 1811.

394. MAJ. GEN. THE HON. THOMAS MAHON,

Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Dragoons.

THIS officer was Major in the army 26th November 1794; Major 24th light dragoons 25th April 1796; Lieut. Colonel 9th dragoons 1st January 1797; Colonel in the army 30th October 1805; and Major General 4th June 1811. He has served on the Staff at Kinsale in Ireland for a considerable period.

395. MAJ. GEN. SIR J. S. MAXWELL, BT.

THIS officer was Major in the 23rd light dragoons 11th March 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1797; Colonel in the army 30th October 1805; and Major General 4th June 1811. He has been on the half-pay of the 23rd light dragoons many years.

396. MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM THOMAS DILKES,

Late Captain in the 3rd Foot Guards.

THIS officer, whilst at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, (in 1779) was appointed 4th December Ensign in the 49th regiment; he continued at the said academy until 1782, when he

joined the 103d regiment in Ireland as Lieutenant, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. In March 1783 he purchased an Ensigncy in the 3rd foot guards; from January 1788 till January 1789 he served as Aid-de-Camp to the late General O'Hara, then commanding at Gibraltar. In 1790 this officer was appointed Adjutant to his regiment, the 3rd foot guards; in 1792 Lieutenant and Captain; and in 1793 he embarked for the continent with the first body of troops, consisting of three battalions of foot guards under Major General Lake, and a brigade of the line, 14th, 37th, and 53rd regiments under Major General Abercrombie, with a small detachment of artillery. He served the whole of the campaigns in the Netherlands, and was present at all the principal occurrences.

In May 1795 Captain Dilkes returned to England with the last body of the troops which had been employed in the campaigns in Flanders. In February 1797 he was promoted to a Company in his regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and in the following year he embarked with the guards for Ireland, during the rebellion, and remained in that country till June 1799. In the month of August of the latter year, Lieutenant Colonel Dilkes embarked again with the expedition to the Helder, and was present in the different actions that took place in that campaign.

In 1800 Lieutenant Colonel Dilkes returned to Ireland with the same brigade, from which he was removed in the August of that year, by being attached to the light infantry, then supposed to be first destined for service. In 1804 he took the command of the 3rd regiment of guards; in the brevet of October 1805 he was appointed Colonel, and in 1808 Colonel on the Staff to command the brigade of guards in London.

In February 1810 he received orders to serve in Portugal, with the rank of Brigadier General, and to take the command of the brigade of guards serving there; but his destination was shortly after changed to the command of the brigade of guards ordered to Cadiz, for which place he embarked in the month of March. Early in the following year he again embarked with this brigade, in the expedition that sailed from Cadiz, under Lieutenant General Graham; and at the battle of Barrosa was second in command.

The troops ordered for that service marched from Isla on the night of the 17th February, and embarked the next morning at day-break in Cadiz Bay. In the evening of the 21st the expedition sailed; it arrived off Tarifa on the following day; but as the weather proved unfavorable for a landing at that place it proceeded to Algesiras, where the troops landed on the morning of the 23rd. On the 24th they marched to Tarifa, through a beautiful and romantic track of country, without any other road than merely a mule path, which was found scarcely practicable for the advance

of the cavalry; all the artillery, therefore, was sent onwards by water.

On the 27th the Spanish troops, under General Lapena, arrived from Cadiz, and landed at Tarifa; they had been embarked in open vessels, even before the British, and were consequently much exposed to the inclemency of the weather during the whole period, and in very confined and crowded situations. However, they were in readiness to march on the next morning, thereby exemplifying that patience and submission under great hardships and privations, which constitute the best military feature of the Spanish character. During the halt of the British at Tarifa, measures were adopted to render the road towards Medina Sidonia practicable.

The allied army marched on the 28th to Facinas, always en bivouac; in the night between the 1st and 2d of March to the neighbourhood of Casa Vieja; a long fatiguing night march across a country much intersected with water-courses. On the morning of the 3d, a battalion of Walloon guards and the regiment of Cuidad Real, joined the reserve, (as the corps under Lieutenant General Graham's command was styled;) the former was incorporated with the brigade of guards, the latter with Colonel Wheatley's brigade: the army marched during the whole day, and halted in the vicinity of Vejar at night. In the evening of the 4th the troops were again in motion, and continued to march until the morning of the 5th, when the van-guard proceeded to attack the enemy's position opposite the point of Santi Petri, and the reserve halted on the east side of the heights of Barrosa, (by some called Cerra del Puerca.)

The attack of the van-guard on the enemy's lines succeeded in this operation; it was supported by half the Prince of Anglona's division, the other half remaining on the heights already mentioned, and it should seem, that previous to the movement of the British to that point, which the Spanish Commander thought it necessary to strengthen, General Lapena offered Lieutenant General Graham his option, whether the latter should move for that purpose with his corps, or continue posted on the heights; but the Lieutenant General declining to make an election, the former decided that the reserve should march, leaving two battalions to join the remainder of the Spanish forces, to preserve the position on the heights. In addition, however, to two battalions of Walloon and Cuidad Real guards, Lieutenant General Graham left Colonel Brown's battalion, composed of flank companies, which was posted at the Torre Barrosa. The Lieutenant General, therefore, had every reason to suppose the General-in-Chief would remain on that position during the day.

This will be seen by the following extract of a letter from Lieute-

nant General Graham to the Right Honorable Henry Wellesley, dated Isla de Leon, March 24, 1811.

"When the British division began its march from the position of Barrosa to that of Bermeja, I left the General on the Barrosa height, nor did I know of his intention of quitting it, and when I ordered the division to countermarch in the wood, I did so, to support troops left for its defence, and believing the General to be there in person. In this belief I sent no report of the attack which was made so near to the spot where the General was supposed to be, and confident in the bravery of the British troops, I was not less so in the support I should receive from the Spanish army. The distance, however, to Bermeja is trifling, and no orders were given from head-quarters for the movement of any corps of the Spanish army to support the British division, to prevent its defeat in this unequal contest, or to profit of the success earned at so heavy an expense.' The voluntary zeal of the two small battalions (Walloon Guards and Cuidad Real) which had been detached from my division, brought them alone back from the wood; but notwithstanding their utmost efforts, they could only come up at the close of the action.

"Had the whole body of the Spanish cavalry, with the horse artillery, been rapidly sent by the sea beach, to form in the plain, and to envelope the enemy's left; had the greatest part of the infantry been marched through the pine wood, in our rear, to turn his right, what success might not have been expected from such decisive movements? The enemy must either have retired instantly, and without occasioning any serious loss to the British division, or he would have exposed himself to absolute destruction, his cavalry greatly outnumbered, his artillery lost, his columns mixed and in confusion, a general dispersion would have been the inevitable consequence of a close pursuit. Our wearied men would have found spirits to go on, and would have trusted to finding refreshment at Chiclana. This moment was lost. Within a quarter of an hour's ride of the scene of action, the General remained ignorant of what was passing, and nothing was done."

Lieutenant General Graham's division being halted on the eastern slope of the Barrosa height for about two hours, was marched about twelve o'clock through a wood towards the Torre Bermeja, (cavalry patroles having previouslybeen sent towards Chiclana without meeting with the enemy); on the march, the Lieutenant General received notice that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the height of

Barrosa. Lieutenant General Graham considering the position as the key to that of Santi Petri, immediately countermarched, in order to support the troops left for its defence; and the alacrity with which this manœuvre was executed, served as a favorable omen. Before the British troops could get entirely disentangled from the wood, the Spanish troops on the Barrosa hill were seen retiring from it, while the enemy's left wing was rapidly ascending, at the same time his right wing stood on the plain on the edge of the wood, within cannon-shot. A retreat in the face of such an enemy, already within reach of the easy communication by the sea bank, must have involved the whole of the allied army in all the danger of being attacked during the unavoidable confusion of the different corps arriving on the narrow edge of Bermeja, nearly at the same time. The British General, therefore, determined on an immediate attack.

Major Duncan opened a powerful battery of ten guns on the centre. Brigadier General Dilkes, with his brigade; Lieutenant Colonel Benin's (of the 28th) flank battalion; Lieutenant Colonel Norcott's two companies of the rifle corps; and Major Acheson, with a part of the 67th foot; (separated from the regiment in the wood), formed on the right. Colonel Wheatley's brigade, with three companies of Coldstream guards, under Lieutenant Colonel Jackson; and Lieutenant Colonel Bernard's flank battalion; formed on the left. The right wing proceeded to the attack of General Rufin's division on the hill, while Lieutenant Colonel Bernard's, and Lieutenant Colonel Busche's detachment of 20th Portuguese were warmly engaged on the left with the enemy's tirailleurs. General Laval's division, notwithstanding the havoc made by the battery above mentioned, continued to advance in very imposing masses, opening his fire of musketry, and was only checked by that of the left wing; the latter now advanced, firing, and a spirited charge made by the three companies of the guards and the 87th regiment, supported by the remainder of the wing, decided the defeat of General Laval's division.

Of the immediate operations, relating to the right wing, consisting of the brigade under Brigadier General Dilkes, the following is a correct statement. At the time the troops were halted on the east side of the heights of Barrosa, Lieutenant General Graham's orders were conveyed for Brigadier General Dilkes' brigade, as well as that of Colonel Wheatley, to proceed towards Santi Petri. The column accordingly began its march (left in front Colonel Wheatley's brigade leading) over the hill, and, descending the other side, entered a fir wood, so thick as to be almost impracticable to the guns and mounted officers. Brigadier General Dilkes had advanced about a mile, when a staff-officer overtook the brigade, seeking General

Graham, and reporting that the enemy had made his appearance in the plain they had just quitted; it was not understood that the enemy were in considerable force, and the natural impression was to face about, and return to meet him, but it was judged proper to wait the Lieutenant General's orders, which were not long delayed, and the column retraced its steps rear rank in front. Before quite clear of the wood, Brigadier General Dilkes formed his brigade, countermarched the divisions, and a deployment was shortly after completed; the battalion, styled a detachment, composed of companies belonging to the Coldstream and 3d guards, forming in second line to the 1st regiment. During this movement, on application being made for a party to cover the guns, Brigadier General Dilkes sent three companies of the first-mentioned battalion for that service, which were afterwards employed on the left during the action.

The line now advanced obliquely to the right, towards a corps of the enemy, which occupied the heights the British had so lately passed, and a heavy fire of artillery and musketry was kept up on both sides; but the line continuing their advance with distinguished gallantry, that part of the enemy's force immediately opposed to them was obliged to withdraw towards another corps upon his right. The British still advanced, bringing forward the right shoulders, and thereby threatening the enemy's left, who at length formed the flank *en masse*, continuing his retreat down the hill, and ascending another rising ground, halting occasionally, and keeping up a severe destructive fire. At one time the enemy were perceived to push forward two or three divisions from the *masse*, as was conceived, to charge the British line, but the well-directed fire of our troops, still advancing, obliged him to desist; and the British were too exhausted with their difficult march, &c. to return the compliment.

Soon after our troops had begun to descend the hill, the enemy's cavalry were observed posted on the left, and it was constantly expected that he would charge a weak part of the line; he had actually made a movement seemingly for that purpose. Major General Dilkes, and his Aide-de-Camp, were at this period dismounted, both their horses having been shot under them. The British cavalry now arrived on the field of action, and immediately charged the enemy, who, after a slight hesitation, advanced to the encounter, both parties meeting at a hand gallop; they mixed, dispersed, and reformed, the enemy retiring, and our hussars pursuing the stragglers. It was about this period the Walloon guards arrived on the right of Brigadier General Dilkes' brigade.

After the defeat of the enemy's cavalry, he continued to retreat obliquely to his right, still firing, until some artillery being brought up, his complete retreat was decided, and the line received Lieutenant General Graham's orders to halt.

Sir Thomas Graham has borne ample testimony to the distinguished part taken by the guards in this gallant battle. Then, as on every other occasion in which they have been engaged, the conduct of this corps reflected high honor on their commander, and Major General Dilkes has been often heard to express in the warmest terms, his admiration of the gallantry displayed by, and gratitude for the support he received from, every individual of the brigade he had the honour to command. But it was not the first time he had witnessed their bravery; many had been his associates in former campaigns, and more particularly in the affair of Lincelles, a day every guardsman looks back to with pride and satisfaction.

In addition to the medal which this officer was honored with by his sovereign for the share he bore in the battle of Barrosa, he received the thanks of his country in both Houses of Parliament, and the City of London honored him with its freedom, and a sword of the value of one hundred guineas.

The following letter, dated 29th of March, 1811, from His Royal Highness the Duke of York to Major General Dilkes, is a further testimonial of the conduct of this officer, and the troops he commanded, in the battle of Barrosa. It is extracted from the brigade orders of the 28th of April.

"I take the earliest opportunity in my power of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 9th of March, and of thanking you for your obliging attention in communicating to me thus early, what relates to the distinguished conduct of my gallant old friends, the guards, under your command in the glorious and severely-contested action of the 5th. While I congratulate you and them on the successful result of an action in which their efforts were so conspicuous, and so deserving of the admiration with which all have viewed them, I cannot conceal my deep feelings of regret, that it has been attended with so severe and painful a loss of officers and men, which upon this occasion, perhaps, makes a deeper impression upon me, as many of the latter were old soldiers, and faithful companions, whose meritorious exertions I have myself witnessed, and had occasion to approve upon former occasions.

"I have read with great satisfaction, in Lieutenant General Graham's dispatch, the high and well-earned encomiums bestowed upon your conduct, and that of the officers and men engaged under your command; and as a brother guardsman (a title of which I shall

ever be most proud) and Colonel of the corps, I trust I shall not be considered as exceeding the limits of my station in requesting that you will yourself receive and convey to the brigade under your orders, my sincere and cordial thanks for having so gloriously maintained, and indeed, if possible, raised the high character of a corps in whose success, collectively and individually, I shall never cease to take the warmest interest."

Shortly after the action of the 5th of March, the brigade of guards were ordered home, and Brigadier General Dilkes returned to England with them. Previous to his leaving Isla, however, he issued the following brigade orders.

Isla, 29th April, 1811.

"Brigadier General Dilkes cannot suffer the brigade to be thus broken up without requesting the officers and men will accept his assurances of the high sense he entertains of their general conduct, the cheerful alacrity with which they have discharged their duties upon all occasions, and of the consequent gratification he has derived from a command at all times honorable, but which since the memorable 5th of March, he has felt still more elated with. He now, with pleasure, repeats his admiration of the gallantry exhibited by them on that day—fortunate are those who participated in the glory of it—himself doubly so. To those who continue under his command, the Brigadier General expresses his satisfaction at still retaining them; to those who are now separated from him, he offers his assurances of heartfelt good wishes for their happiness and success wherever the fortune of war may conduct them."

In the brevet of June 1811 this officer was promoted to the rank of Major General, and again had the command of the brigade of guards in London. In this same year a severe domestic calamity prevented him accepting a command under Lord Wellington at the moment it was offered him, and it appears that under these circumstances he did not think it right to continue on the Home Staff, from which he obtained permission to retire. Since this period the Major General has not neglected the renewal of his offers of service to the Commander-in-Chief, but they have not been called for.

397. Maj. Gen. Henry Rudyerd,

Lieutenant Colonel Royal Invalid Engineers.

This officer was appointed Practitioner Engineer and Ensign 10th January 1770; Sub-Engineer and Lieutenant 13th July 1774; Captain Lieutenant 24th January 1781; Captain 1st October 1784; Major in the army 6th May 1795; Lieutenant Colonel royal invalid engineers 3d March 1797; Colonel in the army 30th October 1805; and Major General 4th June 1811.

398. Maj. Gen. Sir John Oswald,

Colonel of the 1st Greek Light Infantry Corps.

This officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant 23rd foot in February 1788; and Lieutenant in the 7th foot in March 1789. He embarked for Gibraltar in July 1790; in January 1791 was appointed Captain in an independent company; and in March Captain in the 35th foot; in July 1793 Brigade Major to General Leland, which situation he renounced upon the grenadier company he commanded being ordered for foreign service. He joined the 2d battalion of grenadiers under Lieutenant Colonel Cradock in November 1793, embarked for the West Indies, the said battalion forming a part of the expedition under the late Sir Charles Grey; was present at the capture of the Islands of Martinique, St. Lucie and Guadaloupe; personally engaged in the various actions and sieges which that service gave rise to; from thence he proceeded to St. Domingo under the command of the Duke of Richmond, then Lieutenant Colonel Lenox, went into garrison at Port au Prince, and remained there till it was notified that on account of the loss his company had sustained it was to be drafted, and the officers and non-commissioned officers sent to England. The 1st of April 1797 this officer was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 35th foot, and in 1799 embarked on the expedition for Holland. He commanded his regiment on the 19th of September, where the 1st battalion was long and severely engaged, and sustained great loss. The battalion was honored with the approbation of the Com-

mander-in-Chief, and the Lieutenant Colonel particularly thanked by the Duke of Gloucester, to whose brigade he belonged. Lieutenant Colonel Oswald was severely wounded in that action, and obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health. In February 1800 he embarked for the Mediterranean, with the corps under General Pigot, landed in Minorca, and thereafter proceeded to the blockade, and was present at the capture, of Malta. He remained there till the conclusion of the peace of Amiens. On the re-commencement of hostilities in 1804 he repaired to Malta, and commanded the regiment till May 1805, when he was compelled to return to England on account of private affairs, where he remained three months only.

In October 1805 he had the brevet of Colonel. He joined the army under Sir J. Craig in February 1806. Upon the troops landing in Sicily he was appointed Commandant of Melazzo; in June the same year he embarked with the army under the order of Sir J. Stuart, commanded the advance destined to cover the disembarkation of the troops in St. Eufemia Bay, defeated with great loss a considerable body of the enemy, who attacked the said advance, thereafter appointed to the 3rd brigade of that army, and commanded the same in the battle of Maida. Two days after the action he marched with the said brigade into Lower Calabria, captured about three hundred French prisoners at Monteleone with all the enemy's depot, &c. &c., pushed on by forced marches to the investment of Scylla Castle: the siege thereof was confided to him, and after resisting twenty days it was subdued. He returned to Sicily with the army and was honored by his Excellency General Fox, with the appointment of Brigadier General in November: this nomination was cancelled by order of the Commander-in Chief. In February 1807 he embarked with the corps under the orders of Major General Fraser for Egypt. Two battalions of the 35th regiment formed into his brigade landed with the first portion of the troops that reached Egypt; he was entrusted with the command of the party selected for assaulting the forts in Alexandria, and stormed and carried the Western lines and forts, taking a considerable quantity of artillery, and driving the Turks, who defended them, within the walls. The interior forts it was deemed inexpedient to attempt, the place capitulated two days after, and Colonel Oswald proceeded as second in command in the second expedition against Rosetta. After taking up the position before that place within musquet shot of its defence, he was engaged for fifteen days successively in repelling the sorties made by the enemy, when it became necessary to retire in consequence of the Turks having collected a very superior force which nearly surrounded the British; the command of the rear guard was reposed

in Colonel Oswald. The retreat was effected without the loss of a gun, store, or prisoner, which it was proposed to move, and was accomplished when completely enveloped by the enemy's infantry and cavalry. Upon the return of the troops to Alexandria, Colonel Oswald was appointed Commandant of that place. When that army withdrew to Sicily he was named by Sir John Moore, Commandant of Augusta: in June 1808 appointed Brigadier General in the Mediterranean. In October he was removed to Melazzo, where he was second in command of a large force, the instruction of discipline of which was in a great measure confided to him. In 1809 he had the command of the reserve of the army destined for Naples; was ordered to assault the Island of Procida with that corps; this became unnecessary from its offering to surrender, whereby 500 men and a large proportion of stores were captured; Brigadier General Oswald was appointed Commandant of Procida. He returned in July to Sicily. In September the same year a force destined to expel the enemy from certain of the Ionian Islands was confided to the command of Brigadier General Oswald. Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo, surrendered to the troops under his orders, whereby nearly 1500 of the enemy were taken or dispersed, and several valuable possessions added to the British dominions. For this service Brigadier General Oswald and the corps under his orders, were honored with his Majesty's most gracious approbation. In March 1810, Brigadier General Oswald, sensible of the danger to which the Islands were exposed from the vicinity of the enemy at Santa Maura, collected a force amounting to about 2000 men and proceeded against that Island, landed on the morning of the 22d, drove the enemy from the town, and his footing in the country, into the strong fortress and entrenchments contiguous thereto. These entrenchments were immediately stormed and carried with considerable loss, the Brigadier General personally leading the troops into the one most formidable, and establishing his foreposts within 500 paces of the body of the place. On the 16th of April, after eight days open trenches, the fortress capitulated. The enemy losing in killed, wounded, made prisoners and dispersed above 1600 soldiers, with about 60 pieces of cannon and every species of stores in proportion. In this command, in addition to the military duties, Brigadier General Oswald was charged with the whole civil administration of the different Islands, which upon the enemy's surrendering them, were left without any frame of government.

In June 1810 this officer had the honor to receive through the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department the Prince Regent's acknowledgments of his services at the siege of St. Maura, directing him at the same time to convey the same to the officers and soldiers

who had acted under him upon that occasion. The letter was couched in strong terms of approbation. During this year the Brigadier General perfected the organization of the civil and military local governments of the Ionian Isles; he likewise established an advantageous intercourse with the neighbouring Turkish Pachas, and by the conduct of his government confirmed the favorable prepossessions which the Greeks generally entertained towards the British name and government. At the commencement of 1811 he solicited permission to quit the Mediterranean Staff, with the view of representing, personally, to His Majesty's government the importance of the Ionian Isles; the facility with which these possessions, valuable in themselves, and doubly so from the consequences likely to accrue by our permanently establishing an influence over them, might be retained. The 11th February 1811 this officer was appointed Colonel of the Greek light infantry, a corps he had formed and organized chiefly from the prisoners of that nation taken from the enemy's service.

Upon quitting the Ionian Isles, Brigadier General Oswald received from the inhabitants of the islands addresses expressive of their sense of the benefits which the several isles had derived from his administration of their affairs, and from the happy change in their situation which he had been instrumental in bringing about; each of these addresses was accompanied with an appropriate gift.

The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Major General; and in November was placed on the Staff of the Western District. Major General Oswald had the good fortune during that command, by the exertion of the military, to re-establish the peace of the city of Bristol, and to preserve from destruction the house of its worthy member, R. Hart Davis, Esq. endangered by the fury of a mob stimulated to mischief by seditious harangues. In August Major General Oswald was nominated to the Peninsular Staff; he joined the army under Marquess Wellington on the 22nd October, and accompanied his Lordship during the severe cavalry affair of the 23rd and 24th; placed in command of the 5th division of the army, vacant in consequence of Lieutenant General Leith's being wounded. He joined the 5th division on the 25th, and took the command of the left of the army, at the moment when warmly engaged, both at Villa Morilla and Palencia; had also to direct and manœuvre a strong corps of Spaniards during that hard fought day; after various success and our, at one time, losing the banks of the Carrian and the village of Villa Manalle it terminated, by our regaining the former ground and driving the enemy with great loss from that village; where, in consequence of the bridge being blown up, he suffered much in re-crossing the river.

On the 29th October he commanded the heavy column, composed of the 5th division, two Portuguese brigades, and a corps of Spaniards, that retreated by Tudela, and, on the 31st, rejoined the main body of the army encamped before Tordesilias; continued to conduct the 5th division during the remainder of the arduous retreat, and had the satisfaction to place it, with little comparative loss, in cantonments on the Douro; thereafter returned to Britain.

In May he joined the army on taking the field, and assumed the command of the 5th division forming a portion of the left column under the orders of Lieutenant General Sir T. Graham. He directed that division during the masterly march through the North of Portugal and the Spanish provinces of Zemora, Leon, and Palencia, till it crossed the Ebro. On the 17th June the left column came in contact with an enemy's corps in the march through the village of Osma, which it fell to the lot of the 5th division to attack and drive back with considerable loss. The left column continued its route by a mountainous country (hitherto deemed impervious to troops with artillery) and, by accomplishing this difficult operation, the 20th June, found that the corps was placed on the great road from Durango to Vittoria, so as to a certain degree envelope the enemy's line at the latter place. Upon the morning of the 21st the column received a sudden order to march by its right, certain preparations for cooking had commenced, and the 1st division reported that some time must elapse before it could conveniently quit the ground; Major General Oswald reported the 5th ready, and accordingly that division did take the lead, and thereby came in for a full share of the honors of that glorious day. Major General Oswald was charged with all the troops composing the advance of the left column, consisting of Brigadier General Park's brigade of Portuguese, Colonel Longa's Spanish division, a squadron of Major General Anson's brigade of cavalry, and the 5th division. With these troops he attacked and drove the enemy from the heights, which, in considerable force, he had begun to occupy, covering the Zadora: upon gaining them the enemy was observed expeditiously strengthening his line upon that river, particularly by reinforcing his posts of Gamara Maior, and Minor, the former held as a tete-de-pont: to Major General Oswald was confided the attack upon them. He directed Colonel Longa's corps to move upon Minor, with orders, however, not to commence the attack until the success of that made upon Maior (the chief post) was plainly ascertained. This assault was entrusted to Brigadier General Robinson's brigade; Major General Oswald formed it into three columns of batt.; the 4th regiment, led by the Brigadier General, attacked in front by the road, the 59th by the left of the village, the 47th by the right; the 1st brigade and Brigadier Gene-

ral Sprye's were brought up to support and reinforce the attack if required.

Gamara Maior was defended with obstinacy; the enemy suffered greatly from the simultaneous attack of the columns, and lost many men whilst retreating across the bridge. The Major General entered at the head of the 59th regiment; the troops were thrown into considerable disorder from the nature of the ground, mode of attack, and from the enemy's immediately bringing a quantity of artillery upon the village, under cover of which they, in a most determined manner, three times attempted to retake the bridge and post. A portion of the 1st brigade was brought into the village, and the Portuguese were placed to its right in order to repel any attack from that point. The enemy reinforced his right, opposite to Gamara Maior, with much promptitude; had force sufficient been brought up to enable the division to pass the bridges on that day, prisoners might have been made fully in proportion to the cannon taken: as it is, the trophies of the day were obtained chiefly, as Lord Wellington states, in consequence of the left attack; and it may be further averred, that the 5th division (as the return of casualties proves) was the portion of the left chiefly engaged.

The 5th division remained for nearly three hours in the village of Gamara under a heavy concentrated fire of artillery; and, it was not till the right of the army advanced through Vittoria, it was enabled to cross the Zadora, and join in the pursuit. Two days after the battle the 5th division was detached in pursuit of Clausel; but afterwards rejoined the left column, on the 10th July, at Ernane. The 5th division was ordered to relieve the irregular Spanish troops attempting to blockade the fortress of St. Sebastian's, and the charge of the left and hazardous attack was confided to Major General Oswald.

The river Oxumia separated the troops on the right from the fortress, so that they were nearly cut off from the enemy: all his outworks and communications were to the left; and, consequently, it was in that quarter that sallies were to be apprehended. The enemy held a strongly fortified convent, and was constructing a redoubt contiguous to it about 800 paces in from the place. The attack of these posts fell to the Major General; after a smart affair they were carried, the convent occupied, and troops placed on the ravine of the redoubt. This service was applauded by the Lieutenant General, and the Major General's conduct noticed in terms of high commendation. On 24th July a breach in the body of the place was deemed by the Engineers practicable, and the assault was confided to Major General Oswald with the 5th division, and some Portuguese light troops. It is right to

premise that, when the project of attack was discussed, the Major General fully stated his objections; it appeared to him, in the first place, that, having only one point of attack, and the outworks covering the length and exposed approach to it remaining entire, it became almost impracticable to bring up troops in that compact order required for so great an effort; 2dly, that, from the plan of the works, corroborated by all information, the carrying the breach, and even entering it, by no means gave possession of the town; for that from the breached curtain a descent of at least 20 feet, into a cut off low street, not only commanded by the retrenchment the enemy had formed, but likewise looked into by the ravine of the very elevated curtain forming the front of the place; that, accordingly, he could not entertain hopes of success unless some feasible method of carrying that key to the whole was pointed out. The troops were formed for the assault on the 24th, but the quantity of burning matter placed in the breach caused it to be suspended till the day following. The Major General again took occasion to represent to the Lieutenant General the insufficiency of our means for carrying the place, and in a long discussion with the commanding Engineer renewed his objections to the proposed mode of attack.

On the 25th the assault was given; the explosion of the mine occupied the enemy so much for a moment, that the head of the narrow-fronted column got to the breach with less loss than could have been calculated, but they were checked by the, to them unlooked-for, descent, and the enemy instantaneously occupying the unimpaired flank defences, opened a most destructive fire upon those at the breach, and likewise upon the reinforcements from the trenches, who in vain attempted to get along the narrow flanked and enfiladed path which led to it. The attempt was impracticable, and had manifestly failed the moment the enemy showed a determination to defend the breach: all that could be done was to stop a further useless effusion of blood by recalling the troops. The loss on this occasion was very severe.

Notwithstanding the siege being converted into a blockade, and the heavy artillery being embarked, the approaches, parallels, and trenches, almost to the crest of the glacis, were still ordered to be held, which occasioned a very arduous and harassing service to the troops under the Major General's command. The guards in these advances were exposed to continued sallies, and under the commanding fire of an unimpaired front, it was impossible to give them that prompt and adequate support, which the immediate vicinity of the enemy required. This severe and anxious duty, occasioning a heavy loss daily, continued till the 24th August, when active

operations re-commenced, the immediate direction whereof fell to the Major General.

The attack was now carried on upon an extended scale; heavy batteries were placed on the left, and both the outworks that command the approach, and the flank of the curtain itself, were partly destroyed and breached. On the 30th, when all was prepared for renewing the assault, Lieutenant General Sir James Leith arrived at the Camp to resume his command of the 5th division.

On that night the projet for the assault was discussed, and Major General Oswald was called to assist in the arrangement of it. Lieutenant General Leith further expressed his wish to have the Major General's aid in carrying on the attack; and, in consequence of that request, and Sir Thomas Graham's desire, Major General Oswald did volunteer his services at the assault.

It may be necessary to observe that the difficulty with which the fortress of St. Sebastian was carried, notwithstanding the augmented means brought against it, confirmed the justness of the objections made to the first mode of attack. Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham thus noticed the conduct of the Major General during the forementioned siege:

"Your Lordships will now permit me to call your attention to the conduct of that distinguished officer, Major General Oswald, who has had the temporary command of the 5th division, in Lieutenant General Leith's absence, during the whole of the campaign, and who resigned the command on the 30th instant. Having carried on the laborious duties of the left attack with indefatigable attention, no person was more capable of giving Lieutenant General Leith the best information; this Sir James Leith acknowledges he did with a liberality and zeal for the service highly praise-worthy, and he continued his valuable services to the last, by acting as a volunteer, and accompanying the Lieutenant General to the trenches on the occasion of the assault. I have infinite satisfaction in assuring your Lordship of my perfect approbation of Major General Oswald's conduct ever since the 5th division formed a part of the left column of the army."

The command of the 5th division fell to Major General Hay upon Lieutenant General Leith's wound, but it was again conferred upon Major General Oswald. Upon the 10th November he commanded the division when the enemy's foreposts, in front of St. Jean de Luz, were driven in during the night, he occupied the Fort de Senoa, the day after pursued the enemy through St. Jean de Luz; and upon the 13th he established the posts of the division in front of Bedart, and placed it in cantonments immediately adjoining

thereto upon the great road to Bayonne; there, under the direction of Lieutenant General Sir John Hope, he commanded the out-posts and was unremittingly employed in making such arrangements as would admit of the troops being speedily assembled to repulse the attack, to which he foresaw, from the vicinity to the fortress and bridge at Bayonne, that portion of the army was most particularly exposed.

But a variety of domestic calls and misfortunes compelled him to solicit a temporary leave, and ultimately, upon the death of a near relation, to return to Britain.

In reward of his various military actions, Major General Oswald has been twice honored with his Sovereign's gracious acknowledgment of services, in which he held chief command; and three times for those in which he held a subordinate station; twice by name he obtained the thanks of Parliament; he was not nominally included in the vote for the battle of Maida, because, though commanding a brigade, he only at the time held the rank of Colonel. He also bears three medals, one for Maida, one for Vittoria, and one for the siege of St. Sebastian's; and is one of the Knights Commanders of the Bath.

399. Maj. Gen. James M. Hadden,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the royal artillery 7th July 1779; Captain 7th March 1784; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 9th April 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the royal artillery 14th October 1801; Colonel in the army 30th October 1805; Colonel in the royal artillery 1st June 1806; and Major General 4th June 1811. He served on the staff at Chatham in 1814.

400. Maj. Gen. William Doyle,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 62nd Foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 24th foot in July 1774, and in March 1776 he embarked for Canada; he served the cam-

paign of that and the following year with the advanced corps of the army. In October 1776 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy; he was present in every principal action in which the northern army was engaged, and was wounded at nearly the close of the campaign 1777, which terminated in the convention of Saratoga. This officer was detained prisoner till exchanged in 1781, and then returned to England. In July 1787 he succeeded to a company, and in 1789 again embarked with his regiment for Canada. In May 1795 he received the brevet of Major, and the 27th July 1797 was appointed Deputy Adjutant General in Canada, and Lieut. Col. in the army. He remained in Canada until promoted, in July 1803, to a Majority in the 9th battalion of reserve, and shortly after joining that battalion was appointed an Assistant Adjutant General on the Irish Establishment. The 16th August 1804 he received the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 62d; 30th October 1805 the rank of Colonel; and 4th June 1811 Major General. This officer is now serving on the staff in Ireland, where he has been for some time.

401. Maj. Gen. John Hatton,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 66th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 66th foot 29th June 1780; Lieutenant 16th July 1782; Captain 21st July 1783. With the latter rank this officer served in the West Indies eight years, and at Gibraltar nearly three years. The 2d September 1795 he obtained a Majority in his regiment, and commanded it in the attack of Leogane, St. Domingo. The 17th August 1797 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the 66th, and served as such in North America, and in India. The 30th October 1805 he received the brevet of Colonel, and in September 1807 he returned from India and was appointed to the staff in Alderney in 1808. The 4th June 1811 this officer received the rank of Major General. He is now serving on the staff at Perth.

402. Maj. Gen. Pinson Bonham,

Late Major in the 69th Foot.

The 24th April 1789 this officer was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 4th battalion 60th foot, and joined his regiment in the West Indies; received a Lieutenantcy in the 3d battalion the 26th Jan. 1791. The 9th June 1793 he obtained a company in 4th battalion 60th, and in 1794 exchanged into the 69th and was appointed Major of Brigade to General Cuyler, second in command. In 1795 he was appointed Major of the 2d battalion 82d foot, reduced on full pay, and continued Major of brigade until transferred to the 2d battalion 69th the 30th May 1797. The 9th September 1797 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and served at Martinique as secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, General Cuyler, and afterwards as Deputy Quarter Master General, in which situation he continued till the 30th September 1805, when he was appointed Colonel by brevet; the 25th August 1807 Brigadier General, and the 4th June 1811 Major General.

This officer has served twenty one years in the West Indies, during which he has had one leave of absence of six months to negociate for his company. He was ten years Deputy Quarter Master General, during which he was three times at the head of the department, by deaths and removals, and transacted all the duties of it for several months at each time. He also acted as chief on the two expeditions under General Grenfield, one against St. Lucie and Tobago, the other against Demarara and Berbice. On the latter he was second in command. In the peace of 1802 he had six months' leave of absence, which was not completed before he was again ordered to the West Indies, where he arrived in time to be present at the storming of Morne Fortunée, St. Lucie, on the night of 2d June 1803. He has served in every colony, English, Spanish, Dutch and French, within the Leeward Island command: he commanded the troops in the islands of Dominica and St. Kitt's, and is now on the staff at Surinam.

403. Maj. Gen. John Burnet,

Lieutenant Colonel of the late 11th Garrison Battalion.

The 26th July 1762 this officer received an Ensigncy in the 28th, while serving in the navy at the Havannah; the 8th March 1764 a Lieutenantcy in the 28th; and the 21st April 1768 a Lieutenantcy in the 8th foot. He served in the American war. The 12th December 1781 he was appointed Captain Lieutenant in the 8th foot, and the 31st October 1792 Captain in the 43rd. He was at the siege of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe, in the expedition under Sir Charles Grey, and appointed Deputy Judge Advocate to that officer's army, and latterly Assistant Quarter-Master-General. He was at the storm of Fort Flem D'Epée, and on the attack of Point a Petre in Guadaloupe, was wounded in the right arm, on which account he quitted the army and returned to England; he has not since been on foreign service. The 1st March 1794 he was appointed Brevet Major; the 13th May 1795 Major of the 43rd; in 1796 an inspecting field officer of the recruiting service; the 14th September 1797 Lieutenant Colonel of the 17th; in 1800 superintendant of hospitals; the 31st October 1804 he exchanged into the 1st foot and was placed on half pay of the 11th Garrison Battalion the 27th February 1808; the 10th October 1805 he received the rank of Colonel, and that of Major General the 4th June 1811. He has since served on the staff in Ireland.

404. Maj. Gen. Sir William Anson,

Late a Captain in 1st Foot Guards.

This officer commenced his military career the 13th June 1789 as an Ensign in the 1st foot guards. He served on the continent with his regiment from the 25th February to the 25th April 1793 when he received a Lieutenantcy in his regiment with the rank of Captain and returned home. He again went to the continent and served from the 1st April 1794 until the return of the army in May 1795; the 28th September 1797 he obtained a company with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He embarked for Sicily the 25th July 1806 and there served till the 4th January 1808 when he

came home. The 13th October 1806 he received the rank of Colonel in the army. The 9th September 1808 he embarked for Spain, and returned the 30th January 1809. He was present at the battle of Coruna. The 16th July 1809 he embarked in the expedition to Zealand and returned the 14th September 1809. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Major General. He subsequently served on the staff under Lord Wellington in the Peninsula, and is one of the Knights Commanders of the Military Order of the Bath.

405. Maj. Gen. J. Bouchier,

Lieutenant Colonel in the late Royal Irish Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the late Royal Irish Artillery 1st October 1783; he obtained his commission of Captain and of Major in the same corps, the latter the 20th May 1795; was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the corps of officers of the late Royal Irish Artillery, allowed to retire on full-pay, 1st October 1797; Colonel in the army 30th October 1805; and Major General 4th June 1811.

406. Maj. Gen. G. W. Ramsay,

Late Lieutenant Colonel in the 60th Foot.

This officer was Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the late York Rangers 25th May 1795; Lieutenant Colonel 30th December 1797; Colonel in the army 30th October 1805; and Major General 4th June 1811.

This officer has served on the staff in the West Indies, and was Adjutant General in the Leeward Islands. At present, he is stationed at St. Croix.

407. Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Howorth,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the royal artillery 7th July 1779; Captain 1st December 1782; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the royal artillery 18th April 1801; Colonel in the royal artillery 29th December 1805; and Major General 4th June 1811.

This officer has served in the Peninsula, and is one of the Knight Commanders of the Bath.

408. Maj. Gen. J. Dorrien,

Lieutenant Colonel Royal Horse Guards, (blue).

The 2d May 1783 this officer was appointed Cornet in the royal reg. of horse guards; 12th October 1786 Lieutenant; 14th May 1790 Captain; Major by brevet in 1797; Major in the royal horse guards 25th October 1799; Lieutenant Colonel 25th December 1799; Colonel by brevet 18th January 1806; and Major General 4th June 1811. In 1795 he served with his regiment in Germany.

409. Maj. Gen. Thomas Desbrisay,

Colonel Royal Artillery.

This officer entered the service as 2d Lieutenant of Artillery the 11th November 1773. In 1775 four companies of artillery were ordered for Boston, in one of which he was posted. The troops sailed from St. Helen's the 14th September, and arrived at their destination the 11th November following. This officer remained in America during the war, and returned to England in September 1784. The 7th July 1779 he obtained his commission as 1st Lieutenant; the 21st November 1783 that of Captain Lieutenant.

In June 1789 he was again ordered to America, and he remained there until 1801; during which period he commanded the royal artillery at Newfoundland, Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and in both Canadas; was four years at St. John's, N. F. between 7 and 8 at Halifax, the remainder at Quebec. The 17th January 1793 he obtained his commission as Captain; the 1st March 1794 he received the brevet rank of Major; the 1st January 1798 that of Lieutenant Colonel; and the 2d October 1799 he was appointed Major in the royal regiment of artillery. On the 7th February 1803 he embarked on board the Windham East Indiaman in command of three companies of artillery, for the island of Ceylon, and returned to this country in September 1807. The 1st June 1806 he was appointed Colonel in the royal artillery; in 1810 he was appointed to the command of the artillery at Exeter, where he continued till the 4th June 1811, which command he was then obliged to relinquish, being appointed Major General.

410. Maj. Gen. Charles Terrot,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the royal artillery 7th July 1779; Captain in the artillery 7th March 1784; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel in the royal artillery 14th October 1801; Colonel in the royal artillery 1st June 1806; and Major General 4th J[illegible] 1811.

411. Maj. Gen. William Fyers,

Commanding Royal Engineers in Ireland.

This officer commenced his military duties, as Ensign in the corps of engineers, the 8th November 1[illegible]3, at the new works on Portsmouth Common. On the 11th of the same month he received his commission as 2d Lieutenant. From Portsmouth he was ordered, in the year 1774, to Plymouth. In the year 1775 he joined the

army under Sir William Howe, at Boston. He served in that country during the whole of the American war, and was present at most of the principal actions which occurred in it, viz. The battle of Brooklyn, the landing on New York Island, in the Jerseys, the battle of Brandywine, taking of Philadelphia, siege and capture of Charlestown, &c. For a year after the Peace, he was stationed at Halifax in Nova Scotia. He obtained his commission as 1st Lieutenant the 7th May 1779; and as Captain Lieutenant the 20th April 1787. He returned from Halifax to England, and was employed in the Portsmouth district till the year 1788, when he was ordered to Gibraltar; in which garrison, he afterwards succeeded General Morse as Commanding Engineer, and remained in that situation 12 years, viz. till the year 1807, when he was ordered to England, and appointed Deputy Inspector General of Fortifications. Whilst at Gibraltar, this officer received the following commissions: Captain 27th November 1793; Major by brevet 6th May 1795; Lieutenant Colonel ditto 1st January 1800; Lieutenant Colonel royal engineers 1st July 1800; Colonel ditto 1st July 1806. In 1809, whilst holding the office of Deputy Inspector General of Fortifications, he served as Colonel and Commanding Engineer with the expedition to Walcheren and South Beveland, &c. The 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Major General; and the same year he was appointed to his present station as Commanding Engineer in Ireland. Major General Fyers has been constantly on duty since he first entered the army.

412. Maj. Gen. G. Glasgow,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the royal artillery 7th July 1779; Captain 29th December 1784; Major in the army 6th May 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army the 1st January 1800; Lieutenant Colonel in the royal artillery 25th December 1801; Colonel in the royal artillery 24th July 1806; and Major General 4th June 1811. He has served on the staff in Canada, and where he continues at present.

413. Maj. Gen. Robert Winter,

Colonel Commandant en Second in the Royal Marines.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the royal marines 20th June 1776; Captain 14th July 1780; Major in the army 1st March 1794; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1798; Lieutenant Colonel and Captain in the royal marines 1st July 1803; Colonel Commandant en Second in the royal marines 24th September 1806; Major General 4th June 1811.

414. Maj. Gen. William Bentham,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the royal artillery 7th July 1779; Captain 28th June 1786; Major in the army 6th May 1795; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 1st January 1800; Lieutenant Colonel in the royal artillery 17th May 1803; Colonel in the royal artillery 13th January 1807; and Major General 4th June 1811.

415. Maj. Gen. E. Stehelin.

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the royal artillery 7th July 1779; Captain 12th March 1789; Major in the army 26th January 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Lieutenant Colonel in the royal artillery 1st September 1803; Colonel in the royal artillery 1st February 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811. This officer has subsequently served on the staff at Barbadoes, and where at present he continues.

416. Maj. Gen. John Augustus Schalch,

Colonel in the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the royal artillery 7th July 1779; Captain 13th March 1789; Major in the army 26th January 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Lieutenant Colonel in the royal artillery 12th September 1803; Colonel in the royal artillery 1st February 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811.

417. Maj. Gen. Henry Hutton.

This officer was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the royal artillery 7th July 1779; Captain 21st May 1790; Major in the army 26th January 1797; Lieutenant Colonel in the army 29th April 1802; Lieutenant Colonel in the royal artillery 12th September 1803; Colonel in the royal artillery 1st February 1808; and Major General 4th June 1811.

418. Maj. Gen. T. Barrow,

Lieutenant Colonel 5th West India Regiment.

In 1772 this officer obtained an Ensigncy in the 16th foot; he joined at Pensacola in West Florida; in 1776 he received a Lieutenantcy; and in 1778 a company in the 3rd battalion 60th foot. He served at the taking of Savannah in Georgia under Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell of the 71st regiment who commanded the expedition. The beginning of the year 1779 he was appointed Major of brigade to Major General Prevost, and was present in that capacity at the defeat of the rebels at Briar Creek in Georgia, and subsequently at the siege of Savannah. He served also at the siege and surrender of Charles Town in South Carolina, under the command of Sir Henry Clinton. The following year he returned to the regiment at St. Augustine in East Florida.

From thence the regiment was ordered to New York, where he remained in service until the evacuation of that country. In 1782 he obtained leave of absence to return to England, and whilst there, owing to extreme ill health, was obliged to go on half pay. He continued on it two years and a half during the peace, and then joined the 63rd regiment (as Captain) in Ireland, from whence he proceeded with the regiment to the continent, and served under the command of the Duke of York, until the British troops were withdrawn from it. In 1795 he was appointed Major of the 5th West India regiment, and immediately proceeded to Jamaica to join that corps. In 1796 he was appointed by the Earl of Balcarres, then Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies, to take the command of the British settlement of Honduras on the Spanish main, as His Majesty's Superintendant and Commandant, with the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He held these situations when attacked by a Spanish fleet and army under the command of Field Marshal Senor Don Artruro O'Neale in 1798; who were repulsed, and for which service he received His Majesty's approbation conveyed to him by His Grace the Duke of Portland, then minister for the colonial and war department. In 1779 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 6th West India regiment, and relieved from those situations in 1800 by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Richard Bassett, and in consequence of such arrangement he was ordered to England to settle his public accounts. He was re-appointed in 1801, holding the same powers, and with the additional local rank of Colonel; and at the same time removed to the 5th West India regiment then stationed at Honduras. He remained there until 1804 when he was relieved, in consequence of a violent attack of the yellow fever, and returned to England. The 25th April 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel, and in March 1809 a letter of service as Brigadier General on the staff of the Windward and Leeward Charibbee Islands, and on his arrival there, was appointed to the military command of the Island of St. Christopher's; and subsequently commanded the second brigade of the army under Lieutenant General Sir George Beckwith on the expedition against Guadaloupe. Since this period this officer has been in the West Indies, and is now stationed at St. Eustatia. He received the rank of Major General the 4th June 1811.

419. Maj. Gen. J. S. Farley,

Lieutenant Colonel of the 68th Foot.

Appointed Ensign 68th foot 21st April 1768; he served with his regiment in Antigua, and succeeded to a Lieutenantcy 30th March 1772. In July he proceeded to St. Vincent's, where he served till the reduction of the Charibs in 1773, and then returned to England. The 9th October 1778 he was promoted to a Company. In November 1785 he proceeded to Gibraltar, where he did duty till November 1794, and then returned to England. In September 1794 he had the brevet of Major; and in 1795 was appointed to a Majority in the 68th, which he joined at Martinique in May of that year, and accompanied it in July to Grenada, and assisted in reducing the revolted inhabitants; after which, in 1796, he returned with the regiment to England. In 1798 he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel; and 1st March 1800 the Lieutenant Colonelcy of his regiment. In January of the latter year he landed with the 68th at Martinique, from whence he accompanied it to Barbadoes, where it remained till June 1803, and then embarked for St. Lucie. He was present at the storming of Morne Fortunée, where he was afterwards left in garrison with his regiment till February 1805; when it was removed to St. Vincent's, and thence to Antigua, where it did duty till July 1806, and then returned to England. The 25th April 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel; and in July 1810 was appointed Brigadier General; the 4th June 1811 he received the rank of Major General. Major General Farley has been subsequently appointed to the Staff at Jamaica, where he continues to serve.

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